

PHYSICAL PROTECTION REGIME: UNIVERSALIZATION OF THE CPPNM & 2005 AMENDMENT

DR. ŞEBNEM UDUM

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY

15 NOVEMBER 2017, IAEA, VIENNA

Outline

- What is an International Regime?
- New Terrorism and Nuclear Security
- Physical Protection of Nuclear and Radiological Material
- Universalization of the CPPNM and 2005 Amendment

International Regimes

- Specific issue, (usually urgent),
- An array of international actors,
- Through international law, international organizations, significant individuals, ad hoc groups, conferences and customs
- Operate on a set of rules, norms and decision-making procedures.
- Compliance, both for national interest, and being member of the community: feel secure.

International Regimes Cont.

- A trigger event or initiated by a leader to promote interests (or provide security).
- The first decade of post-Cold War: adjustment.
- 9/11: international terrorism one of the most pressing security threats
- Tools at the disposal of international community still those of the Cold War.
- Regimes either adopted or new ones are being formed to address it.

New Terrorism and Nuclear Security

- September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks changed the nature and perception of threat
- Actor: Transnational non-state actors, physical survival unimportant
- Political Aim: to transform the prevailing system based on Western values.
- Method: Sensational attacks with mass casualties, spreading fear through horrific scenes, panic, anxiety.

Impact:

- Erode “security-provider” status of the state,
- Raise status for credibility
- Recruit more followers.

Capabilities:

- Dual use means of delivery or attack: airplanes, trucks, cars, motorbikes, envelope
- CBRN material: to inflict mass casualties, spread panic, create anxiety and fear

Political impact: Decrease moderation, increase radicalism

From Physical Protection to Nuclear Security

- 2009 President Obama's Prague Speech
- Terrorist attack with the use of nuclear or radiological material immediate threat to international security
- Gave pace to nuclear security efforts
- Nuclear Security Summits
- Non-state actors express interest in CBRN

The Regime in Progress

- CPPNM and 2005 Amendment
- ICSANT
- UNSCR 1373 and 1540
- SUA Convention and 2005 Protocol
- Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols
- GICNT
- WINS Academy, INSEN

Universalization of CPPNM and 2005 Amendment

- Main threats:
 - unauthorized removal of nuclear and other radioactive material,
 - sabotage against nuclear material or of nuclear facilities
 - theft of this material or nuclear sensitive information.

What does it take for a regime?

- Universalization of 2005 Amendment requires making and implementation of national nuclear security regime.
- What sustains a regime is its norm:
- sets standard of behavior on actors
- shapes their interests in accordance with the regime principles,
- make them comply with its rules.

Nuclear Security Culture

- Within the nuclear security regime, nuclear security culture stands out.
- Nuclear security culture requires:
- Attention by organizations and individuals to protect nuclear material against loss, theft and other unlawful access,
- Protect nuclear facilities or nuclear materials in transport against deliberate malicious acts.

Universalization as a Process

- States with nuclear weapons and civilian nuclear facilities cognizant of threats to nuclear and radiological material; developed responses
- Others with military and/or civilian nuclear capabilities/facilities, but may have not developed a culture of security.
- Those with none of them, or newcomers to civilian nuclear power: still to be aware of and get ready to respond to new risks and threats in transport, if not in use or storage

Development of the Norm

Elements of a Regime:

- Principles: Actors must agree on the nature of the problem to respond. Norms depend on this agreement.
- Rules
- Decision-making procedures
- Organizations to implement them.

- Sovereignty precludes norms development
- No agreement on “terrorism”: No response in unison. top-down approach hard.
- Key principles of 2005 Amendment:
responsibility of the state and security culture
- Develop norm and culture domestically for effective national nuclear security regimes
- Leads to universalized nuclear security regime.

Developing Security Culture

- Policy at the state level
- Arrangements in organizations
- Attitudes of individuals in organizations
- cooperation and coordination among actors necessary
- Public and media awareness on security culture
- Construction of security culture as sign of prestige, professionalism, skill and responsibility.

State Level

- Legislation and regulatory framework define objective for security in nuclear sector by taking evolving risks and technologies.
- State divides responsibilities to organizations and individuals holding them accountable.
- State ensures protection of information through general principles for authorization of access to critical information

Organization and Individual Level

- Organization managers and individuals are equally responsible
- Expected to be committed to nuclear security, vigilant and qualified.
- Deterrence and confidentiality key for security culture in nuclear installations.

For a developed national nuclear security regime...

- Definition of nuclear security for fissile materials, radiological sources and safety and security measures in nuclear facilities.
- Safety and security nexus to integrate interests of non-nuclear-weapon states, for their participation to, and improvement of nuclear security regime.

Effective Regime Cont...

- According to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Program, an effective nuclear security regime would include the

“implementation of international legal instruments, information protection, physical protection, material accounting and control, detection of and response to trafficking in such material, national response plans and contingency measures.”

Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP)

To strengthen national nuclear security regime,
address five components:

- legal and regulatory framework,
- prevention, detection and sustainability.
- develop a time frame for the implementation of agreed nuclear security related activities.

To shorten the time to develop the norm...

- Leadership: High-level conferences and meetings signaling continuing commitment
- Raising awareness: media and education powerful and in use with films and vice series.
- Effective communication to inform public without alarming it
- Education: World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS) Academy and International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN).

Thank you for your attention.

Dr. Şebnem Udum

Hacettepe University, Department of
International Relations

INSEN, Vice Chair

usebnem@hacettepe.edu.tr