

Nuclear Security Collaborative Networks

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IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

Outline

- Capacity Building
- The Border Monitoring Working Group
- Working Group on Radioactive Source Security
- Information Exchange Meetings
- Conclusions

IAEA Support for CB in Nuclear Security

Comprehensive Training Programme

- To raise awareness, to fill gaps between the actual performance of personnel and the required competencies and skills, and to prepare qualified instructors/trainers

Nuclear Security Support Centres

- To provide member states with training, expert, technical, and scientific support for better nuclear security

Nuclear Security Education

- To support the development of nuclear security experts through teaching material, professional development of faculty and promotion of nuclear security education in collaboration with the academic and scientific community

Nuclear Security Knowledge

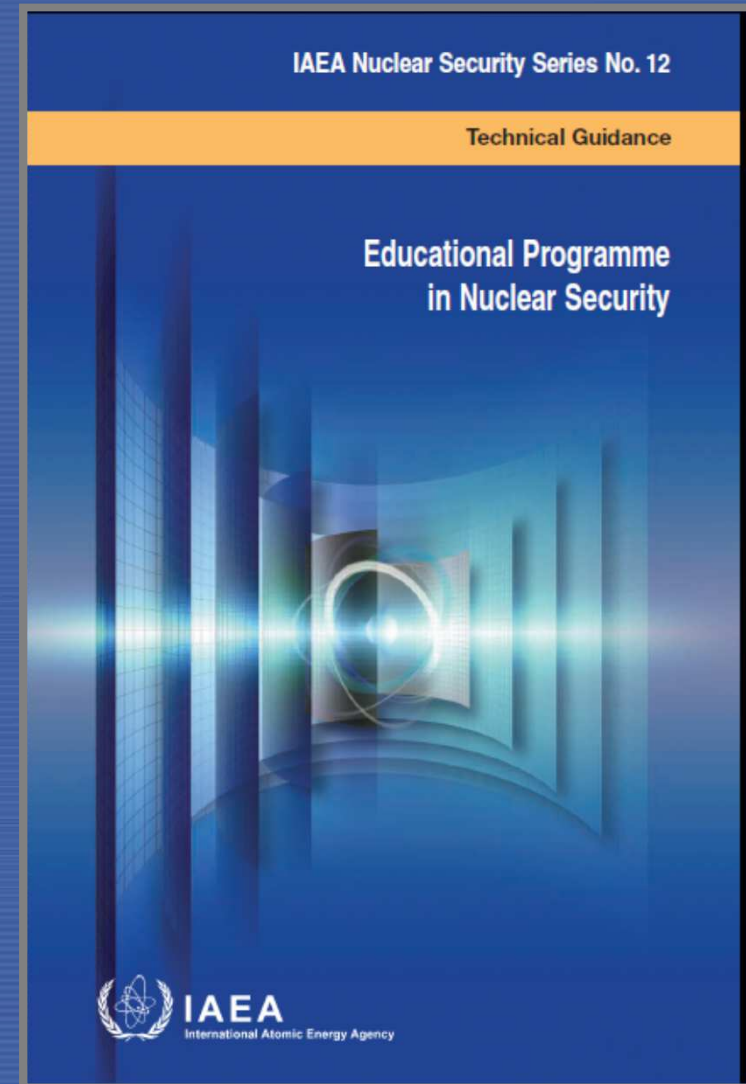
- To assist member states in establishing, maintaining and sustaining an effective national nuclear security regime on the basis of clearly identified needs and reliable and accurate knowledge and information

Ultimate Goal:

- *To develop capabilities to support the sustainable implementation of the international legal instruments and IAEA guidelines for nuclear security worldwide and to foster nuclear security culture.*

IAEA and Nuclear Security Education

- Increased interest & awareness in and nuclear security globally
- Requests from member-states for support in capacity-building and human resource development
- IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 12 – Educational Programme in Nuclear Security published in 2010
 - Master of Science Programme
 - Certificate Programme



International Nuclear Security Education Network



A partnership between the IAEA and universities, research institutions and other stakeholders

- Promotion of nuclear security education
- Development of educational materials
- Professional development for faculty members
- Collaborative research and resource sharing

Currently over 100 members from 40 member states

Mission: to enhance global nuclear security by developing, sharing and promoting excellence in nuclear security education

Achievements in Nuclear Security Education

- Over 100 members in total (78 institutions from 40 member states, +10 International Organizations, +4 Observers).
- Development and peer review of teaching materials and textbooks
 - 14 course packages out of 23 are completed.
 - three INSEN textbooks (Introduction to NS, Security of Nuclear and Other Radioactive Material in Transport, and Computer Security).
 - four textbooks are scheduled to be developed in 2014-2015.
- Mentor/Protégé programme for professional development of faculty in the areas of nuclear security attended by 140 faculty and instructors from 31 member states.

