Regional organizations and other institutions dealing with nuclear cooperation, nuclear security and nonproliferation

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Regional organisations with nuclear nonproliferation goals

Nuclear cooperation regional organisations

Civilian and military organisations dealing with nuclear security and counter-terrorism
Regional organizations and nonproliferation

Regional organizations dealing with nuclear nonproliferation can be divided into two categories:

- Devoted to disarmament or nuclear nonproliferation objectives in a particular region. Many of these organizations promote the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, rewarding states that adhere to nuclear nonproliferation norms (OPANAL, Euratom, etc.).
- An organization whose mission originally focused on other objectives, such as cooperative security, but whose mandate has gradually expanded to include disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation issues (EU, ASEAN, African Union, NATO, CIS, SCO, OSCE, OAS, CELAC, etc.).
The African Commission on Nuclear Energy (Afcone)

Established by the African Union in 2010 pursuant to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

Four main areas of focus:

➢ monitoring compliance with nonproliferation obligations;
➢ nuclear and radiation safety and security;
➢ nuclear sciences and applications;
➢ partnerships and technical cooperation,

The Commission ensures that states in the region are in compliance with their obligations under the Pelindaba Treaty (2009), among other nonproliferation requirements, and promotes peaceful nuclear cooperation both regionally and internationally. Close cooperation with IAEA.
European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

Euratom - international organization established by one of the Treaties of Rome in 1958 (Euratom Treaty) to form a common market for the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Members - EU States (7 - 28);

The substantial provisions of the Treaty cover ten areas including radiological protection, research, supply of nuclear materials, international relations – and nuclear safeguards; *

Treaty assigns the responsibility for implementation of EURATOM Safeguards to the European Commission;

EURATOM Safeguards system became operational in 1960 (now nearly 150 inspectors)

*Currently, Euratom’s main focus is on the construction of the International Fusion Reactor ITER in France.
The NPT's Article III.4 requires NNWS parties to conclude safeguards agreements with the IAEA "either individually or together with other States".

The safeguards agreement between the IAEA, EURATOM and EURATOM's non-nuclear weapon Member States (INFCIRC/193) represents the first multilateral NPT safeguards agreement.

EURATOM and IAEA safeguards activities complement each other and require close cooperation.

A specific provision in the EURATOM Treaty does foresee the right of the EU's NWS, France and UK, to possess and manage a non-safeguarded fuel cycle for national defence purposes.
European Union’s activities relevant to Nuclear Security

Nuclear security is a growing priority for the EU. Funding for nuclear security is planned within Framework Programme 8 (FP8) named "Horizon 2020";

This paper examines four areas that are integral to a robust nuclear security system:

- **Domestic legislation and programmes** (including engagement with industry, where appropriate). Since the state is the primary actor in the nuclear security regime, strong domestic nuclear security frameworks are vital.

- **Participation in the international nuclear security regime.** International cooperation in the form of participation in the regime enhances domestic security arrangements, as states can give and receive assistance.

- **Transparency regarding arrangements and incidents.** This builds trust both domestically and internationally.

- **Threat assessment and response** (including issues of equipment, personnel and funding). These represent the execution of nuclear security plans—they are how states provide physical security and prepare to respond to incidents.
Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is a specialized agency within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an intergovernmental organization of industrialised countries, based in Paris. Created in 1958.

NEA's current membership consists of 31 countries in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region. NEA is a non-political forum dedicated to sharing and disseminating state of the art knowledge in the field of nuclear energy.

NEA has close relationships with institutions of the OECD including the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Close cooperation with the IAEA
NEA Areas of Work, Standing Committees

➢ Information and communication
➢ Nuclear safety and regulation
➢ Nuclear energy development
➢ Radioactive waste management
➢ Radiological protection and public health
➢ Nuclear Science
➢ Nuclear law and liability
➢ Central Secretariat
➢ The Data Bank

Many of NEA activities, especially in the areas of nuclear safety & regulation, nuclear law and information (computer security) comprise the nuclear security and nonproliferation aspects
World Nuclear Association (WNA)

WNA is the international organization that represents the global nuclear industry. Created in 2001 (before - Uranium Institute since 1975).

170 members - world leading companies in nuclear industry

WNA mission is to promote a wider understanding of nuclear energy among key international influencers by producing authoritative information, developing common industry positions, and contributing to the energy debate

WNA’s three main areas of activities: Nuclear Industry cooperation, Nuclear Information Management and Nuclear Energy Communication.
WNA working group “Security of the International Fuel Cycle”

Set up in 2005 Group’s objectives are now to:
• Promote a reliable and proliferation-resistant international NFC and to act as a reference point for potential newcomers;
• Assemble the practical expertise of the nuclear industry and stakeholders (including newcomers) to formulate an industry viewpoint on security policy and systems;
• Support and guide World Nuclear Association engagement with the IAEA and other agencies in the fields of security and non-proliferation to ensure that the industry's analysis contributes effectively to the consideration of future policy options.
In 2016, areas of focus of WG have included:

- **IAEA Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC):** as observers on NSGC since 2013, the Group reviews and provides feedback on draft IAEA security guidance;
- **Nuclear Industry Summit (NIS):** provide members with a channel to contribute views ahead of the final Summit in 2016 in the US;
- **Cyber Security:** ensure that industry experience is reflected in guidance documents and best practice as appropriate, and that concerns are included in discussion;
- **Proposals to extend Safeguards:** formulate an industry view on proposals which will be presented to the IAEA
The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) is an inter-governmental agency created by the Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967) to ensure that the obligations of the Treaty are met. Since 2002, all 33 states in Latin America and the Caribbean have been Members of OPANAL.

