DRIVE IN STRENGTHENING THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION REGIME OF BANGLADESH Dr. A K M FAZLE KIBRIA Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission

- Bangladesh has been using nuclear technology in the fields of Education, research, medical and industry
- > 3MW T. MARK II Research Reactor, Co-60 irradiator, etc.
- Implementation of country's first nuclear power plant (VVER, 1200 x 2 = 2400 MWe) is going on and Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) is the owner of the NPP
- > Has 'Atomic Energy Regulatory Act, 2012'
- > Has independent 'Regulatory Authority'
- > Party to the amendment of CPPNM on 04 July 2017



DRIVE IN STRENGTHENING THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION REGIME OF BANGLADESH Dr. A K M FAZLE KIBRIA Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission

- > IPPAS mission was carried out in Bangladesh in 2009
- Strengthening of PPS was done in the existing nuclear and radiological facilities (Research Reactor, Radioactive Waste Management Unit, Co-60 Irradiators, etc.)
- > Government declared NPP as the highest category installation
- Enhancing capability and developing human resource for maintaining PPS of NPP through:
 - Coordination among the stakeholders (Ministries, regulator, operators, intelligence and low enforcement agencies, armed forces, etc.)



DRIVE IN STRENGTHENING THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION REGIME OF BANGLADESH

Dr. A K M FAZLE KIBRIA Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission

Bangladesh Strengthening Physical Protection Regime through:

Cooperation with IAEA

[Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP)]

Cooperation with Vendor Country (Russian Federation), India, Asian countries through

[Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI)]



DRIVE IN STRENGTHENING THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION REGIME OF BANGLADESH

Dr. A K M FAZLE KIBRIA Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission





USES of NUCLEAR/ RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Bangladesh has been using nuclear technology since 1960

ACADEMIC and SCIENTIFIC APPLICATIONS

MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

						_
Uses of		Physical				
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
Material/Ra	Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	Conclusion	
diation		Practices				

USES of NUCLEAR/ RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS:

ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPLICATIONS ~20% enriched Uranium fuel for the research reactor, Co-60, sealed sources and disused sources



TRIGA Research Reactor



Co-60 Gamma Irradiator



Radioactive Waste Management

* Operator organizations: BAEC, BINA, Universities, etc.

Uses of		Physical				
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
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USES of NUCLEAR/ RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS:

MEDICAL APPLICATIONS Cobalt-60, Iridium-192, Iodine-131, Depleted Uranium as shielding material



Co-60 Teletherapy





Co-60 Brachytherapy

Ir-192 LINAC

***** Government Hospitals & Private Hospitals

Uses of		Physical]
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
Material/Ra	Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	Conclusion	
diation		Practices				

USES of NUCLEAR/ RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS:

> INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Cobalt-60, Caesium-137, Iridium-192, Thorium-232, Americium-241, Americium-Beryllium (241-AmBe)



Co-60 Irradiator (Commercial)



Nuclear Borehole Logging

Spices, Tobacco, surgical accessories, etc.
Oil, Gas, Petroleum, Fertilizer, etc.



- > National Legislative Framework:
 - Sangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory (BAER) Act, 2012 - A comprehensive law to regulate all nuclear and radiation related activities in Bangladesh
 - Sangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority (BAERA) established in Feb. 2013



Uses of Nuclear Material/Ra diation

Legal Infrastructure Physical Protection Measures & Practices

NPP of Bangladesh

International Cooperation

Conclusion

> National Legislative Framework

- Enactment of the BAER Act, 2012 makes <u>Nuclear Safety</u> and Radiation Control (NSRC) Act, 1993 obsolete
- Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control (NSRC) Rules, <u>1997</u> remains in force
- A number of regulations under <u>the provisions of the</u> <u>BAER Act, 2012 related to nuclear security and physical</u> <u>protection</u> are under review





- Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control (NSRC) Act, 1993 is Bangladesh's first nuclear regulatory legal instrument enacted in 1993.
- □ In accordance with this Act, Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control Division (NSRCD) of Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission was assigned to carry out the regulatory functions in the country.





