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LEADING THE WORLD TO A SAFER FUTURE

Building a Next Generation Nuclear Material Security Framework

Next Generation Nuclear Security:
Meeting the Global Challenge

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Need for a Next Generation Nuclear Material Security Framework

- The status quo for preventing nuclear terrorism is inadequate.
- Governments, intergovernmental bodies, and current agreements can no longer adequately counter 21st century nuclear threats.
- Globalization has decreased the authority and control of national governments and international institutions – This is a very important reality we have not adequately accounted for.
- Transnational challenges require an effective instrument or mechanism to drive collective and unified action.
- Right now – many disconnected components, compartmentalized knowledge, limited cooperation and partnership – There is no cohesive and integrated driving force for the material security agenda.
- The key to success in driving the agenda after the Nuclear Security Summit is to integrate all necessary tools into a comprehensive, flexible, legitimate and globally-focused next generation package.

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Framework Principles

1. Is flexible and adapts to the threat and global evolution
2. Is clearly separated from other nuclear issues, but supplements the NPT and disarmament efforts
3. Unites nuclear and radiological security while recognizing their differences
4. Discourages the production and use of HEU and plutonium
5. Fills the legal, technical, and political gaps that have been identified
6. Promotes best practices and education
7. Does not create a new, large bureaucracy or institution
8. Forges cohesion and equal legitimacy between existing agreements, ad hoc efforts, and new initiatives
9. Accepts creative new ideas and challenges existing boundaries
10. Provides adequate and multilateral funding over the long term
11. Opens the flow of information beyond current limits
12. Engages the full range of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector
13. Protects the benefits of nuclear power, medicine, and other peaceful uses
14. May be imperfect, but has a mechanism for improvement
15. Must be effective and universal, but can begin with a coalition of the committed

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Two Framework Options

UN Framework Agreement (similar to Climate Change Convention)

Upside

- Underscores the global importance of the issue
- Identifies objectives, principles, and commitments
- Creates a structure for scientific advice
- Creates a process for regular convening to assess progress and financing while allowing for flexible national implementation strategies

Downside

- UNFCCC defined by political controversy, scientific disputes, difficult negotiations, and unmet objectives
- Some of the downside could possibly be negated if a fissile material security framework was initially signed by a multilateral coalition of the committed, and then opened to additional signature

UN Security Council Resolution

Upside

- Several examples – 1373, 1540, 1887
- International legitimacy among Security Council members

Downside

- Little ability to compel compliance despite Chap. 7 binding mandate for 1373 and 1540
- Developing countries may be skeptical, annoyed, or opposed
- General ineffectiveness of UNSCRs

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Framework Components: Existing Structures

Of the 47 countries attending the Nuclear Security Summit:

- 14 have ratified the 2005 CPPNM Amendment.
- 40 have signed the IAEA Additional Protocol.
- 35 are members of the Global Initiative.

- Domestic Safeguards, Security and Regulations
- IAEA Nuclear Security Recommendations
- IAEA Additional Protocol
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM)
- 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM
- UNSCR 1373 and 1540, and 1887
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- US International WMD Security Programs
- G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction
- Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
- Proliferation Security Initiative

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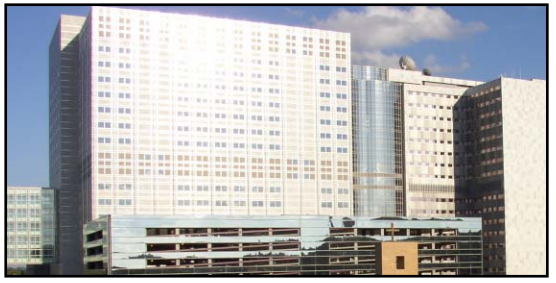
Framework Components: New Policy Options

1. Strengthen the IAEA
2. Establish a Minimum Global Nuclear Security Standard
3. Accelerate Efforts to Consolidate and Eliminate Global HEU and Plutonium Stockpiles
4. Minimize and Then Eliminate the Use of HEU
5. Secure All Radiological Sources in Public Buildings, Beginning with Metropolitan Hospitals
6. Create Regional Nuclear Training Centers
7. Install Satellite Uplinks on Portal Monitors and Perimeter Security Equipment
8. Institute a Multi-Party Nuclear Security Hotline
9. Establish a Multilateral WMD Emergency Rapid Reaction Force
10. Maintain a Global Fund of $2.5-3 Billion Per Year for WMD Security



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Moving Forward

- We need to bolt the door against nuclear terrorism – 2010 is the critical key year for progress (START, Nuclear Security Summit, NPT Review Conference, and G8 Meeting)
- Governments and international institutions are not keeping pace with the evolving nature of the globalized and disaggregated nuclear threat.
- A political and technocratic cultural shift will be necessary for this adaptation and it will require considerable and sustained global political, diplomatic, and technical engagement.
- Concrete actions are more important than political intentions.
- Transnational problems like nuclear security require an institution, mechanism, or agreement that countries can rally around to drive the process forward.

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