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Complementarity between Nuclear Security and Physical Protection System

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physical protection systems (PPS)

Nuclear security

Complementarity

INTRODUCTION PPS OBJECTIVES Nuclear security COMLEMENTARITY navigation

INTRODUCTION

World leaders agree that Nuclear terrorism is one of the greatest Threats facing humanity

Terrorists only need to find the weakest link in the system to get enough nuclear material to build an improvised nuclear bomb or dirty bomb



INTRODUCTION

Introduction

PPS

A **physical protection system** is the integration of people, procedures, and equipment used to protect assets or facilities against theft, sabotage, or other malicious human attacks. The PPS functions are detection, delay and response.

Nuclear security is: The Prevention and Detection of, and Response to, theft sabotage unauthorized access illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive substances or their associated facilities.

Nuclear Security COMLEMENTARITY navigation

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

PPS

The objectives of the nuclear security and physical protection system is to protect nuclear facility or nuclear material against threats and terrorist. The equipment is not sufficient it must be completed with nuclear security and nuclear security culture to achieve these objectives.

Nuclear Security COMLEMENTARITY navigation

PPS Objectives

Physical protection system

- **Deter** adversary from attacking
- **Defeat** adversary if he does attack
- Security management
- Ensure that the physical protection system functions properly
- Includes measures such as verifying trustworthiness of employees and protecting sensitive security information

PPS Objectives

1. What must I protect? (What is the target to be protected?)

2. What must I protect against? (What is the threat against which the PPS must be designed?)
3. What level of protection is adequate? (What is the acceptance criteria for the PPS?)

The purpose of a PPS is to prevent an adversary from successful completion of a malevolent action against a facility.

. There are several functions that the PPS must perform to accomplish this objective

. The primary PPS functions are : detection, delay, and response.





navigation







Delay Process

Delay provides obstacles to Increase the adversary task time



Dispensable Barriers

Performance measures Time to penetrate or bypass obstacles

Time to travel across areas

Introduction **PPS**

navigation Nuclear Security COMLEMENTARITY

Introduction

Elements of Delay

PPS





Nuclear Security COMLEMENTARITY navigation

Over the last 20 years, there have been 1000s of nuclear smuggling incidents, of which ~ 20 involved highly enriched uranium or plutonium.
It's likely that many more cases were undetected.
There have been numerous lapses in security that, under different circumstances, circumstances, could have been catastrophic:
Y-12 (U.S.) security breach (2012) protestor intrusion in the HEU facility Pelindaba (South Africa) (2007)
Kurchatov Institute (Russia) accounting problem (2001)

Nuclear Security Definition

As defined by the IAEA, nuclear security is: [T]he prevention and detection of, and response to, theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive substances or their associated facilities.

Global Nuclear Security System

- Nuclear security is historically viewed as the sovereign responsibility of individual states.
- Each country's regulatory systems were often developed independently.
- Often variable
- There is no comprehensive global system for tracking, protecting, and managing nuclear materials in a way that builds confidence.
- The existing international system is a patchwork of agreements, guidelines, and multilateral engagement mechanisms.
- It encompasses only civilian materials (15% of total weapons-useable nuclear materials).

Nuclear Security



Prevention

V B





Response

Detection

... to theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive substances or their associated facilities.

IAEA

The objective of the Nuclear Security Plan 2014–2017 is to contribute to global efforts to achieve effective security wherever nuclear and other radioactive material is in use, storage and/or transport, and of associated facilities by supporting States, upon request, in their efforts to meet their national responsibilities and international obligations, to reduce risks and to respond appropriately to threats. ... <u>To provide a coordinated education</u>, awareness raising and training programme in nuclear security that meets the requirements and needs identified by Member States.



NUCLEAR SECURITY

Guidance Development IAEA Nuclear Security Series



What Type of Global System Is Needed?

