

Report of the Third Regional Review Meeting of the Radiological Security Partnerships on Radioactive Source Security

Bohol, Philippines, 18 to 20 January 2012

Hosted by the Philippines Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)

in cooperation with the

Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation's

Regional Security of Radioactive Sources Project,

the United States Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration's

Global Threat Reduction Initiative,

and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

1. The Philippines Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI) hosted a meeting of representatives of Vietnam, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Nepal, Myanmar, Malaysia, Laos, Indonesia, and Bangladesh to discuss the implementation of the South and South East Asia Radiological Security Partnerships (RRSP) with the Partnerships' sponsors: the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO); the United States Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA); and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Observers from the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS), the United Kingdom's Environment Agency (EA) representing the Society for Radiological Protection (SRP), and the National Radiation Laboratory of New Zealand (NRL) also took part. A list of participants is [Attachment A](#). The meeting was preceded by a two-day WINS Workshop on "Sharing Best Practices for Enhancing the Security of High-Activity Radioactive Sources: Exploring the Role of Professional Associations", on which WINS reported to the meeting.

2. The meeting followed similar meetings held in Bali, Indonesia in July 2008 and Da Lat, Vietnam in March 2010. This report does not repeat the observations made in the reports of those meetings; therefore, in order to gain a complete picture of RRSP activities, it is necessary to read all three reports. Copies of these meeting reports are available at

http://www.ansto.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0006/46392/FINAL_RRSP_Dalat_Meeting_Report_incl_Attachments.pdf and

http://www.ansto.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0010/49195/RRSP_Bali_Meeting_Report_FINAL_24_July_2008.pdf.

3. It was recalled that the IAEA held the second Open-ended Meeting of Technical and Legal Experts for Sharing of Information as to States' Implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (Information Exchange Meeting) in Vienna from 17-21 May 2010. A representative of the region reported to that meeting on activities in the region between 2007 and 2010.

4. The meeting was informed that the IAEA would shortly be providing awareness training on nuclear security to Vienna-based missions. Further, the IAEA was planning to hold major conferences on nuclear security and on the safety and security of radioactive sources during the course of 2013, and that those conferences would provide an opportunity to highlight the achievements of the RRSP and to discuss whether it would be desirable to convert the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources into a Convention or other internationally binding agreement.

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5. The objectives of the January 2012 RRSP meeting were:
- To review developments and challenges within the region in subscribing to and implementing the Code of Conduct, the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, IAEA Nuclear Security Series guidance and Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, and WINS International Best Practice Guides;
 - To review the progress and status of national and regional radioactive source security programs and related arrangements since the second regional review meeting held in Da Lat, Vietnam, March 2010; and
 - To identify common issues and model solutions in developing and implementing radioactive source security and related arrangements with a view to strengthening and sustaining State efforts and promoting regional and international cooperation.
6. The focus of the review meeting was on the control, safety, security and life-cycle management of Security Level A and B radioactive sources and their associated facilities. This includes:
- a) measures for the detection and prevention of theft or sabotage attempts, including physical protection and security management at facilities;
 - b) regulatory criteria and requirements, evaluation and inspection programs;
 - c) security incident response arrangements;
 - d) radiological emergency preparedness for and response to malicious acts;
 - e) human resource development such as training and train-the-trainer programs on any of the above;
 - f) relationships to other programs including safety and safeguards, and nuclear facilities; and
 - g) international and regional cooperation.
7. The program of the meeting is [Attachment B](#). In addition to presentations on international source security programs from the IAEA, ANSTO Regional Security of Radioactive Sources (RSRS) Project, US Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) and WINS, the representatives of the ten participating states gave national presentations on their source security activities. These presentations - which were admirably frank self-assessments of needs and challenges as well as achievements - primarily focused on the work that had been undertaken since the Da Lat regional review meeting. Presentation discussion points included:
- Recent developments in national legislation and regulations;
 - Activities under the RRSP, including security awareness raising seminars, physical protection and security management courses and train-the-trainer courses;
 - Development of national capacities in regulatory control, training and installation and maintenance of security systems;
 - Sustainability issues; and
 - Suggestions and recommendations for future implementation and cooperation.
8. The presentations noted a number of key achievements of the RRSP, including: the upgrading of security at 116 facilities in the regions; the conduct of more than 150 security awareness seminars and training courses for senior decision-makers, regulators and operators; and the development of indigenous training capacities by five South East Asian countries. Participants in the Partnerships continue to advance in their implementation of the Code of Conduct, and the region continues to lead the world in the implementation of source security measures and of the Code of

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Conduct more generally. The meeting welcomed advice that in December 2011 Malaysia had officially written to the Director-General of the IAEA expressing its commitment to the Code of Conduct. Those regional states which had not yet done so were encouraged to write to the Director-General, and all regional states were encouraged to continue their active participation in Code meetings.

