

# NEXT generation nuclear security

## MEASURING PROGRESS & CHARTING the WAY FORWARD

### OVERVIEW

Last spring, at the invitation of U.S. President Barack Obama, leaders of 47 nations met in Washington, D.C. to discuss the threat of nuclear terrorism; not since the founding of the United Nations have so many Heads of State and Government gathered in one place. The result of the first-ever Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) was [a commitment](#) by the nations present to take steps to strengthen nuclear security and reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism within four years.

On April 13, 2011, the [Fissile Materials Working Group](#) (FMWG), in partnership with the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, convened a conference to review progress on nuclear security in the year since the 2010 NSS. This conference, [Next Generation Nuclear Security: Measuring Progress and Charting the Way Forward](#), brought together nearly 100 participants from more than 25 countries representing civil society, academia, governments and missions, and intergovernmental organizations. The participants discussed global progress on meeting the commitments made at the 2010 NSS, Eurasian regional nuclear security efforts, education and training in nuclear security, and the role the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is playing in advancing nuclear security.



*Participants listen as Kenneth Luongo, Co-Chair of the Fissile Materials Working Group, gives the Welcome and Opening Remarks in Vienna*

The conference created a forum for participants to network and share policy ideas on nuclear security, particularly by providing them with an opportunity to assess progress and suggest further opportunities for governmental and nongovernmental action. Those interactions helped bolster a global network of experts to press for the implementation of nuclear security measures.

## EVENT SUMMARY

### Welcome and Opening Remarks ([video](#))



*Ambassador Tsutomu Osawa*

[Kenneth Luongo](#), co-chair of the FMWG and president of the Partnership for Global Security, opened the conference by giving a brief summary of the FMWG and its [successes](#) in the last year, including regional meetings and substantive research. He then introduced **Ambassador Tsutomu Osawa**, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna, who outlined the various steps Japan has taken to ensure nuclear security, including

establishing the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security, hosting a workshop with the World Institute for Nuclear Security, and assisting Kazakhstan in the removal of highly-enriched uranium (HEU). Finally, [Elena Sokova](#), Executive Director of the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, noted that civil society organizations are often a catalyst for political change and that the FMWG has used an innovative approach to building a coalition for fissile material security. She quoted a [letter](#) that President Obama sent to the FMWG in April 2010, in which he said:

“As we work to secure all nuclear materials from theft and diversion, we will need your expertise. Your insights will make a crucial difference in global efforts to educate others about the threat nuclear weapons pose and our response to that threat; in securing all nuclear materials through additional domestic and international measures; and in stopping cross-border trafficking in illicit materials and technology.”

### Assessing Global Progress in Nuclear Security ([video](#))

This panel discussion, moderated by **Alexander Kmentt**, the Director of Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation at the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, focused on the nature of the nuclear terrorism threat, progress made on meeting the 2010 NSS commitments, and constructing an agenda for the 2012 NSS.

FMWG Steering Committee member [Matthew Bunn](#), who is Associate Professor of Public Policy and Co-Principal Investigator of the Project on Managing the Atom at Harvard University, opened the panel by presenting a “nuclear terrorism threat briefing.” He stressed that the threat of nuclear terrorism is real, and the means to counter that threat is very much within our capabilities.

Panelist **Joyce Connery**, Senior Advisor to the Deputy Secretary on National Security at the U.S. Department of Energy, acknowledged the vital role that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in strengthening civil society, including expressing views and opinions that, for various reasons, governments are incapable of expressing; creating

reference materials to guide decision-makers; briefing elected officials; conducting education campaigns that speak to the public, the media, and lawmakers; and acting as “watchdogs” that demand accountability on behalf of citizens. Connery saluted the FMWG’s [April 2010 event](#) as being the first success story of the NSS process. She indicated that the culture of nuclear security is the most important issue leading up to the 2012 NSS in Seoul. The three most important pieces to getting governments to realize this are funding (i.e., governments need to see nuclear security funding levels eclipse other security issues); bureaucracy (i.e., nuclear security is where the political and technical come together); and diplomacy.

**Ambassador Kim Bong-Hyun,**

Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs for the Republic of Korea and Korean “Sherpa” to the NSS, revealed the title of the 2012 Seoul summit: “[Nuclear Security in a Safe World](#)” during his presentation. Ambassador Kim explained that the possibility of nuclear terrorism creates a sense of immediacy for the issue of nuclear security. He echoed the importance of the 2010 NSS as raising the political profile of the issue of nuclear security and allowing global leaders an opportunity to review progress they had made.