- The system should be comprehensive; it should cover all weapons-usable nuclear materials and facilities in which they might be present, at all times.
- The system should employ international standards and best practices, consistently and globally..
- At a national level, each state's system should have internal assurance and accountability mechanisms.
- Globally, the system should facilitate a state's ability to provide international assurances that all nuclear materials and facilities are secure. secure.
- The system should work to reduce risk through minimizing or, where feasible, eliminating weapons-usable material stocks and the number of locations where they are found.

Introduction PPS objectives Nuclear security COMLEMENTARITY NAVIGATION

Nuclear Security Security is the responsibility of every person in the organization >Principle and resulting behavior: Leadership behaviors: setting standards expectations good decision making Involvement of staff communication ndividual behavior Personal accountability Following procedures Communication Reporting

Introduction PPS objectives Nuclear security COMLEMENTARITY

NAVIGATION

Nuclear security is a cornerstone of preventing nuclear terrorism.

- An attack anywhere would be an attack everywhere.
- Currently, nuclear materials security largely depends on actions by individual states.
- A comprehensive global system is needed to provide confidence in each state's materials security.
- Human resource development is the key to sustainability and effectiveness

Education and training to

the nuclear security system:

>prevention, detection of and response to Any nuclear security event

Install a nuclear security culture in the facility and ensure that all persons in the facility fellow:

>Attitude and behavior of persons and leadership

>Ensure proper coordination and communication

>protecting the confidentiality of sensitive information & protection of sensitive information assets

Ensuring protection of exchanged sensitive information

NUC SEThe objectives of the State's physical protection regime, which is an essential component of the State's nuclear security regime, should be:

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- To protect against *unauthorized removal*.
 Protecting against theft and other unlawful taking of *nuclear material*.
- To locate and recover missing *nuclear material*. Ensuring the implementation of rapid and comprehensive measures to locate and, where appropriate, recover missing or stolen *nuclear material*.
- To protect against sabotage. Protecting nuclear material and nuclear facilities against sabotage.
- To mitigate or minimize effects of sabotage. Mitigating or minimizing the radiological consequences of sabotage.



Essential Elements of a Nuclear Security Regime

1. <u>State responsibility</u> to establish, implement, maintain & sustain a nuclear security regime applicable to all *nuclear material*,

other radioactive material and their associated facilities & associated activities under the jurisdiction of the State.





PPS

Introduction

Despite technical advancements, physical security is only as good as the people who operate and maintain the equipment

Security culture is a subset of overall organizational culture

Nuclear security Complementarity Navigation





Example:Pelindaba

On the night of the attack, the majority of the employees were at a party, leaving a last-minute replacement to be the only person in the emergency response center.
The response force took almost a half hour to arrive after a call confirming an attack.
No one was ever prosecuted for anything in relation to the Pelindaba incident. The only people punished in the case were the security guards who were fired.
The attackers displayed a detailed knowledge of Pelindaba's layout and security systems, as well as the expertise needed to overcome the site's defenses.
The security policy of the facility allowed for a single employee to man the emergency response center.

• Despite the evidence of insider collusion, the CEO never launched a full investigation that would uncover the employees responsible.

Pelindaba(Cont,)

>If all of the employees at the facility were really convinced that a credible threat existed.

>Employees at the facility also seem not to have adopted a vigilant and questioning approach. >The attackers were caught on surveillance cameras, but no one seems to have been monitoring the cameras at the time.

>The response force was only 3 minutes away and yet took almost half an hour to respond. We could assume that these individuals either were not convinced that a serious attack was possible or that they were potentially involved as insiders. Both of these possibilities are troubling in terms of nuclear security culture.

>The attackers also had intimate knowledge of the facility, which suggests either collusion with insiders at the facility or, at the very least, a failure to keep security information confidential.

With the help and support of IAEA(Nuclear security division): Nuclear Security regime start from educational/training programs to meet global needs in nuclear security

NAVIGATION

•Shape the avenues of diplomacy and public policy for greater effectiveness in achieving global nuclear security objectives;

Complementarity Nuclear Security & PPS

