



Webinar on the IAEA's Nuclear Security Series: Past, Present and Future

**Organized by the
IAEA Division of Nuclear Security**

Wednesday, 9 November 2022

Scheduled at: 13:30, Vienna (Austria) Time

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

Information Sheet

Introduction

Nuclear security, like nuclear safety, aims to protect people, property, society and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation. An effective national nuclear security regime aims to prevent, or detect and respond, to intentional malicious acts involving radioactive substances or directed against facilities or activities where such substances are used.

Nuclear or radioactive material of all types, whether in use, storage or transport, must be secured as it could be used to cause harm and disruption to society. The emergence of cyber-threats and other new technologies that might be used in attacks, or to protect against attacks, has further broadened the understanding of the need for nuclear security.

The IAEA's [Nuclear Security Series \(NSS\)](#) provides non-binding international consensus guidance on all aspects of nuclear security to support States as they work to fulfil their responsibility for nuclear security. The NSS is also the international benchmark for nuclear security used in advisory peer review missions, such as [International Physical Protection Advisory Service \(IPPAS\)](#) and [International Nuclear Security Advisory Service \(INSServ\)](#) missions.

As part of its central role in providing nuclear security related international support and coordination, the IAEA establishes and maintains the NSS. The NSS was launched in 2006 and is continuously updated by the IAEA in cooperation with experts from Member States.

Objectives

This webinar aims to support Member States in effectively using the NSS to develop, maintain and enhance their national nuclear security regimes.

The webinar will help participants to:

- Understand the structure and development process of NSS publications, including the different types of the publications in the series and the role of the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC);
- Understand how the NSS is/can be used by States to support their national nuclear security regimes;
- See how the Agency's activities in the area of nuclear security are informed by the NSS; and
- Know how to effectively and efficiently navigate the NSS.

Target Audience

The webinar is intended for those who make use of the NSS, including regulatory bodies for radiation safety, nuclear safety and nuclear security and other relevant authorities (such as those involved in law enforcement and forensics; border control and customs; and intelligence gathering), international organizations with responsibilities relevant to nuclear security; organizations that design, manufacture and operate nuclear facilities; and organizations involved in the use of radiation related technologies.

Working Language(s)

The webinar will be conducted in English, with simultaneous interpretation into all official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish) via Interprefy. Participants will also be able to engage with presenters and ask questions in any of these languages.

Registration

Please register for the webinar using [this link](#) no later than **Monday 7 November 2022**.

The webinar will be conducted via Interprefy. Registered participants will receive the link to access the event and technical instructions the day before the webinar.

For additional help regarding registration, please contact nuclearsecurityseries@iaea.org

Webinar Programme

Opening remarks and introduction

Ms Elena Buglova, *Director, Division of Nuclear Security, IAEA*

The Nuclear Security Series: Past, Present and Future

- From the 1972 *Recommendations for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* to the establishment of the Nuclear Security Series
- Navigating the Nuclear Security Series today
- The future of the Nuclear Security Series

Ms Sarah Case Lackner, *Senior Nuclear Security Officer, Programme Development and International Cooperation Section, Division of Nuclear Security, IAEA*

Q&A

Closing Remarks