*(L to R) Matthew Bunn, Joyce Connery, Kim Bong-Hyun, Anita Nilsson, and Alexander Kmentt*

In his presentation, Ambassador Kim noted that the 2012 NSS should take note of the accomplishments that countries have already achieved and plan a way forward. He shared 10 key points the 2012 NSS should consider:

- Creation of guidelines for HEU management;
- Issues surrounding the transport and security of fissile materials, mindful of the need to balance confidentiality and transparency;
- The role of illicit trafficking and the IAEA’s role;
- Nuclear forensics, including the creation of an information-sharing center;
- Reform of nuclear security culture;
- Treaty ratification;
- Coordination of existing initiatives (including the IAEA’s role);
- Information security (which is at least as important as physical protection of FM);
- Radioactive sources, such as a dirty bomb threat; and
- Nuclear security and safety in the aftermath of the Fukushima incident.

Finally, he shared his view of what the outcomes for the 2012 NSS should include: raising nuclear security to the highest political profile, an integrated legal framework, greater public awareness of nuclear security and understanding of nuclear energy, and an agreement on steps beyond 2012.

**Anita Nilsson**, Executive Director of AN & Associates LLC, closed out the panel discussion by giving [an overview](#) of nuclear security from an international legal perspective. She touched on the key legal instruments and highlighted IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions as what should emerge as the norm. Nilsson placed emphasis on the need for greater education on these issues and suggested “train the trainer” programs as well as networking opportunities for young people. Implementation depends on people and many international initiatives require coordinators to avoid gaps and duplication of work.

### **Progress and Obstacles to Greater Nuclear Security in Eurasia** ([video](#))

The panel, moderated by **Lars van Dassen**, Head of the Secretariat for International Cooperation and Development at the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, focused on nuclear trafficking issues, HEU minimization, and the EU’s efforts on nuclear security, from the regional perspective of Eurasia.



*(L to R) Anatoli Diakov, Lars van Dassen, Mustafa Kibaroglu, and Jacek Sawicz*

**Mustafa Kibaroglu**, Associate Professor of International Relations at Bilkent University, discussed the progress Turkey has made in its nuclear security programs. Kibaroglu suggested that Turkey cooperated in the NSS process because of its candidacy for membership in the EU and its desire for Kurdish separatists not to obtain nuclear materials. Kibaroglu reported that most, if not all, border crossings in Turkey have the capability to scan for nuclear material and that Turkey is now primarily concerned about what impact U.S. interventions in the region will have on nuclear security.

Panelist **Jacek Sawicz**, First Counselor to the Permanent Mission of Poland to the UN in Vienna, examined the situation of nuclear security in Poland, which is focused on HEU minimization. In 2004 the Polish government began a process to convert HEU to LEU in order to modernize their reactor. Since the reactor has become operational, the government has shipped 450 kilograms of spent fuel to Russia. Poland is also preparing to launch a nuclear power program with the first new plant being built in 2020.

**Anatoli Diakov**, Director of the Center for Arms Control, Energy and Environmental Studies at the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, finished the panel discussion by providing his view on nuclear security within Russia. He emphasized that the Russian government realizes the dangers of nuclear terrorism and that there are several elements to the Russian approach on nuclear material security, including adoption of the Fissile Materials Cutoff Treaty, security for nuclear weapons and warheads, stockpile reduction, and HEU reduction. Diakov stated that Russian officials believe that there are no vulnerable facilities or materials in Russia, and they want to share their experience with other countries.

### **Keynote Lunch** ([video](#))

**Ambassador Rüdiger Lüdeking**, Permanent and Resident Representative of Germany to the Office of the UN and other International Organizations in Vienna, spoke on the nature of safety and security. He suggested that safety and security are two sides of the same coin, and that nuclear security cuts across all three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Ambassador Lüdeking suggested that nuclear security be mainstreamed into the NPT process itself. Nuclear security should also include securing radiological materials, which might be discussed at the 2012 NSS in Seoul, according to Lüdeking. He also indicated that because nuclear security is a global challenge, the role of the IAEA should be greater. Finally, he said the upcoming June ministerial meeting on the lessons of Fukushima should focus on both safety and security.



*Ambassador Rüdiger Lüdeking*

### **Nuclear Security Education and Training** ([video](#))

**William Potter**, Director of the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, opened the panel with the assertion that the education/training issue is largely ignored by the media and used the coverage of the 2010 NSS as an example. Potter submitted that the reason for the lack of media attention is the tendency of national governments to fixate on immediate crises rather than long-term programs. Even though leaders are more cognizant of these issues, there are still few venues for training or introducing future leaders to nuclear security.

