



***The National Legal Framework for
Strengthening Nuclear Security
Regime in Sudan***



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Introduction

- Backgrounds for modernization of national legal framework:
 - Sudan has made progress in establishing, developing and sustaining legislative and regulatory frameworks .
 - The primary Act was utilized by The Ministry of Health (MOH) and begin to manage the utilization of radiation within the medical sector (1974).
 - The second law under the Sudan Atomic Energy the 1996 act of (SAEC) establishment of Radiation Protection Technical Committee (RPTC) (first regulatory body)
 - Establishment of an Independent Regulatory Authority by a Ministerial Decree (2010).
 - In Jan 2017, the Sudan National Assembly (Parliament) approved the nuclear law.

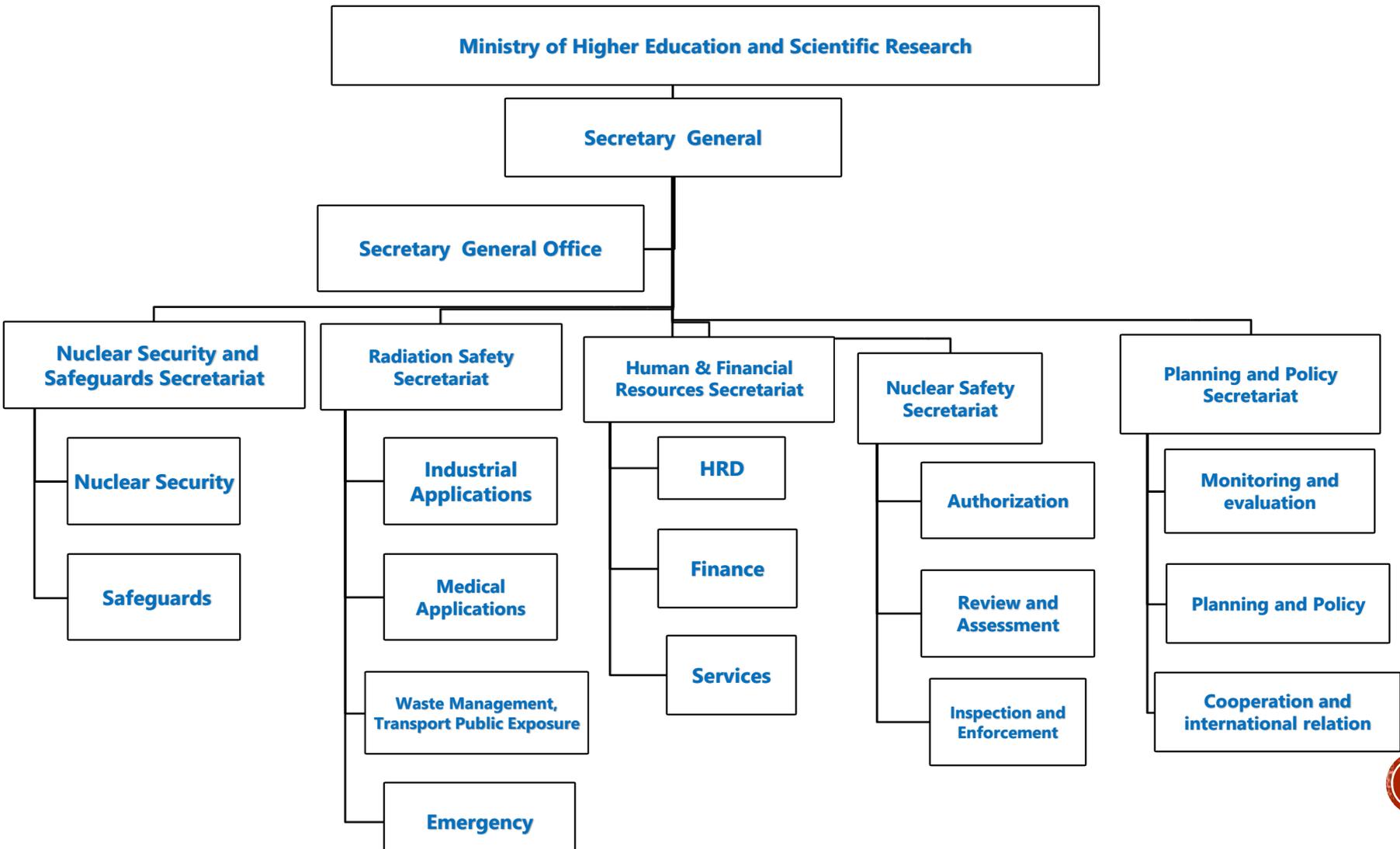
THE DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY REGULATIONS

