



# UK's Implementation of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its Amendment

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## Presentation to cover:

- Introduction
- Legal Framework for Domestic Prosecution
- Framework for Protection of Nuclear Materials and Facilities
  - Legislation
  - Regulation
  - Regulatory Approach
- International Support and Cooperation

## UK and the CPPNM:

- Signed the original CPPNM in 1980
- Ratified in 1991
- Ratified the amendment in April 2010
  - Immediately prior to the first nuclear security summit
  - Demonstrate commitment to the summit call for quick ratification

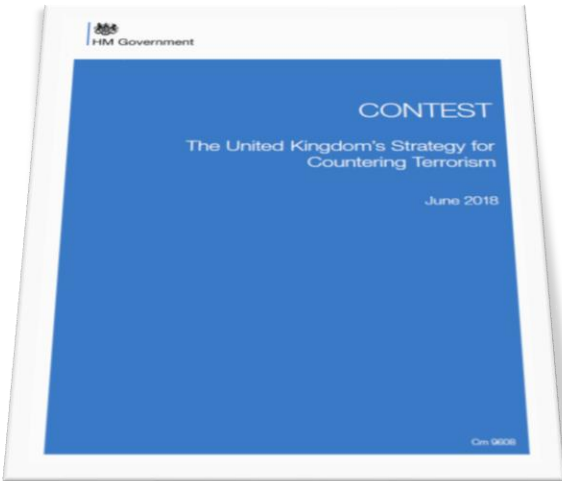
# This presentation will focus on three themes of obligation:

- 1) Establishing a **Legal Framework** for domestic and transnational investigation and prosecution.
- 2) Establishing a **Legislative and Regulatory Framework** for the protection of nuclear materials and facilities
- 3) **International Cooperation**, involving both **sharing information** and promoting **good practice**.

# UK legislative framework is complex, key elements include:

- 1983: Nuclear Material (Offences) Act – ‘An Act to implement the Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material’
- 1993: Radioactive Substances Act
- 1997: The Extradition Order
- 2001: Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act
- 2006: Terrorism Act

# Radiological and Nuclear Criminology Detection Capabilities

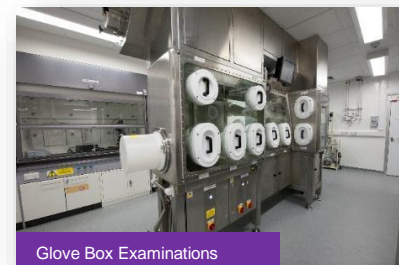


“The UK is committed to enhancing capabilities to detect terrorist activity both inland and at the border Radiological and Nuclear material and their precursors and to control and safeguard these materials”- CONTEST, 2018

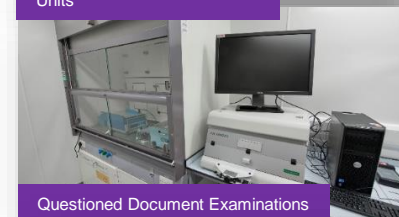


# Radiological and Nuclear Criminology Forensic Capabilities

The UK has developed a **world-class forensic laboratory- the Conventional Forensic Analysis Capability (CFAC)-** which provides the police with the necessary capabilities to **analyse evidence** associated with an RN event and ensure we can **bring to justice** those involved in terrorism.



Glove Box Examinations Units



Questioned Document Examinations



Trace - Hairs & Fibres



Mobile Forensic Analysis Capability

## The Energy Act 2013:

- Establishes ONR as the nuclear regulator:
  - Independent Competent Authority
  - Empowered (powers of enforcement, inspection etc)
  - Adequate resource and capability
- Allows Secretary of State to make nuclear regulations for:
  - Nuclear Security Purposes
  - Nuclear Safety Purposes
  - Nuclear Safeguards Purposes
  - Transport Purposes



## **Nuclear Industries Security Regulations 2003:**

- Scope includes licensed sites, transport and holders of sensitive nuclear information
- Licensed sites and approved carriers to have a security plan approved by ONR
- Regulations specify what the security plan must cover (e.g. NM/ORM, Security Contingency arrangements, cyber security)
- The arrangements in the security plan to be complied with at all times
- Adequacy of arrangements judged against the **Security Assessment Principles**

# Framework for Protection of NM – Regulatory Approach

**‘Civil Nuclear Industry dutyholders are responsible** for the leadership, design, implementation, operation and maintenance of security arrangements to protect the public from the risks arising from a radiological event caused by the theft or sabotage of NM/ORM and supporting systems or through the compromise of Sensitive Nuclear Information (SNI)’

Strategic Enablers - Objectives focused on creation of the right conditions to support high reliability, disciplined operations.		Disciplined Operations - Objectives focused on the implementation and maintenance of nuclear security.	
I	Leadership and Management for Security	VI	Physical Protection Systems
II	Organisational Culture	VII	Cyber Security & Information Assurance
III	Competence Management	VIII	Workforce Trustworthiness
IV	Nuclear Supply Chain Management	IX	Policing & Guarding
V	Reliability, Resilience and Sustainability	X	Emergency Preparedness and Response Arrangements

# Framework for Protection of NM – Regulatory Approach

**Key Security  
Plan Principles**

**Secure  
By  
Design**

**Use of  
Threat**

**Graded  
Approach**

**Codes  
and  
Standards**

**Cat and  
Class**

**Defence  
in Depth**

## Multilateral Agencies:

- UNSCR 1540 Committee
- G7 Global Partnership
- The International Atomic and Energy Agency

## Funding:

- The UK Global Threat Reduction Programme
- The UK Counter Proliferation Programme Fund

## **Informing others of criminal activity/events:**

- UK Home Office lead with bilateral information shared between police and intelligence services
- Contribute to International Trafficking Database

## **Sharing information and promoting good practice:**

- Invited IPPAS in 2011 and 2016
- Routinely provides experts to support missions worldwide, including team leaders
- Assist in the delivery of international/regional training courses
- Support development of Nuclear Security Series publications
- Contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund

### **UK fully committed to fulfilling its obligations under CPPNM:**

- Early adopter and signatory to the convention and its amendment
- Robust legislation to prosecute acts of nuclear/radiological criminality and terrorism
- Comprehensive regulatory framework in place to protect nuclear material and facilities
- Full support to IAEA and the international community to promote and improve nuclear security standards worldwide