

Постоянное Представительство
Российской Федерации
при
Организации Объединенных
Наций



Permanent Mission
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

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STATEMENT
OF THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION AT THE 2005 REVIEW CONFERENCE
OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON NON-
PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
ON NUCLEAR AND PHYSICAL SECURITY OF PEACEFUL
NUCLEAR PROGRAMMES (MAIN COMMITTEE III)

New-York, May 23, 2005

In the Concluding Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the States Parties of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons the parties to the Treaty agreed that ensuring physical security of peaceful use of nuclear energy is a key element of its further development.

Russia supports the multinational efforts aimed at suppression of international terrorism, and calls for the adoption of measures to prevent acts of nuclear terrorism. Our active stand in this matter is determined by high probability of use of nuclear materials for criminal purposes.

Now, when peaceful nuclear energy sector is rapidly developing physical security of nuclear facilities becomes a key element determining its development possibilities. It is our firm belief that the IAEA should perform a steering house function in international activities to prevent acts of nuclear terrorism. The Plan of Action adopted by the Agency to combat this evil, provides for specific measures to improve the activities in this sphere, especially in strengthening national physical security, accounting and control systems.

One of the most notable events of this year has become the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Russia inspired the consideration of this instrument, and now welcomes its adoption. We highly appreciate this event, since the Convention considerably extends the framework for international cooperation for the prevention of the nuclear terrorist danger, prevention and early warning of terrorist attacks with use of nuclear materials and radioactive substances. We call upon all the states to sign and ratify the Convention as early as possible.

The 1979 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material is an efficient instrument of the regime of physical protection of nuclear materials. We express our satisfaction with the outcome of the work of the open-ended Expert Group, which is elaboration of draft amendment to this Convention. Its adoption

will expand the scope of the Convention. We support the idea of holding a Diplomatic Conference on this issue in July 2005.

The activities to ensure physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities in Russia are carried out in compliance with the Basic State Policy of the Russian Federation in Ensuring Nuclear and Radiation Security for the Period to 2010.

The most important fields of work include introduction of advanced systems of equipment for physical protection, such as

- rapid deployment equipment systems for securing special transport temporary staging posts and local zones in emergency situation;
- alarm equipment systems for water and submersed parts of perimeter;
- physical protection systems analysis methods and specialized software.

In order to ensure comprehensive solution of issues of protection of vitally important government facilities, the Center of High Technologies has been established comprising specialized enterprises of different ministries, agencies and organizations.

Special attention is paid to ensuring effective physical protection while transporting nuclear materials and goods using them. An Automated Transportation Security System (ATSS) has been developed.

It allows continuous monitoring of the vehicle location identification of attempts of unsanctioned access to the vehicle and timely transfer of information on emergencies through satellite systems to control rooms. In September 2003, to check the efficiency of the ATSS, Russia successfully conducted command and staff exercise in Sarov, where American specialists were invited. As all the participants in the exercise found, the system performed in a reliable way, and the signal passed in time. The ATSS physical barriers detained the trespassers for the necessary period of time.

The reliable work of the physical protection system requires qualified personnel, which is trained and professional developed in the Interagency Specialized Training Center of the Federal Atomic Energy Agency (Rosatom).

The Moscow Engineering and Technical Institute provides for training of students and has a relevant chair training experts in physical protection. The following sector educational institutions were appointed to host regional educational center that train security personnel: Siberia postgraduate center (Novosibirsk) and Ural postgraduate center (Novouralsk).

With IAEA support the Rosatom Center organized five international courses on physical protection. Since 2001 these courses provided training for experts from 17 foreign countries. The next sixth course is scheduled to be held late in May. We plan to conduct such programmes on a regular basis. The Center, with assistance of the IAEA, is currently setting up a school laboratory to work on foreign physical protection technical equipment.

Interaction between federal executive authorities is crucial when establishing protection at nuclear facilities. Russia elaborated and approved a Regulation on interagency interaction on physical protection issues. The adopted norms regulate inspections of facilities and controlled zones, joint exercises to perform physical protection tasks, as well as provide for measures to improve access control and protection of restricted articles during their transportation.

Pursuant to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material the Federal Atomic Energy Agency was identified as a central authority and point of contact as well as national competent authority to fulfill physical protection obligations undertaken by the Russian Federation at the IAEA.

We attach great importance to cooperating with the IAEA in the following areas:

- negotiating international instruments related to physical protection;
- exchange of information on physical protection with the IAEA and States Parties to the Convention;
- providing the States Parties with consultation services with regard to physical protection issues, including through international missions of the IAEA Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS);
- participating in the IAEA physical protection expert training.

We have also established close bilateral cooperation with views to improve physical protection with the USA and the EU member-states.

We believe that the exchange of information in the field of safety and security of peaceful nuclear programmes could practically benefit all parties with due account for existing individual and different approaches to physical protection in various countries.