Education Priorities for the Future

- Incorporate feedback from the first pilot program into future academic activities in nuclear security
- Based on feedback from pilot programme:
 - Revise the NSS12 guidance document
 - Update educational materials and textbooks
- Support INSEN members, which consider launching MSc programs at their institutions
- Continue promoting nuclear security education as part of existing degree programmes
- Support the use of new forms of teaching and learning in nuclear security education
 - Online e-learning degree programmes and modules
 - Learning by experience
 - Problem-oriented learning tailored to nuclear security functions

IAEA Nuclear Security Training

Training in Numbers

- Over 30 different nuclear security training courses designed
- More than 80 training events run per year
- Over 15,800 participants from 120 States trained since 2002

Training Catalogue

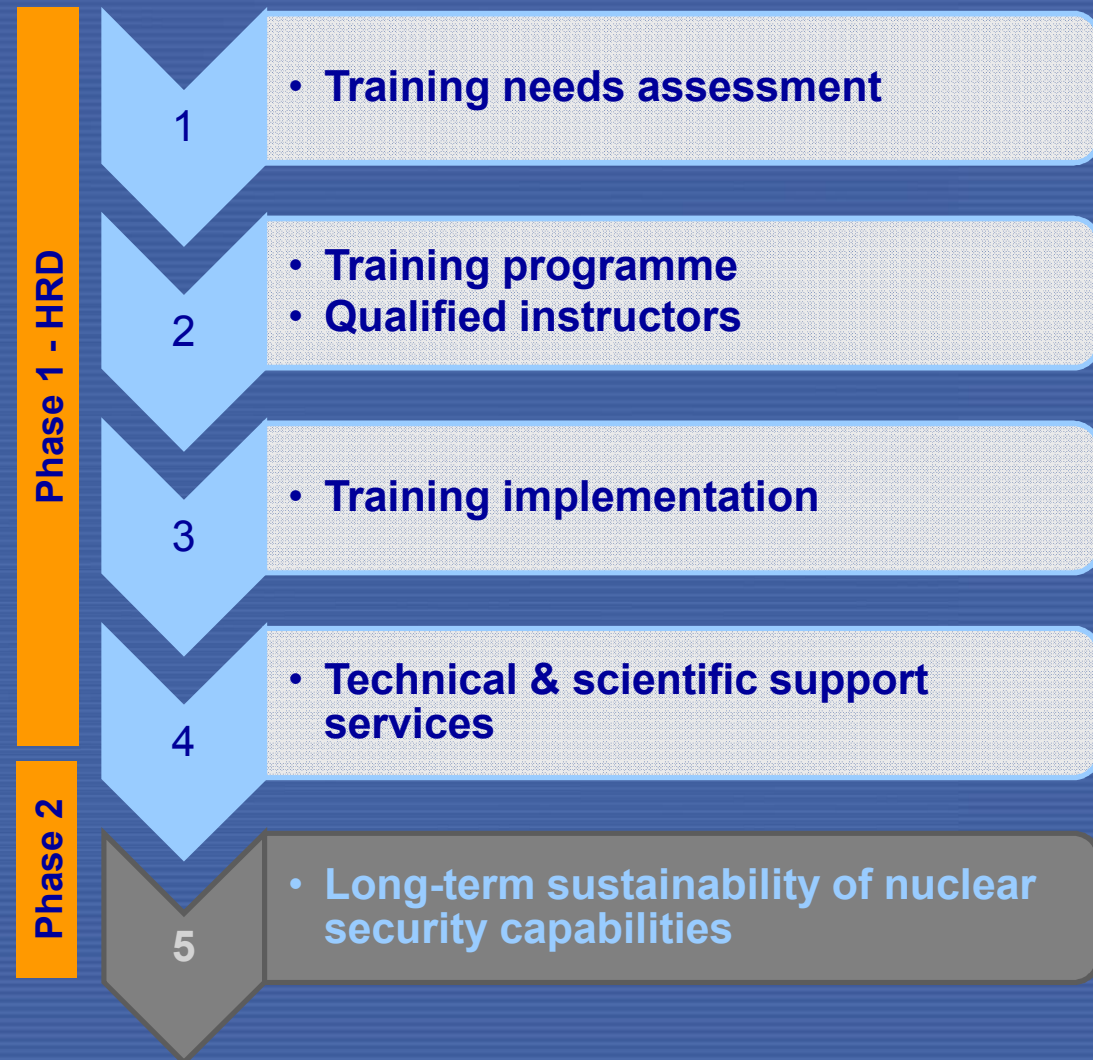
- 26 courses in the Catalogue covering all aspects of nuclear security
 - Additional courses – Member States requests through official channels
 - Modularized and standardized
- Developing online e-learning modules on basic topics in nuclear security
 - The Use of Radiation Detection Instruments (available)
 - Physical Protection, Transport Security, Nuclear Material Accounting and Control for Nuclear Security, Radiological Crime Scene Management, and Computer Security (available in 2014)



Nuclear Security Support Centres

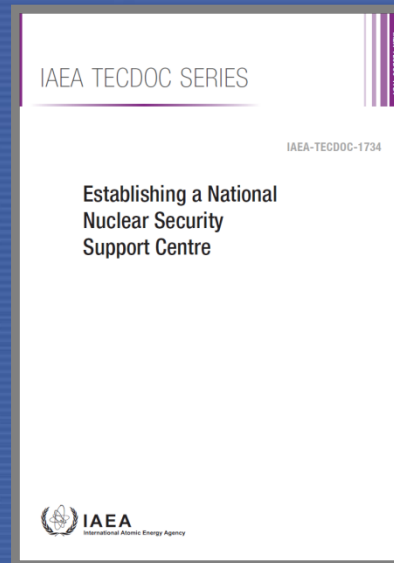
Primary objectives are:

