

***2011 International Forum
on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Security***

**Nuclear Safety and Security Strategies for
Nuclear Facilities in the European Union**

Panel Discussion Items

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1. Identification, analysis and prevention of the risk

- legal framework, share of responsibilities
- **scenario studies, threat assessment**
- integrated approach safety/safeguard-security from the design stage
- analyses of vulnerabilities, effectiveness of protection systems
- **security culture, training**

2. Detection (e.g. potential theft of nuclear material)

- detection and monitoring strategies
- border control and response plan
- **regional cooperation in combating illicit trafficking, exchange of information, data bases (IAEA)**

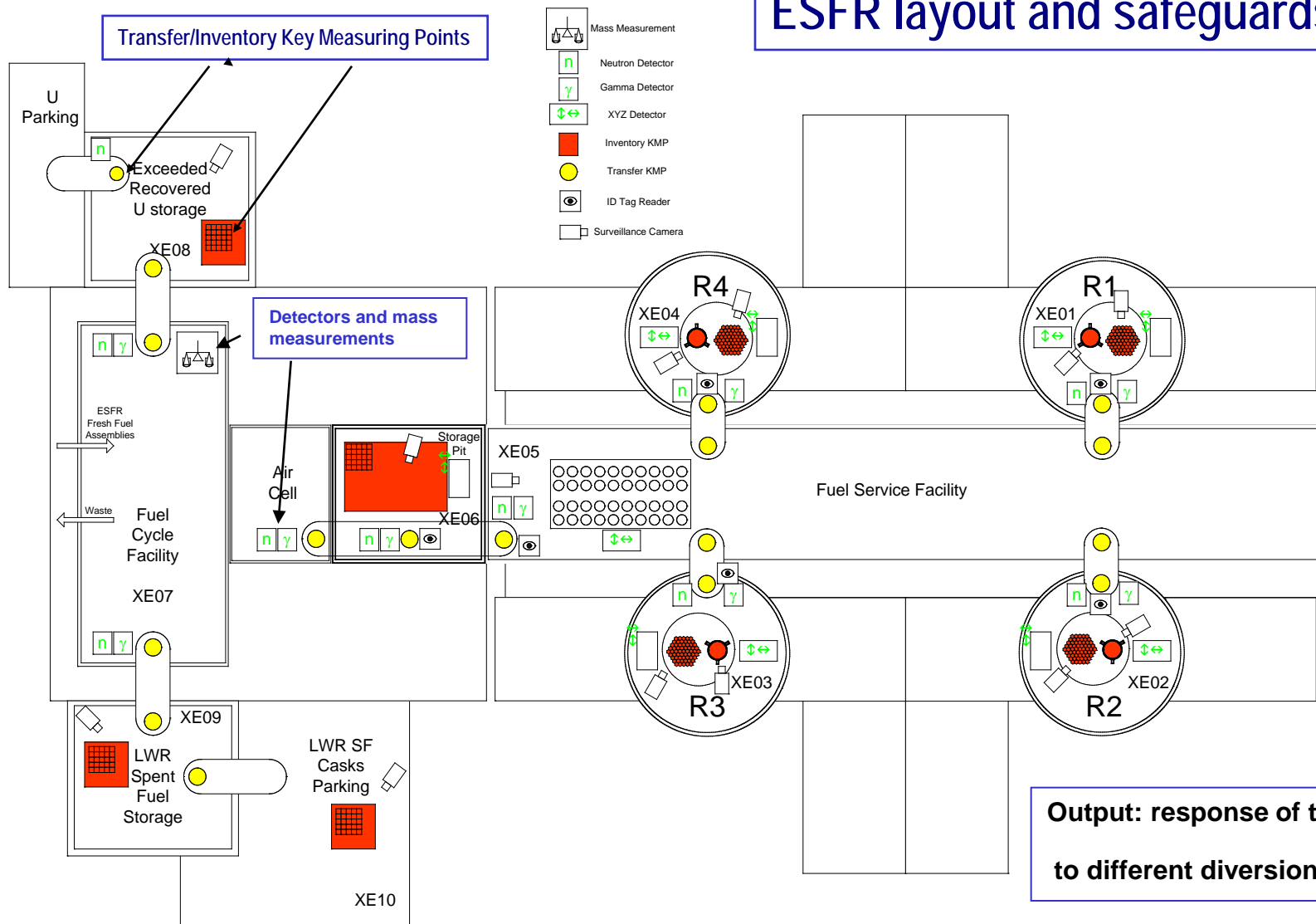
3. Reaction and remediation

- ECURIE: European Union Urgent Radiological Information Exchange; reporting obligation
- assessment of nuclear/radioactive dispersion events and their consequences
- increase international exchanges
- safeguarding aspects in NPP after accident

Integration of safeguards and security technologies

Safeguards	NDA (Non Destructive Assay)	DA (Destructive Assay)	Containment	Surveillance	Environmental Sampling	Export and import Control	Information
Security							
Prevention	Remote monitoring / Physical protection		Seals Security of containers	Satellite images Cameras, 3D Laser		Early warning	Open source information (early warning)
Detection	Gamma and neutron alarms Passive and active detection			3D laser Combined with Gamma/neutron for source localisation Satellite images	Particle analysis, detection of undeclared activities	Detection of Dual use Materials	Open source information (detection of undeclared activities)
Response	Identification and categorisation of Nuclear and radioactive materials	Nuclear Forensic: Isotopes, mass, impurities, age, geo-location,...		3D laser Combined with Gamma/neutron for mapping the dispersion of radioactivity	Nuclear Forensic: Isotopes, sizes, populations, ...		

ESFR layout and safeguards equipment



Output: response of the complete system to different diversion or theft scenarios

- With support of DG Home Affairs
 - Ensuring high standard in detection and response
 - Complementary to national training activities
 - Focus on advanced training using nuclear material
 - In collaboration with the EU MS, the IAEA and international initiatives
 - Benefiting from expertise of the JRC in Ispra and Karlsruhe
 - Target audience: front line officers, trainers, experts, decision makers
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- Implementation in 2011, fully operational by mid 2012



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2010: launch of a global initiative to establish BCRN regional Centres of Excellence

- Within the framework of the **Instrument for Stability**, one of the EU's external cooperation instruments
- Aims at building international, regional and national capacity to address trans-regional and global threats (crisis response)
- Five regions concerned: South Caucasus / Ukraine/South East Europe, North Africa, West Africa, the Middle East, and **South East Asia**
- Centres will aim at developing, at national and regional levels, **the necessary institutional capacity to fight against the CBRN risk**
- The origin of the risk may be criminal (proliferation, theft, sabotage and illicit traffics), accidental (industrial catastrophes, in particular chemical or nuclear, waste treatment, transport) or natural (mainly pandemics)
- The Centres of Excellence will address legal, regulatory, technical, enforcement and control issues relating to CBRN risk mitigation
- In each region, range of networks of experts will be created or reinforced for sharing best practices, reviewing laws and regulation, developing technical capacities on the above subjects
- The projects cover a broad scope of CBRN issues. **Implementation will start in early 2012**

Cooperation with regional actors necessary



Thank you for your attention !



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Conclusion

- **Nuclear security defence in depth strategy must be applied to NPPs and to the safeguards of the materials they contain**
- **There is a direct link between technologies applied for safeguards and security**
- **Safety and security must be integrated from the earliest stage of the design**
- **Importance of security culture, thus also education and training**