9. The meeting welcomed progress reported by Laos and Nepal in the development of legislative and regulatory systems to allow them to effectively implement the provisions of the Code of Conduct, on which proper security regulation can be built. Once a basic legislative infrastructure is in place, the RRSP will be able to assist in addressing source security issues in those states.

10. Discussions focused on four specific areas of improvement:

- a) National and Regulatory Infrastructure for Source Security
- b) Physical Protection and Security Management
- c) Training Programs
- d) Effectiveness and Sustainability

National and Regulatory Infrastructure for Source Security

11. Participants noted that nuclear security can only be effectively implemented under a comprehensive national legislative and regulatory system, developed with regard to existing IAEA guidance, particularly the Code of Conduct and the Nuclear Security Series. Ideally, such a system should flow from a national policy which recognises the importance of the issue. Professional bodies can provide an impetus for the development of such a national policy. It is also important to gain the attention of legislators, and there was discussion of ways in which that might be done. Clearly, approaches specific to the circumstances of the country involved are needed. It was felt that international peers might assist in raising awareness; mention was made of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Asian Inter-Parliamentary Union as possible mechanisms. It was noted that any presentations to legislators should balance messages about security threats with description of the beneficial uses of radioactive sources, in order to avoid hasty responses based purely on threat.

12. Once a national nuclear security regime is in place, it is important to keep its effectiveness under review, and for it to adapt to changing circumstances and new demands. The role of Agency missions, together with activities undertaken under the Partnerships, in providing peer review of national regulatory systems was emphasised.

13. Participants noted the particular issue of cross-border movements and off-shore operations involving industrial radiography sources licensed in one country but temporarily used in another country's territory, either off-shore or on-shore. This situation highlighted that regulatory control of sources - which is essential to security - would be enhanced by the implementation of arrangements to ensure that national regulatory bodies in the region are aware of all operations involving Category 2 industrial radiography sources in their jurisdiction, especially those that occur on a temporary basis, as provided in the Code of Conduct and its associated Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources. The meeting encouraged regional regulators to share knowledge of the movement of sources between jurisdictions through a cooperative approach. This networking and proactive regulatory interaction will improve national and regional capabilities and consistency in implementing and sustaining Security Level B security measures.

Physical Protection and Security Management

14. It was noted that in some countries facility operators may need further encouragement to implement the security systems necessary for protecting radioactive sources. In such circumstances, it was appropriate for the regulator to remind the operator of the potential financial losses and reputational damage which could accrue, and ultimately to implement its enforcement powers if

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necessary. Another form of leverage could be peer pressure through professional bodies or industry associations, given the damage that would accrue to the industry as a whole if there were to be a security incident involving a radioactive source.

15. The meeting recognised the importance of assigning responsibility for the security function within a facility. In many cases, such as medical facilities, it would be appropriate to locate the responsibility for safety and security functions with the same person or position.

16. One area where further improvement is needed in a number of countries is coordination between the regulator, operators, security vendors, and authorities responsible for law enforcement, customs and first response. The Philippines reported that they are developing a formal relationship between the regulator, operators and law enforcement authorities, and anticipated that they will be able to share their experience in the operation of the relationship with other regional states. Response training to a security incident, as provided by GTRI, can play a constructive role in this regard.

17. At the Da Lat review meeting in March 2010 it was recommended that specific, detailed provisions for the security of Category 2 industrial radiography sources be developed at the national level and implemented at the user or facility level. As a result, the ANSTO RSRS Project in partnership with the US GTRI, the IAEA and the New Zealand Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) conducted a South East Asia Regional Workshop on Radioactive Source Security Level B (Industrial Radiography Practices) in Sydney from 6 to 10 September 2010. A paper on this workshop is available from the RSRS Project website:

http://www.ansto.gov.au/business_services/specialised_services/regional_security_of_radioactive_sources_project

The ANSTO RSRS Project announced an intention to hold a follow-up meeting in the region later in 2012.

Training Programs

18. Many of the issues and challenges related to establishing and maintaining an effective national nuclear security regime can be addressed through the development and implementation of training programs appropriate for their purpose and audiences. The Systematic Approach to Training (SAT) and self-assessment are very useful tools for ensuring that the training program addresses specific country needs. Training should include significant practical exercises from the operational perspective.