- The new law established an effective and independent regulatory body under the name “ Sudanese Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Authority (SNRRA).
- SNRRA has working group in order to develop new security regulations:
 - Regulations on Security of Radioactive Material (2018) which establishes regulatory requirements security of nuclear facilities.
 - Regulations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Nuclear Facilities (2019).(Draft).
 - Nuclear security plan is part of authorization process.
 - Requirements for security of radioactive sources in place.

FUNCTIONS OF SNRRA

- **Authorization** of Nuclear Installations and Radiation Facilities.
- **Review and Assessment**
- **Inspections** and verification.
- **Enforcement** of regulatory requirements
- **Preparation of Regulations, Guidelines, Standards and Licensing Procedures**
- **Focal point**, national and international.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF SNRRA

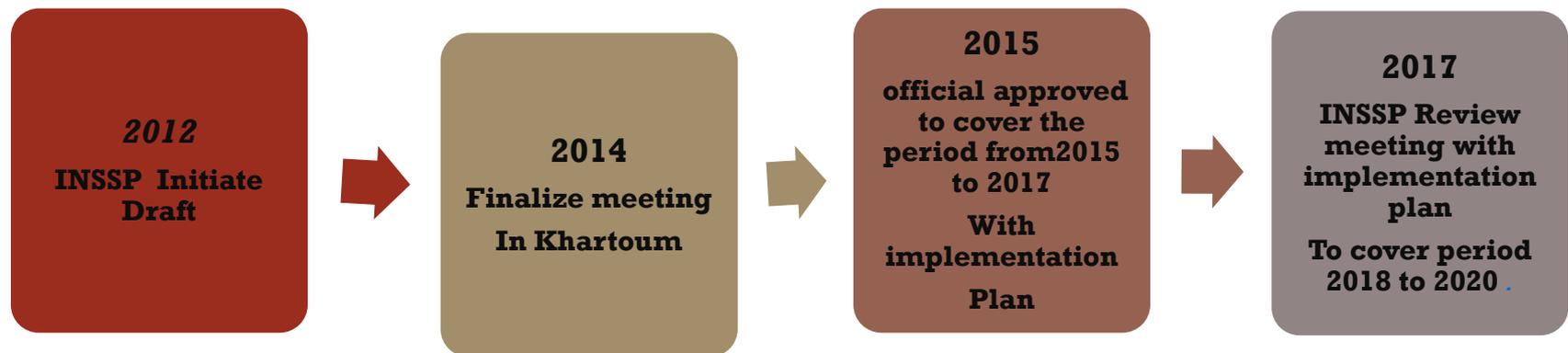


NATIONAL COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR SECURITY

- In Sudan where many authorities have, different responsibilities within the areas of nuclear security, Cooperation with relevant entities.
- applicable coordination between authorities are required.
 1. **SNRRA has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with:**
 - Customs Administration
 - Ministry of Health
 - Criminal Forensics
 - Sea Port Corporation (Bilateral Agreement)
 - Civil Defense Administration (Draft)
 - Civil Aviation (Draft)
 - Military Intelligence.
 - National Body for control of Chemical Weapons (drafted)

