



Moving toward a Successful Nuclear Security Summit

- Nuclear Security and a Safe World -

Next Generation Nuclear Security, Vienna
April 13, 2011

Challenges and Opportunities

- **Nuclear security is important** as Nuclear Terrorism
 - is the most immediate and extreme form of threat
 - is a global threat from which no country is immune
 - is an unimaginable method of terrorism
 - has unimaginable consequences
- **Nuclear energy as a low-cost, low-carbon energy alternative**
 - Important for mitigating the effects of global climate change
 - Also presents security challenges



Basic Premises

- **Political commitment on a voluntary basis**
- **Consistent with respective national laws and international obligations**
- **In all aspects, from the storage, use, transportation, and disposal of nuclear materials**
- **Preventing non-state actors from obtaining the information required to use nuclear material for malicious purposes**
- **Responsibility of each state to take security measures**

2010 Nuclear Security Summit



Achievements

- Raised the political profile of nuclear security to a summit level
- Provided an opportunity for global leaders to review on-going nuclear security efforts and to commit to new ones

Outcomes

- Communiqué: high-level political commitment
- Work Plan: detailed guidance for national and international actions to implement the Communiqué
- National Statements: individual steps taken in support of commitments in the Communiqué and the Work Plan
- Parallel events: NGO Summit & Industry Summit



Final Documents

- **Communiqué**
 - National responsibilities
 - International cooperation
 - Cooperation with the private sector

- **Work Plan**
 - Ratify and implement treaties on nuclear security and nuclear terrorism
 - Review national regulatory and legal requirements relating to nuclear security
 - Working with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 - Convert civilian facilities that use HEU to non-weapons-usable materials
 - Develop corporate cultures that prioritize nuclear security
 - Develop detection methods and forensics techniques, and conduct joint exercises to enhance counter-terrorism approaches



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- **Taking stock and Forward**
- **Nine key issues identified to further and expand discussion based on the 2010 Work Plan :**
 - HEU Management Guidelines
 - Transportation Security
 - Illicit Trafficking
 - Nuclear Forensics
 - Nuclear Security Culture
 - Treaty Ratification
 - Coordination
 - Information Security
 - Radioactive Sources

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HEU Management Guidelines (France)

- Management and minimization of HEU should be accompanied by technological support and international R&D cooperation.
- Restricting the use of HEU should not serve as a limitation on the right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy

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Transportation Security (Japan)

- It is important to maintain a balance between 'confidentiality' and 'transparency.'
- How can we protect sensitive information while sharing information for better international cooperation?

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Illicit Trafficking (Jordan)

- The IAEA should play a central role in international information sharing for counter-terrorism efforts.
- INTERPOL could be invited to the 2012 Summit as a full participant.
- Setting up a CNS(Counter-Terrorism Support Unit) Point of Contact(POC) should take into account different national needs and circumstances.

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Nuclear Forensics (Netherlands)

- It proposed to create an international platform for nuclear forensics cooperation and information sharing, and to develop a nuclear forensics lexicon.
- Many participants were wary of duplicating the works already being done within the IAEA, GICNT, and ITWG.

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Nuclear Security Culture (Russia)

- Developing a nuclear security culture is important to reduce insider threat, which could off-set measures to protect against outside threats.
- A strong nuclear security culture is important both for the industry and the academia, to be implemented from top management to law enforcement to first-line workers.

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Treaty Ratification (Indonesia)

- In emphasizing the need to ratify the CPPNM and the NTC, the working paper suggested creating a 'model national legislation' (i.e. IAEA Handbook on Nuclear Law) that includes all major nuclear security documents.
- Countries should share best practices to help others overcome domestic barriers to national implementation of international treaties.

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Coordination (Pakistan)

- Coordination among existing initiatives, such as the GICNT and the G8-GP, and among the many Centers of Excellences, is important to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.
- The IAEA should play a central coordinating role.

Possible Expansion of Scope

- **Information Security (UK)**
 - Protecting intangible information (sensitive technology, knowledge) is as important as physically protecting nuclear materials/facilities.
 - But should not deter academic research
 - Need to define the scope of information to be protected



Possible Expansion of Scope

- **Radioactive Sources (Germany)**

- The possibility of a terrorist attack using a “dirty bomb” is higher than that of nuclear terrorism.
- Public concern for large-scale radiological accidents is also higher, especially in light of the Fukushima accident.
- Need to define which RM should be regulated, taking into account cost-effectiveness

☞ By including radioactive sources in the agenda, we can bring into the debate non-nuclear states and states that do not have fissile materials.

Possible Expansion of Scope

- **Nuclear Safety**
 - The Fukushima accident exposed vulnerabilities that can be exploited by persons of malicious intent.
 - The same effect can be replicated by non-natural causes.
 - Security lessons to be learnt from the successes and failures of the current nuclear safety system

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Outcomes

- 2012 Communiqué & Work Plan
- Works and progress since 2010

Ambitions

- Ensure the highest political profile
- Integrated legal framework
- Implementation Coordination Framework (ICF)
- Policy Coordination Framework (PCF)
- Agreement on “Beyond 2012 NSS”
- Greater public confidence in the use of nuclear energy

Next Steps



Raising Public Awareness

- **Videos of nuclear security activities of participating countries**
- **An official Nuclear Security Summit homepage/website to upload videos and official documents**

Next Steps



Parallel Events

- **Nuclear Industry Event**
 - to be organized by KHNP(Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd) and KAERI(Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute)
- **Academia and NGO Event**
 - to be organized by KINAC(Korea Institute for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control) and IFANS(Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security)



Next Steps



Future Meeting Schedules

- **2nd Sous-sherpa meeting in Republic of Korea (June 27-28, 2011)**
- **2nd Sherpa meeting in Finland (October, 2011)**
- **3rd Sherpa meeting in India (February, 2012)**
- **Final Sherpa meeting in Republic of Korea (March, 2012)**
- **2012 Nuclear Security Summit**



Thank you