



Autoridad Regulatoria Nuclear
PRESIDENCIA DE LA NACIÓN

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The Role of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority of Argentina in the Implementation of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its Amendment

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- Adoption of the CPPNM and its Amendment in Argentina
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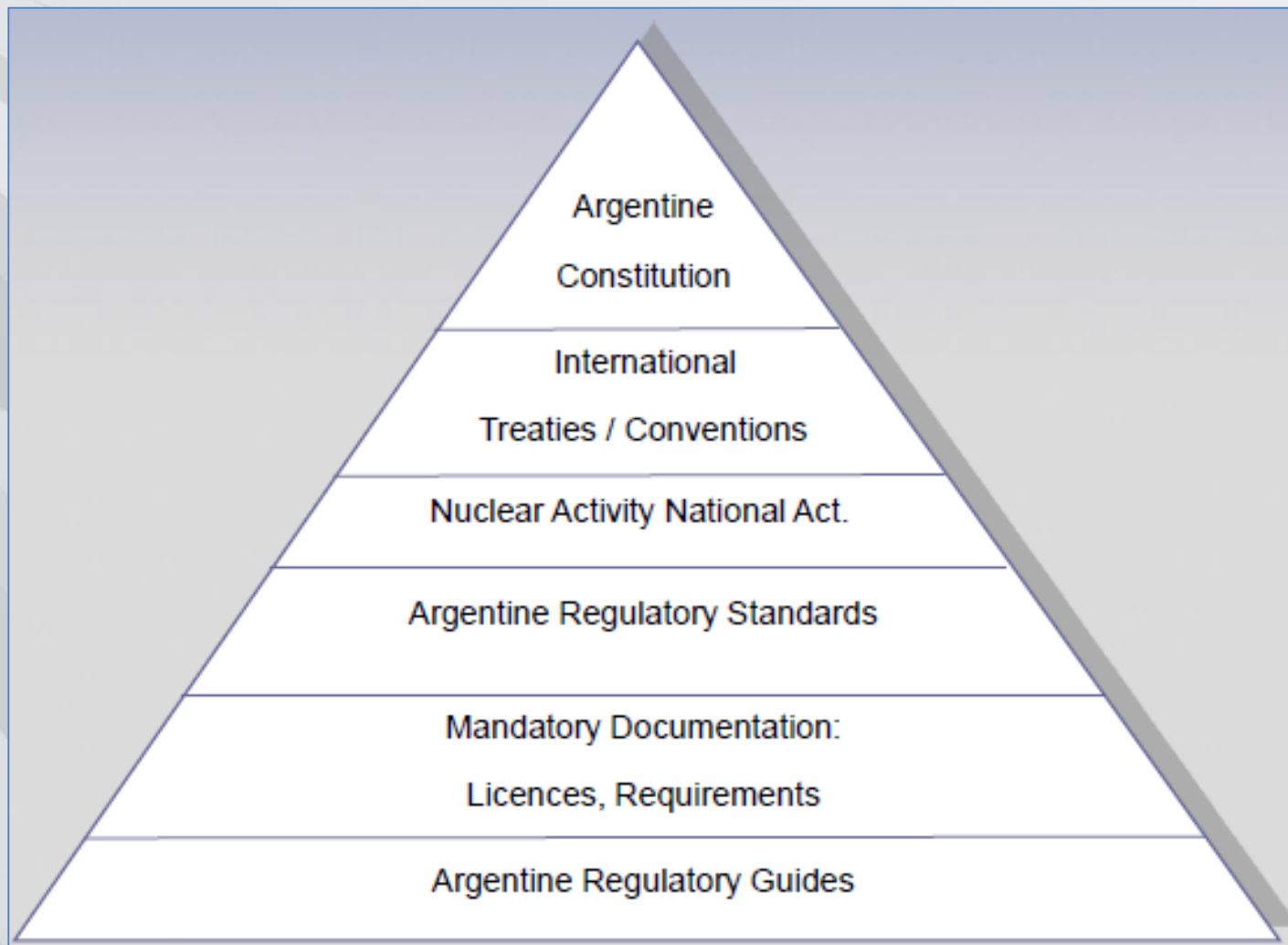
Adoption of the CPPNM and its Amendment in Argentina