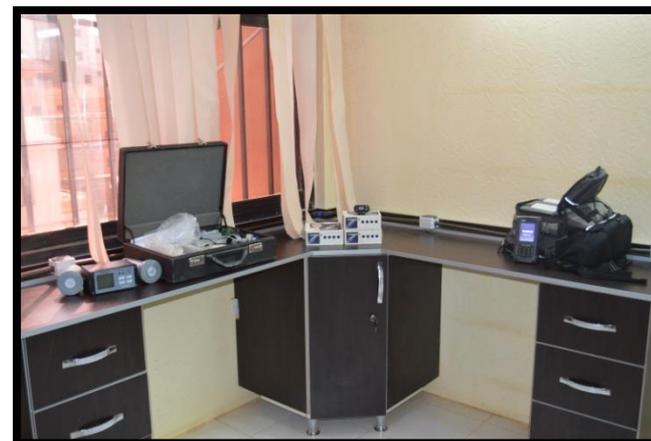
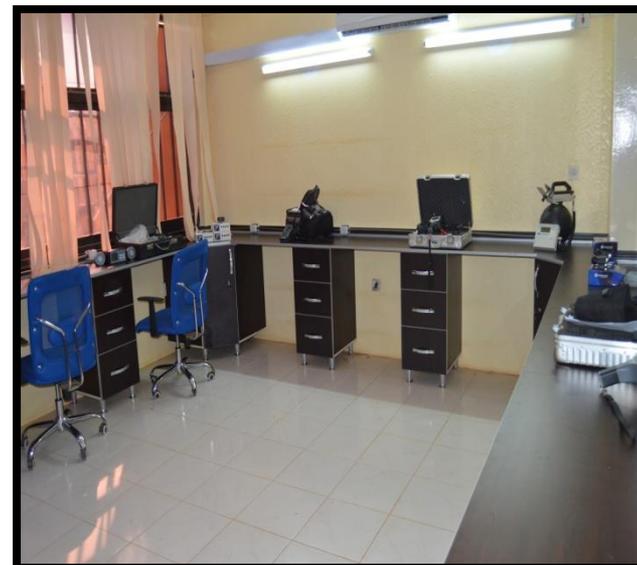
NATIONAL COOPERATION (CONT....)

- The Sudan approved the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP) in January 2015.
- The INSSP is designed to identify actions required for developing the national nuclear Security regime effectively



INSSP IMPLEMENTATION AND IAEA SUPPORT

- **Progress in enhancing border security and preventing illicit trafficking of radioactive material**
- **A (MEST) has been established to respond to any suspected radioactive material to characterize the material in the field and to perform detailed laboratory analysis (MEST)**





International Convention and Treaties Ratified By Sudan.

- international conventions relevant to nuclear technology were studied by National committee and recommendations were raised to the decision makers.
- Sudan government has joined many international initiatives and convention to enhancing nuclear security to combat the threat of nuclear terrorism.
 - Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1966-3-4).
 - Treaty On The Non-Proliferation Of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (10/12/1973)
 - Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (2004-6-10).
 - International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997(2000-9-8).
 - The convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material(2000-3-17).
 - International Convention For The Suppression Of Acts Of Nuclear Terrorism (2003-5-5).

International Convention and Treaties Signed by Sudan

- prohibition of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, a treaty on the seabed and ocean floor and in the subsoil) Seabed Treaty 11/02/1971
- Safeguards Agreement 26/02/1975
- Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident 26/09/1986
- Convention on Assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency 26/09/1986
- nuclear safety agreement 20/09/1994
- Treaty establishing a nuclear-free zone in Africa (Treaty of Pelindaba) 11/04/1996

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop nuclear security policy at the national levels.
- The regulatory authority needs to offer training programs to the competent authority
- Memorandums of Understanding between SNRRA and other agencies should specifically focus on nuclear security responsibility and functions.
- Establish a network of contact points as part of an overall coordination and control mechanism; between competent authorities.
- Encourage the exchange of information between agencies, authorities and services concerning criminal or unauthorized acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material;
- Establish and maintain a reliable, extensive and continuously updated database on cases of criminal or unauthorized acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material, using a common reporting protocol

CONCLUSION

- Sudan committed to developing nuclear security infrastructures.
- Effective coordination with the regulatory body and other competent
- Ratification and implementation of the international instruments should be accelerated;
- Strengthening and sustaining the framework of nuclear security by education, training, detection equipment, scientific support and information, collecting, analysis and feedback .

THANK YOU