> National Legislative Framework

- * Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control (NSRC) Rules, 1997 is the second nuclear regulatory instrument enforced to implement the provisions of NSRC Act, 1993
- The NSRC Rules-1997 included provision to ensure the appropriate level of physical protection system as the mandatory requirement for installations using nuclear material and radioactive sources
- This requirement was ensured through the process of issuance of license, permit, inspection, monitoring, etc.





> National Legislative Framework

The BAER Act, 2012 related to Nuclear Security and Physical Protection

- ✓ Section 11 Responsibilities and Functions of the Authority
- ✓ Section 23 Responsibilities of the Authorization Holder
- Section 29 Safety and Security of Radioactive Materials
- Section 33 Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Installation







- ✓ Section 34 Safeguards and Import & Export Control
- ✓ Section 35 State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC)
- Section 36 Information Requirements Additional to Material Accounting and Control
- Section 37 Illicit Trafficking





> National Legislative Framework

- * The BAER Act, 2012 related to Nuclear Security and Physical Protection
 - ✓ Section 51- Inspection
 - ✓ Section 52- Enforcement
 - ✓ Section 53- Offence and Penalty
 - ✓ Section 54- Trial



Uses of		Physical				
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
Material/Ra	Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	Conclusion	
diation		Practices				

***** International Instruments:

- ✓ Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (04 July 2017)
- ✓ Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (20 September 2017)
- ✓ Convention of Nuclear Safety (24 October 1996)
- ✓ Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (7 February 1988)
- ✓ Convention on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (7 February 1988)



***** International Instruments:

- ✓ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (31 August 1979)
- ✓ Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (8 March 2000)
- ✓ Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) (11 June, 1982)
- ✓ Protocol Additional to the CSA (30 March, 2001)
- ✓ International convention for suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism (7 July 2007)



- Operator/Facility Owner/Respective authorization holders are fully responsible to ensure appropriate level of security and physical protection system as a part of regulatory requirements according to the BAER Act 2012.
- * Management of each facility usually designs and maintains physical protection system using their own budget. Besides, most facilities having Radiotherapy units and Co-60 Irradiators received GTRI assistance for enhancements of PPS through the bilateral cooperation agreement between BAEC and USDOE



- Atomic Energy Research Establishment (AERE) is the major research establishment of BAEC
 - TRIGA MARK II Research Reactor
 - Radioactive Waste Management Unit
 - Co-60 Irradiators
 - Isotope production laboratory
 - Medical Physics Institute



- ✓ AERE is the 'Key Point Installation (KPI)' by the Government
- ✓ National Security Intelligence (NSI) force periodically assesses the threat level and provides recommendations to AERE for appropriate measures if necessary
- **Committee responsible for the security of AERE:**



- Physical protection of AERE is maintained by a group of security people consisting of
 - Police [Deployed by the Ministry of Home affairs]
 - Ansar [Deployed by the Ministry of Home affairs]
 - Own Security Guards

Physical Protection System of all facilities has been designed incorporating three basic principle

- ✓ Detection
- ✓ Delay and
- ✓ Response





HISTORY:

- Stablishment of a NPP was proposed in 1961
- * Rooppur site was selected in 1963 and land was acquired



Progress of Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant (RNPP) Attempts to Strengthen Physical Protection Regime for RNPP



- In 2010, National Parliament approved NPP project
- In 2011, Bangladesh signed an Inter Government Agreement (IGA) with Russian Federation for the construction of NPP with 2 VVER units, each of 1000 Mwe which has later been decided to be 1200 MWe



Signing of IGA



- Nuclear Power Plant Act 2015 was enacted On 16 Sept. 2015 and Nuclear Power Plant Company Bangladesh Limited (NPCBL) was established
- On 25 December 2015, the General Contract for RNPP construction was signed between BAEC and Joint-Stock Company Atomstroyexport



Signing of General contract



- Bangladesh Atomic
 Energy Regulatory
 Authority issued site
 licence for NPP on 21
 June 2016
- Design and Construction licence for Unit-1 is going to be issued on 04 November 2017



Siting Licence Ceremony



- Inter-Governmental State
 Credit Agreement financing
 for the construction of RNPP
 signed with Russian
 Federation on July 26, 2016
- The 1st unit of RNPP is expected to be come into operation by 2022 and the 2nd unit by 2023.