- Only legally binding international instrument in the area of PP of NM
- CPPNM: Prevention, detection and punishment of offences related to the international transport of NM.
- CPPNM/A:
 - PP of NM in use, storage and transport
 - Cooperation among States
- ✓ Argentina adopted the CPPNM by law in 1988
- ✓ Participated actively in the 2005 Conference
- ✓ Adopted the CPPNM/A in 2010



Adoption of the CPPNM and its Amendment in Argentina (cont'd)

Legal and Regulatory Framework



Adoption of the CPPNM and its Amendment in Argentina (cont'd)

Preexisting legal instruments

Article 7: punishable offences (use without lawful authority, theft, sabotage, smuggling, illicit trafficking, etc.).

- **Penal Code** (1922): establishes penalties for crimes against public safety, public health, public order and security of the Nation.
- **National Law** “Penalties for those who attempt against the Security of the Nation” (1950): considers the sabotage as an action of betrayal to the Nation.
- **Customs Code** (2005): defines smuggling as a customs offence and determines a more severe penalty in the case of nuclear materials.



Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ARN)

Notes

- Independent body reporting directly to the Presidency of Argentina (National Nuclear Activity Act: Law 24.804),
- Autarchic entity with federal competence,
- National governmental organization in charge of the regulation of nuclear activities in Argentina,
- Competence on radiation and nuclear safety, safeguards and physical protection,
- Objective: to develop and apply a regulatory regime for all nuclear activities in the country.



Nuclear Regulatory Authority (cont'd)

Functions

- To enact mandatory regulatory standards,
- To emit permissions and licenses to facilities and operators,
- To control and implement the compliance with standards, requirements and license conditions,
- To apply sanctions,
- To perform a leading role in the preparation and response to radiological and nuclear emergencies

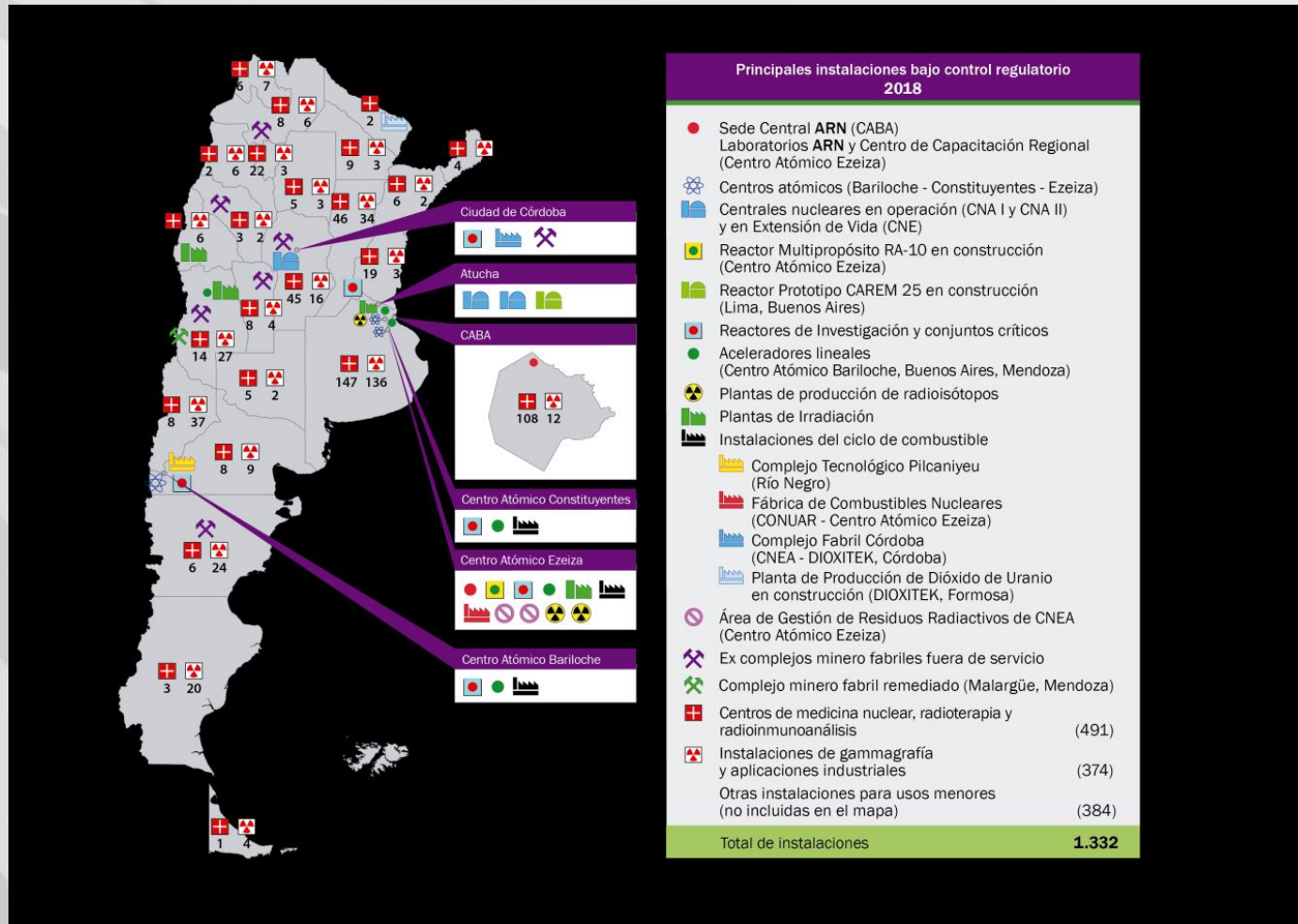
Physical Protection:

- ARN has the authority to require a complete system of physical protection for nuclear materials and facilities.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES

Installations under regulatory control in 2018



Standard of Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Installations

- **Performance basis:** non-prescriptive in nature.
- **Objective:** to establish the general criteria for the physical protection of nuclear materials and installations.
- **Scope:** applicable to protected materials, within relevant installations, in storage and during transport.
- **Sections:** objective and scope, definitions of terms, criteria, levels of physical protection and responsibilities.
- **PPS:** set of people and means available with the capacity to prevent, delay or avoid malevolent acts. It also considers desirable characteristics.
- **Focus:** prevention and deterrence through the use of passive measures.



Levels of Physical Protection

Criteria:

- 1) Type, characteristics, quantity and accessibility of the protected material,
 - 2) Possibility of intentionally inducing events with severe radiological consequences.
- PPS designed for each installation corresponding to its characteristics.
 - Identifying structures, systems and components essential to the protection function.
 - PPS compatible with radiological and nuclear safety systems and emergency plans.
 - Vital areas separated and delimited to restrict access.
 - Level of PP proportional to the doses that the most exposed member of the public could receive.



Physical Protection of NM during Transport

Levels / procedures / recommendations for the PF of NM during international transport in accordance with the **categorization of NM** provided by CPPNM in Annex II .

Measures to optimize PP of NM during transport:

- Minimization of the total time of conveyance,
- Physical protection according to the material category,
- Confidentiality of information,
- Cross-checks on reliability of staff,
- Avoidance of regular roads,
- Use of escort vehicles,
- Permanent communication and satellite tracking.



Responsibility

- **Responsibility** for physical protection lies upon the **holder** of the license/permission/authorization granted by the ARN.

Responsible Entity must:

- Ensure physical protection,
- Designate a person responsible for PP of the installation and/or transport,
- Guarantee the confidentiality of the information,
- Submit technical documentation,
- Perform audits to verify the correct implementation of PPS,
- Establish and maintain a communication system with response forces.



Promoting the CPPNM/A

- IAEA's key role to enlighten and characterize the specific roles of national regulators → Strengthen global nuclear security
- Efforts → Universalization of CPPNM/A
- Promotion → Regional adherence
- RWS 2012, Argentina → Facilitating Adherence & Implementation CPPNM/A
- Preparation for the 2021 Conference



Conclusions

Challenges:

- ✓ Raising awareness of the importance of the CPPNM and its Amendment.
- ✓ Coordination at the national level among different actors.
- ✓ Offences incorporated to Article 7 → national legislations review.
- ✓ Updating regulations and procedures.
- ✓ Strengthening bonds at the regional level.
- ✓ International communication & cooperation.



Thank you!

Nuclear Regulatory Authority



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