19. Training programs, such as those delivered through these Regional Radiological Security Partnerships, continue to make a significant contribution to developing competence in all aspects of source security management. Train-the-trainer is a vital component of long-term sustainability of national programs, and has been implemented with five South East Asian countries. Other countries' training needs on radioactive source security are more basic – Myanmar in particular recognised the potential benefits of such programs and undertook to consider inviting a RRSP mission to assess its national training needs.

20. In states with many holders of radioactive sources, it is challenging for international training programs to reach all the people who need appropriate security training. National nuclear bodies and professional associations can play a critical intermediary role in that regard, once their staff have benefited from train-the-trainer programs. It was noted that BATAN plan to play that role in Indonesia.

Effectiveness and Sustainability

21. Participants recognised that sustainability of an effective security regime – at the national and facility levels - is essential. It was recalled that the Code of Conduct calls on states to “achieve and maintain a high level of safety and security”, and that the reports of the 2007 and 2010

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Information Exchange Meetings had stressed the importance of sustainability. The recently issued IAEA Nuclear Security Series document number 14 “Nuclear Security Recommendations on Radioactive Material and Associated Facilities” also stresses the importance of sustainability. The sustainability of national and facility source security systems is analogous to the sustainability of a safety system, in which many regional states have long experience. Nevertheless, security has some differences to safety, and the development of IAEA guidance on sustainability would be highly beneficial.

22. There are a range of mechanisms that will support effectiveness and sustainability at the facility level:

- Security plans;
- Self-assessment and regular testing of systems and personnel;
- Accreditation and/or certification of training institutions, trainers and staff;
- Security inspections by a regulatory body that are more than going through checklists (inspectors have the capability to evaluate the effectiveness of security systems);
- Ongoing inspector training to support the development and maintenance of that capability; and
- For operators, sustaining security should be analogous to sustaining their business.

23. At the national level, mechanisms that support sustainability and effectiveness include:

- Continued national commitment at the highest level;
- Strong (“institutionalized”) regulatory body training programs for both regulatory staff and operators;
- Self-assessment and international peer review of national nuclear security regimes;
- Strong security culture at all levels;
- Cooperation between regulators and professional associations; and
- The development and implementation of national security plans, as well as Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans supported by the IAEA.

24. Participants committed to implementing such mechanisms with support from the RRSP partners.

Conclusion

25. The meeting reaffirmed the importance of a cooperative approach within the region and also with the NNSA, ANSTO and IAEA programs. That cooperation has improved national and regional capabilities to implement and sustain security measures. The key challenge for the future will be to sustain and build upon those improvements once the current international programs cease.

26. Cooperation between regional countries on a bilateral basis was also encouraged. A particular example of such cooperation was assistance provided by Vietnam to Laos in establishing a basic regulatory regime. It was noted that developments in wider regional cooperation – such as the proposed ASEAN free trade area – might have unintended consequences for continuity of regulatory control, and that national regulators had a role in advising their governments in that regard.

27. Participants expressed their appreciation for the sponsors of the meeting - the IAEA, ANSTO, US NNSA and PNRI. They looked forward to further support for regional source security activities from those organisations and from the NRL, who provides assistance to the RRSP as part of New Zealand’s contribution to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT).

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28. Thailand has agreed to host the fourth regional review meeting around October 2013. In preparation for this fourth regional review meeting, participating states were encouraged to again conduct a frank self-assessment, as had been the case at this meeting. Such self-assessments had allowed states to more readily identify areas where further international cooperation could be beneficial. Given the positive contribution of operators to this meeting, participating states were encouraged to include operators in their delegation, along with representatives of professional associations.

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Attachment A

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	POSITION & ORGANISATION	CONTACT DETAILS
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COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT	POSITION & ORGANISATION	CONTACT DETAILS
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Attachment B: PROGRAM as delivered

Third Regional Review Meeting of the Radiological Security Partnerships

Bohol, Philippines, 18 to 20 January 2012

Hosted by the Philippines Nuclear Research Institute

in cooperation with

the International Atomic Energy Agency Office of Nuclear Security,

the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation's Regional Security of Radioactive Sources Project, and

the United States Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration's Global Threat Reduction Initiative.

Objectives

1. To review developments and challenges in subscribing to and implementing the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources (CoC), the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, IAEA Nuclear Security Series guidance and Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, and WINS International Best Practice Guides.
2. To review the progress and status of national and regional radioactive source security programs and related arrangements since the second regional review meeting held in Da Lat, Vietnam, March 2010.
3. To identify common issues and model solutions in developing and implementing radioactive source security and related arrangements with a view to strengthening and sustaining State efforts and promoting regional and international cooperation.