Signing of State Credit Agreement







Ensuring security from the site works to the operation phase of RNPP is taken as the top priority

***** Eight Sub-Groups formed by the Ministry of Science and Technology to help the Technical Committee by identifying and implementing the sequential works of RNPP properly

Cone Sub-group is taking care of the issues of international obligations, legal and regulatory aspects and nuclear safety, security and physical protection





- Nuclear security and physical protection sub-group consists of representatives from:
 - Prime Minister's office
 - ✓ Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
 - Ministry of Environment and Forest
 - ✓ Ministry of Home Affairs
 - Division of legislative and parliamentary affairs
 - ✓ BAERA
 - ✓ BAEC and
 - ✓ RNPP Management





- Sovernment declared RNPP as the "1ka" type Key Point Installation (KPI) the highest category installation on January 2015
- * A local team headed by the Divisional Commissioner engaged to monitor and cooperate the security of RNPP
- National seminar on 'Basic Approaches to Developing of NPP Physical Protection System' with the help of Atomstroyexport, Russian Federation





- ✤ A Technical Group formed on October 2015, to design 'Security and Physical Protection System (PPS) of RNPP'. The group included representatives from:
 - ✓ Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
 - ✓ Ministry of Defense
 - ✓ Ministry of Home Affairs
 - ✓ Ministry of Disaster Management
 - ✓ Directorate General of Forces Intelligent (DGFI)
 - ✓ National Security Intelligence (NSI)
 - ✓ Armed Forces Division
 - ✓ Law Enforcement Agencies
 - ✓ BAERA
 - ✓ BAEC and
 - ✓ NPCBL





According to the decision of Technical Working Group:

- *A dedicated 'Composite Security Force' led by the 'Bangladesh Army' was formed for developing the security and physical protection system of RNPP
- It was proposed that the members of the 'Composite Security Force' will be deputed permanently in the RNPP to serve the purpose





- Drive in Enhancing expertise of the 'Technical Working Group' and 'Composite Security Force' on the PPS of RNPP:
 - ✓ Technical Working Group carried out a number of visits to the NPPs of India and Russian Federation in 2016 to acquire practical knowledge on PPS
 - ✓ 'Composite Security Force' members are being offered trainings to familiarize with the PPS of the vendor country and concurrently to understand the relevant IAEA principles, international standards, codes, guidelines, etc.



The 'Composite Security Force' has already set up
 Security fences and identified layers of PPS of the site
 Effective measures to ensure safe, secure and peaceful environment for the construction of RNPP.







Uses of Nuclear Material/Ra diation







Uses of		Physical				
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
Material/Ra	Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	Conclusion	
diation		Practices				

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ENHANCING THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION REGIME of BANGLADESH

Cooperation with IAEA

Cooperation with USDOE

Cooperation with Other Countries and Agencies

Uses of Nuclear Material/R	Legal Infrastructure	Physical Protection Measures &		International Cooperation	Conclusion	
Material/R	a Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	conclusion	
diation		Practices				

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (continued)

Cooperation with the IAEA:

Meeting on the Drafting of Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP) for Bangladesh in May 2013





Uses of		Physical				
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
Material/Ra	Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	Conclusion	
diation		Practices				

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (continued)



Cooperation with the IAEA:

Meeting on the Finalization of INSSP Draft of Bangladesh in presence of <u>different stakeholders</u> on 29 Feb-03 March 2016



✓ Bangladesh Government approved INSSP in December 2016



Uses of		Physical				
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
Material/Ra	Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	Conclusion	
diation		Practices				



