

Nexus between Nuclear Safety and Nuclear Security

Developing a Comprehensive Security Culture
Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN)
Threat and Responses
8 October 2013, Vienna, Austria





Fundamental objective/systematic approach

 Protect people and environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation caused by:

- Operational incidents/accidents, natural phenomena, unintentional human errors (safety)
- Sabotage against materials and facilities, unauthorized removal and subsequent malicious use of materials (security)





International background

 CPPNM amendment Fundamental Principle F

"All organizations involved in implementing physical protection should give due priority to the security culture; to its development and maintenance necessary to ensure its effective implementation in the entire organization."



 Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources (2003)





Nuclear Security Summit 2010 about NSC

The Summit 2010 in Washington DC, USA:

underlined the importance of NSC:

"Participating States will work to promote and sustain strong nuclear security culture"







Nuclear Security Summit 2012 about NSC

The Summit 2012 in Seoul, Republic of Korea:

- •Underlined that investment in human capacity building is fundamental to promoting and sustaining a strong <u>nuclear security culture</u>
- •Encouraged governments, regulatory bodies, industry, academia, nongovernmental organizations and the media, to fully commit to enhancing security culture
- •Welcomed the effort by IAEA to share experience and lessons learned and to optimize available resources
- •Encouraged States to promote a <u>security culture</u> that emphasizes the need to protect nuclear security related information



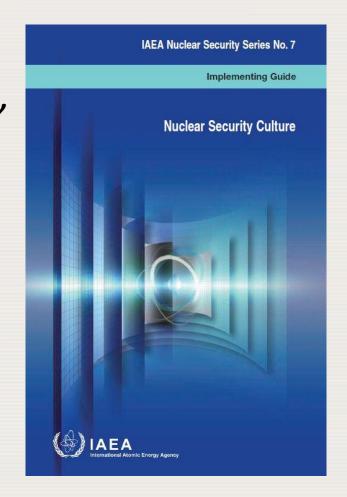




Nuclear security culture

NSS No.7.

"The assembly of characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of individuals, organization and institutions, which serves as a means to support and enhance nuclear security"







IAEA Nuclear Security Culture Model

GOAL: EFFECTIVE NUCLEAR SECURITY

Management Systems

Behaviour

Leadership behaviour
Personnel behaviour

Principles

Beliefs and Attitudes





Beliefs and attitudes

- 1) Credible threat exists;
- 2) Nuclear security is important



Model of IAEA Nuclear Security Culture





Principles for guiding decisions and behaviour

- 1) Motivation
- 2) Leadership

Management Systems

Behaviour
Leadership behaviour
Personnel behaviour
Personnel behaviour

Beliefs and Attitudes

Model of IAEA Nuclear Security Culture

- 3) Commitment and responsibility
- 4) Professionalism and competence
- 5) Learning and improvement





Management systems (1-9)

- 1) Visible security policy
- 2) Clear roles and responsibilities
- 3) Performance measurement
- 4) Work environment
- 5) Training and qualification
- 6) Work management
- 7) Information security
- 8) Operations and maintenance
- 9) Determination of trustworthiness



Model of IAEA Nuclear Security Culture





Management systems (10-17)

- 10) Quality assurance
- 11) Change management
- 12) Feedback process
- 13) Contingency plans and drills
- 14) Self-assessment
- 15) Interface with the regulator
- 16) Coordination with off-site organizations
- 17) Record keeping



Model of IAEA Nuclear Security Culture





Leadership behaviour (8)

- 1) Expectations
- 2) Use of authority
- 3) Decision making
- 4) Management oversight
- 5) Involvement of staff
- 6) Effective communications
- 7) Improving performance
- 8) Motivation



Model of IAEA Nuclear Security Culture





Personnel behaviour (5)

- 1) Professional conduct
- 2) Personal accountability
- 3) Adherence to procedures
- 4) Teamwork and cooperation
- 5) Vigilance



Model of IAEA Nuclear Security Culture





Common objective of Nuclear Safety and Security

 Principal shared objective of Nuclear Security and Nuclear Safety:

the protection of people, society and the environment

from harmful consequences of a nuclear event

Goal: Effective nuclear safety and security





Security & Safety culture

- Same aim in protection public and environment
- Sometimes the two cultures conflict
- Coordination mechanism is required
 - At legislative, requirement level
 - Responsibilities at regulatory level (licensing, inspections)
 - At operator level





Any Question?





Thank you for your attention!