Three main bodies of OPANAL: General Conference, Council and Secretariat in Mexico.

All 33 OPANAL Member States have IAEA safeguards agreements in force; OPANAL had expanded its activities in the recent past to boost the region’s participation in the international debate on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

OPANAL has been designated by CELAC as the specialized body in the region for articulating common positions and joint action on nuclear disarmament.
Argentine - Brazilian Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC)

➢ A system of mutual safeguards, created in 1991 by Argentina and Brazil for in-situ verification of the peaceful use of nuclear power in both countries, serves as an international model of transparency and confidence building measures in nuclear field;

➢ Agreement between two countries established a Common System of Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials, to verify that these materials are not diverted for the construction of nuclear weapons. Since its foundation ABACC has carried out nearly 2500 inspections of mines, storage facilities and nuclear power stations in both countries (Staff comprises 45 inspectors)

➢ The agreement was later extended to include cooperation with the IAEA, which also sends inspectors to collaborate in the work of verification (Quadripartite Agreement )

➢ ABACC is the only bilateral monitoring and oversight safeguard system in the world;
NATO is a political and military alliance that brings together 29 member States from Europe and North America + 21 Partnership countries; Created in 1949. NATO is strengthening its capabilities to defend against chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) attacks, including terrorism and warfare.

Principal NATO’s institutions in this area:

➢ The Arms Control, Disarmament, and WMD Non-proliferation Centre (ACDC). The ACDC was created in 2017, merging NATO’s Arms Control and Coordination Section with the WMD Non-Proliferation Centre.

➢ Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT POW). Programme supports the Alliance’s overall capability to meet new challenges through projects covering detection, identification and monitoring of CBRN substances, CBRN information management, physical protection, hazard management and CBRN medical countermeasures. DAT POW also supports training exercises, including those conducted with live agents.

➢ Multinational CBRN Defence Battalion and Joint Assessment Team, which have been part of the Combined Joint CBRN Defence Task Force since 2007.
Joint Centre of Excellence (COE) on CBRN Defence was activated in July 2007 in Vyškov, Czech Republic. The COE integrates a CBRN Reachback Element (RBE), which has reached full operational capability in January 2016. This Reachback capability provides timely and comprehensive scientific (technical) and operational CBRN expertise;

NATO’s Counter-Terrorism Policy Guidelines focus Alliance efforts on three main areas: awareness, capabilities and engagement. Counter-terrorism is one of the five priorities of the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme.

Close cooperation with UN, EU, OSCE, OPCW, IAEA and other international organisations in nonproliferation and nuclear security activities.

All Allies are party to the NPT and view it as an essential foundation for international peace and security. At the Brussels Summit in July 2018, NATO leaders reiterated their commitment to the NPT. With respect to the new Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the North Atlantic Council declared that the treaty “disregards the realities of the increasingly challenging international security environment.”
The largest regional organisation in the world in terms of geographical coverage and population;


The SCO is primarily centered on its member nations' security-related concerns - terrorism, separatism, extremism, drug trafficking, cyber and information security;

“The Member States will continue to work together in the area of disarmament and arms control, peaceful use of nuclear energy, and political and diplomatic settlement of challenges to non-proliferation regimes. The Member States that are signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty are committed to strict compliance with NPT provisions, a comprehensive and balanced encouragement of NPT goals and principles, the promotion of the global non-proliferation regime” (Qingdao Declaration of the Council of Heads of State of SCO, June 2018)
Two permanent bodies — SCO Secretariat in Beijing and Executive Committee of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) based in Tashkent.
Some regional organizations in post-Soviet territory

- The Commonwealth of Independent States Anti-Terrorism Center (CIS ATC, Center) was established in 2000 as a permanent specialized institution of the CIS. The CIS ATC provides coordination of activity of the CIS competent authorities in the sphere of combating international terrorism and other acts of extremism;

- The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) is an intergovernmental military alliance, that was signed on 15 May 1992. Six post-Soviet states: Belarus, Russia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan; Collective Rapid Reaction Force (KSOR); Counter cyber security threats and information technology crimes and other challenges;
CONCLUSIONS

➢ Regional organizations contribute to strengthening the nonproliferation regime in their regions and assure the close coordination with international bodies (UN, IAEA, etc...);
➢ The role of nuclear industry and associated international institutions (WNA, NEA, WINS and others) significantly increased last time and contribute to enhancing nuclear cooperation and nuclear security worldwide;
➢ Close cooperation among international institutions is needed for enhancing nuclear security and counter-terrorism activities worldwide
Thank you for your attention!

Questions?