



Nuclear Security Checklist Results

The Strengthening Nuclear Security Implementation Checklist is a practical tool for states to self-assess their national nuclear security systems and build confidence in their stewardship of nuclear assets. The three-page document was developed by the Nuclear Security Governance Experts Group (NSGEG) to help states understand and share information on the activities that they are taking to fully implement the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) nuclear and radiological security documents, continuously improve national and operators' systems, and ensure that all nuclear management and staff are competent and accountable. The NSGEG commends the nine states that completed the checklist for their commitment to nuclear security excellence and encourages others to follow their lead

Checklist Results

Australia
Czech Republic
Finland
Japan
Romania
United Kingdom
United States of America
Vietnam

Checklists Pending

Algeria
Armenia
Belgium
Canada
Chile
China
Denmark
France
Georgia
Germany

Hungary

India
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Lithuania
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand

Norway

Philippines
Poland
South Korea
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates

Commitment 1: Subscribe to the “Nuclear Security Fundamentals” set forth in IAEA Nuclear Security Series 20 (NSS20), ‘Objective and Essential Elements of a State’s Nuclear Security Regime.’

1. States commit to establishing national nuclear security regimes and recognizing that all nuclear and radioactive material require control and protection. As a result, my country has:	Australia	Czech Republic	Finland	Hungary	Japan	Netherlands	Romania	South Korea	UK	USA	Vietnam
Developed and published national legislation acceding to the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism obligations.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Can provide proof of legislation or penal code provisions that identify offenses and punishment involving nuclear and radioactive material.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Maintains a list of competent and independent regulatory authorities and could detail their specific responsibilities if necessary.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●

Commitment 2: Meet (or go beyond) the intent of the recommendations of NSS13 ('Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Nuclear Facilities' INFCIRC225/Rev5), NSS14 ('Nuclear Security Recommendations on Radioactive Material and Associated Facilities and The Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources'), and NSS15 ('Nuclear Security Recommendations on Nuclear and Other Radioactive Materials out of Regulatory Control').

2. States can demonstrate implementation of this commitment by communicating that national laws and regulations are in place which incorporate the guidance in NSS13-15 (including requirements for operations, shippers, and/or carriers). In my country:	Australia	Czech Republic	Finland	Hungary	Japan	Netherlands	Romania	South Korea	UK	USA	Vietnam
Domestic regulations include specific references to NSS13, NSS14, and NSS15 requirements.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Arrangements are in place for the establishment of a coordinating body to handle issues for materials outside of regulatory control.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Measures and requirements are implemented that ensure control, protection, and accounting; the interface between safety and security; access to related information; and the security of radioactive materials in transport.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●

Commitment 3: Continue to improve the effectiveness of national nuclear security regimes and operators' systems.

3. Continued and sustainable nuclear security effectiveness requires periodic reviews, assessments, tests and internal reporting systems of events. Exercises are essential for maintaining an effective response system, technical support for equipment is necessary (particularly in nuclear smuggling prevention), and facilities must have established nuclear security policies to ensure internal company effectiveness. Therefore, my country:	Australia	Czech Republic	Finland	Hungary	Japan	Netherlands	Romania	South Korea	UK	USA	Vietnam
Is prepared to periodically conduct comprehensive national assessments, such as every 3 years.	●	●			●		●		●	●	
Plans to implement any recommendations and improvements that result from these national assessments.	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	●
Provides regular control tests of databases and reporting procedures.		●			●		●		●	●	
Engages in exercises and tests at both the national and facility level which are inclusive of physical protection systems and response measures after a theft has occurred.	●	●	●		●				●	●	●
Periodically reviews the transport security of nuclear and radioactive materials.	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	
Is willing to accept international reviews every 5-10 years, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) and International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (INSServ).	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●
Maintains an effective nuclear and radiological accountancy and control system in which the state communicates objective, goals, and main requirements.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Established a facility-to-facility network, which will enable informal interactions and practice information exchanges.	●	●	●		●				●	●	

Commitment 4: Ensure competent and accountable management and staff.

4. Effective security culture should be established in company policies and procedures and routines should be visibly supported by management. Implementation of security culture and staff competence is demonstrated by communicating on the following. In my country:	Australia	Czech Republic	Finland	Hungary	Japan	Netherlands	Romania	South Korea	UK	USA	Vietnam
Companies are required to establish security measures as part of their policies.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Active and effective programs to ensure the qualification of staff (e.g. operators, industry, and medical establishments).	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	
Operational staff are made aware of security expectations and required performance indicators.	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	●
Operators perform evaluations of staff in security measures (management and operational).		●	●		●		●		●	●	●
Nuclear security qualifications are required for different staff categories.V	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	●
Evidence of staff qualifications is compiled.	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●

Additional Implementation Action: Contribute to the continuous improvement of nuclear security.

Beyond the four categories of major obligations under the INFCIRC/Initiative, there are also 14 additional actions that are identified. Subscribing states have pledged to take one or more of them. As a result, my country:	Australia	Czech Republic	Finland	Hungary	Japan	Netherlands	Romania	South Korea	UK	USA	Vietnam
Contributes to the development of IAEA nuclear security guidance documents.	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
Provides technical support to other states (bilateral and multilateral).	•	•	•	•	•				•	•	•
Maintains and continuously improves domestic or regional training activities, including through education and certification or qualification activities.		•		•	•				•	•	•
Shares good practices with states, including through seminars, workshops, and exercises, while respecting confidentiality.	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
Promotes information exchange while respecting the confidentiality of sensitive information.	•	•	•		•		•		•	•	•
Can provide nuclear security experts to conduct INSServ and IPPAS missions.	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
Developed and enhanced cyber security measures for nuclear facilities.	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
Takes nuclear security into account at all stages in the life cycle of its facilities.	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
Maintains effective emergency and contingency preparedness and response procedures and mitigation capabilities in a manner that addresses both safety and security.	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
Makes financial or in-kind contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund.	•	•	•		•		•		•	•	
Promotes R&D on nuclear security technologies and shares results, consistent with its nonproliferation commitments and intellectual property laws.			•	•	•				•	•	
Promotes nuclear security culture for management and personnel.	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•
Supported or participated in the development of World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS) best practice guides and training.				•	•				•	•	•
Improved cooperation with nearby states to support the strengthening of nuclear security.	•	•			•		•		•	•	•

If there is any additional information on your implementation efforts that you wish to provide, please include in here:

Australia

Czech Republic

A new Atomic Act will enter into force on 1st January 2017. This new Atomic Act represents a complete overhaul of the Czech nuclear legislation. It will be accompanied by a series of implementing regulations, which will together create a brand new legal framework for all nuclear related matters. This step will introduce into the Czech law the latest standards and recommendations in the fields of nuclear safety, security, radiation protection, non-proliferation and emergency preparedness.

Finland

Hungary

Japan

Netherlands

Romania

South Korea

UK

USA

The United States remains fully committed to peer review mechanisms, but will not make a specific commitment with respect to the frequency of such reviews. The United States invited an IPPAS mission in 2014 and is seriously considering an INSSERV mission in the near future.

Vietnam