**Wyn Bowen**, Department of War Studies at King's College London and International Nuclear Security Education Network, did a "case study" [presentation](#) of the International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN), which was launched in 2010. Bowen suggested that the strategy for introducing nuclear security education programs should include building on existing academic programs, establishing certificate programs and specializations in nuclear security, and developing an international approach. He also highlighted some challenges, including selection of concepts from which to implement nuclear security education, developing qualified faculty, development of textbooks and teaching material, and establishing nuclear security labs.

The third panelist, **Roger Howsley**, Executive Director of the World Institute for Nuclear



*(L to R) Wyn Bowen, William Potter, Yosuke Naoi, and Roger Howsley*

Security, posited that if people discuss nuclear security in the context of nuclear disarmament or non-proliferation, it carries too much baggage. The public does not take the issue seriously. We should pair security with safety and operational excellence. Once advocates frame it in such a way, Howsley argued, the public will realize the two are related. He went on to say that although the industry and institutes are quite developed in their training programs on nuclear safety, much less is done on nuclear security. In order to

bridge this gap, WINS produced a toolbox, based on best practices, for nuclear industry as a way to put resources at their fingertips. Thirty best practice guides will be produced before the 2012 NSS and will focus on managing nuclear security on site and during transport.

Finally, [Yosuke Naoi](#), Deputy Director of the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA), provided another case study for consideration. Through capacity-building, education, and training, the Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security at JAEA is committed to providing Asia an integrated comprehensive support center for nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear security. These activities will contribute to the development of a nuclear security culture, global capacity building, and efforts toward balancing peaceful use of nuclear energy and ensuring nonproliferation. Naoi pointed out the real need for competent trainers and recognized that issue experts do not necessarily make good trainers. He suggested that nuclear security and non-proliferation should be required training, but that students should also receive an accreditation that holds weight.

### The IAEA'S Role in Nuclear Security ([video](#))

**Andrew Semmel**, private consultant with AKS Consulting and former U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations, moderated this panel, which explored new opportunities and practical limitations of the essential role of the IAEA in the international nuclear security framework. Semmel also briefed participants on a recent [report](#) he co-authored, “The IAEA and Nuclear Security: Trends and Prospects.”

The panel was kicked off by **Ambassador John Bernhard**, Ambassador Resident Representative to the IAEA and Permanent Representative to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for Denmark, probed the national sovereignty challenges that the IAEA faces. He mentioned that Fukushima should be a wake-up call for both safety and security advocates.



(L to R) John Bernhard, Khammar Mrabit, and Andrew Semmel

**Khammar Mrabit**, Director of the Office of Nuclear Security in the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security at the IAEA, pointed out the fact that the IAEA offers numerous nuclear security resources, many of which are requested by member states. The IAEA is also valuable in that it promotes sustainability, predictability, and regional support. The problem, however, is how to balance transparency with trust between states and the public.

### Tools to Advance the Agenda

The final presentation was given by [Page Stoutland](#), Vice President for the Nuclear Materials Security Program at the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI). Stoutland briefed the participants on NTI's “Nuclear Materials Security Benchmarking Project,” which seeks to catalyze an international dialog on the key elements of a robust materials security program and to produce an annual index that will assess the level of materials security on a

country-by-country basis. The index will have an international perspective, use meaningful indicators, employ a rigorous and transparent methodology, and be framed positively so as to urge states to take appropriate steps to improve nuclear materials security.



*Page Stoutland of the Nuclear Threat Initiative shares information about a new nuclear materials security benchmarking project*

The initial effort will focus on the security of highly-enriched uranium (HEU), separated plutonium (Pu), and Pu content in un-irradiated mixed oxide fuel (MOX). Over 170 countries will be assessed and divided into two groups representing those with and without substantial amounts of nuclear materials. This project will take into account the influence of a broad set of factors on materials security (e.g., societal factors and meeting global norms, in addition to the core elements of physical protection). NTI is

partnering with the Economist Intelligence Unit on this project and is using a fully transparent methodology, which will enable a wide range of stakeholders to contribute to improving subsequent editions of the index. The index will be available in October 2011. For more information, please contact Page Stoutland, [stoutland@nti.org](mailto:stoutland@nti.org) or +1-202-296-4810 or Deepti Choubey, [choubey@nti.org](mailto:choubey@nti.org) or +1-202-296-4810.

## ABOUT THE FISSILE MATERIALS WORKING GROUP

The Fissile Materials Working Group (FMWG) is a nongovernmental coalition of over 40 U.S. and international experts representing many of the top non-proliferation and nuclear security organizations in the world.

Members of the FMWG collaborate in a series of meetings designed to create consensus behind top fissile materials priorities, develop actionable policy proposals, and package recommendations for implementation by U.S. and foreign policymakers.

To learn more, please visit [www.fmwg.org](http://www.fmwg.org).



*FMWG Co-Chair Alexandra Toma*



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