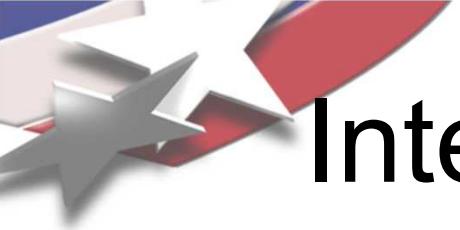


International Regimes Relevant to Preventing Terrorist Access to Nuclear Materials and Explosive

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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,
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International Agreements

- Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
 - Well known provisions
 - IAEA executes monitoring function but nuclear warheads are not captured
- 1980 Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
 - Preventing terrorist use of both nuclear explosives and radiological devices
 - Set standards for protection of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes
 - Focus on material in international transport
 - States agreed to certain physical protection before export or import
 - States are required to criminalize theft or fraudulent acquisition/prosecute offenders
 - CY 2006 – state parties agreed to apply provisions within international boundaries



International Agreements

- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
 - UN General Assembly adopted treaty in April 2005
 - Not in force
 - Addresses terrorist acts using, threatening to use, or aiming to use nuclear weapons or radiological bombs or involving damage to a nuclear reactor or facility
 - State must extradite or prosecute offenders
 - Does not address the issue of the legality of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by states.

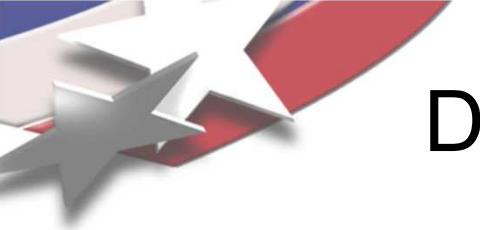


UN Security Council Resolutions

- 1373 – Sept 2001 – Focus on Terrorist
 - Binding to all states. Requires states to:
 - Criminalize terrorist acts
 - Freeze funds that support terrorism
 - Deny safe havens and transit across borders
 - Ensure their prosecution
- 1540 – April 2004 – Focus on “Non-State Actors” –
Seeks to prevent “non-state actors” acquisition of, or trafficking in NBC weapons related equipment, material, and delivery systems
 - Resolution Measures include:
 - Criminal laws
 - Export controls
 - Physical security and material accounting techniques



Department of Energy Implementation of Security Controls for Nuclear weapons and Material.



Department of Energy Order

452.4

- Title – Security and Control of Nuclear Explosives and Nuclear Weapons
 - Objectives:
 - Establish DOE/NNSA requirements and responsibilities to prevent the deliberate unauthorized use (DUU) of U.S. nuclear explosives and U.S. nuclear weapons
 - Support the maintenance of a R&D program on a broad range of security and control methods and devices for nuclear explosives and nuclear weapons
 - Require development of methods to maintain and regain control of all nuclear explosives and nuclear warheads during all phases of their life cycles
 - Ensure protection of public health and safety
 - Require the development, implementation, and maintenance of an integrated system of controls to protect all nuclear explosives and nuclear weapons in the custody of the DOE against DDU



DOE Policy 470.1

- Title – Integrated Safeguards and Security Management (ISSM) Policy
 - ISSM includes all topical areas of safeguards and security (personnel, physical, information, nuclear safeguards, cyber security) and cross-cutting areas (export control, classification, foreign visits and assignments, and foreign travel)
 - DOE policy is that the ISSM framework shall be used to systematically integrate safeguards and security into management and work practices



DOE Manual 470.4-6

- Title – Nuclear Material Control and Accountability
 - Selected basic requirements
 - An MC&A program must be established and maintained for specific nuclear materials. The level of control and accountability must be graded based on the consequence of their loss
 - Special nuclear material must not be received, processed, or stored at a facility until a facility approval is granted
 - MC&A programs must be designed to deter and detect theft and diversion of SNM and the unauthorized control of a weapon, test device, or materials that can be used to make an improvised nuclear device
 - The MC&A plan must specify how nuclear material inventory holdings will be account for and controlled.