Meeting on the finalization of INSSP draft of Bangladesh

Date: 29 Feb.-03 Mar. 2016,

Venue: BAEC HQ, Dhaka

No. of participants: 35

Participated organizations:

- IAEA experts (USDOE and BAPETEN)
- Bangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority (BAERA)
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
- Department of Disaster Management
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- Border Guard Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Coast Guard
- National Security Intelligence (NSI)
- Civil Aviation Authority
- University of Dhaka
- RNPP Project & BAEC

Uses of		Physical				
Nuclear	Legal	Protection	NPP of	International	Conclusion	
Material/Ra	Infrastructure	Measures &	Bangladesh	Cooperation	conclusion	
diation		Practices				



Cooperation with the IAEA

*Action plans on the nuclear security and physical protection regime were finalized by IAEA and the following events will be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh:

- ✓ National Detection Strategy
- ✓ National Workshop on DBT

✓ National Training on Nuclear Material Accounting and Control (NMAC) for Nuclear Security at Facilities

Sangladesh availed a number of trainings on different topics of nuclear security and physical protection such as insider threat, protection of nuclear facilities against sabotage, NMAC, etc.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION > Cooperation with the IAEA

***** Received IAEA expert service:

- ✓ On the establishment of Radiation Detection and Response **Capability for Bangladesh (May 2015)**
 - ✓ On the Nuclear Security Culture (June 2013)





Uses of **Nuclear** Material/Ra diation

Legal Infrastructure

Physical Protection **Measures & Practices**

NPP of Bangladesh

International Cooperation

Conclusion





Cooperation with the US Department of Energy (USDOE)

- *****USDOE helping Since 2006 in developing and enhancing PPS of nuclear and other radioactive materials and associated facilities
- *****Upgrading PPS of Research Reactor, Radioactive Waste Management Unit, Co-60 Irradiator and radiotherapy machines having Co-60 source located in Government and Private hospitals
- *****USDOE helping to improve Bangladesh's capabilities in detecting illicit shipments of nuclear and other radioactive materials. Installed radiation detection equipment at the sea Port Chittagong





Cooperation with the US Department of Energy USDOE

- ***** Training/seminar on developing PP regime in home and abroad:
 - ✓ Training on 'Search and Secure of radioactive sources' (2012)
 - ✓ Seminar on 'Radiological Security Awareness' (2013)
 - Training on 'Physical Protection & Security Management of Radioactive Sources' (2013)
 - ✓ 'International Radiological Assistance Program Training for emergency response' (2015)
 - ✓ Training on 'Source recovery for tertiary responders' (2015)
 - ✓ Training on 'Physical Protection & Security Management of Radioactive Sources' in Nepal (2017)





Cooperation with other countries and agencies

- *** Japan:** Training and fellowships especially on-
 - ✓ Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Facilities
 - ✓ State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC)
- * Republic of Korea:
 - ✓ Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Facilities
 - ✓ State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSAC)
- Russian Federation and India: Young and recruited scientists are being sent to India and Russian Federation for training and higher educations in different subjects including PPS





- > Cooperation with other countries and agencies
- Sangladesh is participating in the FNCA's project on 'Nuclear Security and Safeguards' which is contributing in developing human resource in the fields of nuclear security and safeguards
- Sangladesh is also participating in the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) and Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN) which is helping in developing human resource in the fields of nuclear safety and safeguards



CONCLUSION

➢ Bangladesh is committed in fulfilling the essential and obligatory needs by formulating and revising the responsibilities of its physical protection regime till achieving better sustainability

➢ Regulatory Authority, BAEC and relevant national stakeholders are working together in strengthening the physical protection regime of the country for the successful implementation of its 1st NPP

➤ The country thoughtfully setting and performing the nuclear security and physical protection tasks abiding by national laws, international obligations, and doing cooperation with the IAEA, Russian Federation, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, USDOE, etc.

➢ As a newcomer country in NPP, Bangladesh obviously requires continuous cooperation and exchange of knowledge with the IAEA and countries having NPP

Legal Legal International	Material/Ra		Measures &		1	Conclusion	
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