- Develop human resources through the implementation of a tailored training programme
- Develop a network of experts
- Provide technical support for lifecycle equipment management and scientific support for the detection of and the response to nuclear security events



International Network of Nuclear Security Training and Support Centres (NSSC)

- Key to coordinated collaboration at the international and regional levels
- Members from over 50 institutions worldwide
- Information exchange, resource sharing, coordination with educational networks



INSEN and NSSC as Knowledge Networks for Member-State Capacity Building

- Both networks established for human resource development for capacity building in nuclear security
- Both networks produce, share, and disseminate new knowledge in nuclear security
 - Teaching and training materials, textbooks, handbooks, manuals, scientific and technical expertise and services, etc.
- Such networks are essential to leveraging expertise from the international community to promote and support nuclear security and assist the Agency in fulfilling its mandate

The Border Monitoring Working Group

- The Border Monitoring Working Group (BMWG) established by the Agency, US and EU in 2006
- Coordinate the activities of the Agency and that of major donors working in the area of effective border controls.
- Coordination covered the areas of financial and technical support, human resource development and policy development relating to the detection of nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control.

The Border Monitoring Working Group: Scope

- The BMWG continued facilitating the implementation of programmes in Member States through the optimization of international assistance, including distribution of radiation detection equipment, development of related training programmes, and development of concepts of operation and standard operating procedures in states

Working Group on Radioactive Source Security

- September 2011: IAEA Director General presented annual Nuclear Security Report to Board of Governors and General Conference:

“The Agency will: ‘work with Member States to establish a Radioactive Sources Working Group, which will seek to coordinate assistance provided under bilateral programmes and other initiatives with Agency activities under the Nuclear Security Plan.’”

Benefits and Goals of the WGRSS

- Developing technical solutions for enhancing source security
- Improved coordination among all stakeholders
- Sharing of information, best practices and lessons learned
- Regional partnerships for harmonized approaches
- Matching needs with assistance providers



Working Group on Radioactive Source Security: Scope

- The Working Group on Radioactive Source Security has evolved over the course of three meetings;
- Chair Summary Reports identify actions for follow-up and subsequent reporting to WGRSS;
- Is a forum to discuss security issues of concern with experts from all over the world, whether seeking or giving advice, technical support, or assistance.

Working Group on Radioactive Source Security: Scope

- The WGRSS discusses technical topics relating to the security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle, including the benefits and challenges associated with the use of alternative technologies, and implementation of IAEA Nuclear Security Series recommendations and guidance for meeting security objectives.
- The WGRSS also examined the issue of secure long term management of disused sources, with a view to identifying the main security considerations that will serve as input into the development of international guidance on this topic.

Working Group on Radioactive Source Security: Achievements

- The third meeting WGRSS was held in May 2014, with the participation of 48 representatives from 33 Member States and two observer organizations.
- Participants at the WGRSS reviewed progress and achievements in multilateral and bilateral initiatives, and provided input with respect to Member States' needs for future training and development of guidance by the Agency.

Information Exchange Meetings

- Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meetings (IEM) are working-level discussions with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and initiatives involved in nuclear security.



Objectives

- To provide for a systematic and active exchange of information on planned events and activities
- To identify areas of cooperation
- To ensure effective use of resources and to avoid duplication and overlap
- To work towards strengthening cooperation

Meetings

- Twice a year, typically May and November
- First meeting held in May 2011
- 7 meetings to date
- Next meeting: 5 November 2014
- Attended by more than a dozen organizations and initiatives
- All exchanges of information are undertaken in strict conformity with the Agency's confidentiality regime

Stakeholders

- GICNT IAG-Coordinator, GICNT Chair (Russia), GICNT Chair (USA), Global Partnership, INTERPOL, AMERIPOL, EU Joint Research Centre (JRC), UNSCR 1540 Committee, UNICRI, UNODC, UNODA, CTITF, 2010 Nuclear Security Summit Host (USA), 2012 Nuclear Security Summit Host (RoK), 2014 Nuclear Security Summit Host (Netherlands), Organization of American States (OAS), OSCE, WINS



Outcomes

- Development of a matrix on roles & responsibilities
- Several organizations and initiatives provided input
- Recognized the need to identify possible working methods to establish the appropriate point of contact for recipient countries in order to ensure coordination of the assistance to be provided
- Agreed the need for more focused agenda for future meetings and encouraged participants to make suggestions

Conclusions

- Capacity Building (CB) is critical for States to establish & maintain effective & sustainable nuclear security regime.
- IAEA is a worldwide platform promoting international cooperation in nuclear security involving more than 160 countries & over 20 Organizations and Initiatives.
- The Agency continues its coordinating role among Member States' programmes dedicated to nuclear security.