Scope

2. The focus of the review meeting is on the control, safety, security and life-cycle management of Security Level A and B radioactive sources and their associated facilities. This includes:
 - a) measures for the detection and prevention of theft or sabotage attempts, including physical protection and security management at facilities,
 - b) regulatory criteria and requirements, evaluation and inspection programs,
 - c) security incident response arrangements,
 - d) radiological emergency preparedness for and response to malicious acts,
 - e) human resource development such as training and train-the-trainer programs on any of the above, and
 - f) relationships to other programs including safety and safeguards, and nuclear facilities.

Anticipated Outcomes

Based upon the discussion and participants' collective experience, the meeting should

- identify the best practical methods and activities to promote effective implementation at national and facility levels;
- identify and prioritise any elements of national programs that may require further international support and cooperation;
- identify opportunities for transfer of best practice and lessons learned within and between South East Asia and South Asia countries;
- identify opportunities for transfer of best practice and lessons learned to the broader international community.

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Day 1: Wednesday 18 January

International Source Security Programs and National Source Security Activities

Opening			
Master of Ceremony: Mrs Eulinia Valdezco, Philippines			
08:00	Registration		
08:30	Meeting Opening and Welcome from the Philippines Government		Mr Eduardo Martin R. Meñez, Assistant Secretary, Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs
	Welcome and Introduction from the Director, PNRI		Dr Alumanda Dela Rosa
	Introductory remarks from cooperating or sponsoring agencies		IAEA Office of Nuclear Security, Brian Waud ANSTO RSRS Project, Allan Murray US GTRI, Fred Morris
International Source Security Programs			
Session chair: Mrs Eulinia Valdezco, Philippines			
1.	09:00	IAEA Source Security Program	Brian Waud
2.	09:15	ANSTO RSRS Project	Allan Murray
3.	09:30	US GTRI Program	Randy Howell
4.	09:45	WINS Program	Pierre Legoux
	10:00	<i>Group photograph followed by tea / coffee break</i>	
National Presentations on Source Security and Related Activities			
Session chair: Mr Ferly Hermana, Indonesia			
5.	10:45	Vietnam	
6.	11:00	Thailand	
7.	11:15	Sri Lanka	
8.	11:30	Philippines	
9.	11:45	Nepal	
	12:00	Discussion and review	
	12:15	<i>Lunch</i>	
Session chair: Mr Sunthorn Komolsuk, Thailand			
10.	13:30	Myanmar	
11.	13:45	Malaysia	
12.	14:00	Laos	

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13.	14:15	Indonesia	
14.	14:30	Bangladesh	
	14:45	Discussion and review	
	15:00	<i>Tea / coffee break</i>	
15.	15:30	Introduction on the Status of the Code of Conduct	Steve McIntosh
16.	15:45	Review of Findings and Recommendations from the Second Regional Review Meeting of the Radiological Security Partnerships, Da Lat, March 2010	Steve McIntosh
	16:00	Discussion and review	
	16:15	<i>Close</i>	
	18:30	Official dinner hosted by the Director PNRI and the ANSTO RSRS Project Manager	

Day 2: Thursday 19 January

Source Security Foundations, Implementation and Sustainability: Issues and Challenges

National and Regulatory Infrastructure for Source Security			
Session chair: Dr Alumanda Dela Rosa, Philippines			
17.	08:30	Presentation on the topical requirements, issues and challenges	Fred Morris
18.	08:50	Identifying main areas of need, potential solutions and activities to support effective and sustainable implementation	Facilitated discussion
	10:30	<i>Tea / coffee break</i>	
Physical Protection & Security Management at Facilities			
Session chair: Mr Paul Jones, Australia			
19.	11:00	Presentation on the topical requirements, issues and challenges	Dan Miller and Jeremy Jamison
20.	11:20	Identifying main areas of need, potential solutions and activities to support effective and sustainable implementation	Facilitated discussion
	12:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
Training Programs			
Session chair: Mrs Eulinia Valdezco, Philippines			
21.	13:30	Presentation on the topical requirements, issues and challenges	Allan Murray and Dan Miller

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22.	13:50	Identifying main areas of need, potential solutions and activities to support effective and sustainable implementation	Facilitated discussion
	15:00	<i>Tea / coffee break</i>	
Assessment of Effectiveness and Sustainability			
Session chair: Fred Morris, USA			
23.	15:30	Presentation on the topical requirements, issues and challenges	Brian Waud
24.	15:45	Identifying main areas of need, potential solutions and activities to support effective and sustainable implementation	Facilitated discussion
	17:00	<i>Close</i>	

Day 3: Friday 20 January

Findings and Recommendations			
Session co-chairs: Paul Jones and Eulinia Valdezco			
25.	08:30	Discussion, consolidation and prioritisation of common issues and model solutions	Facilitated discussion by co-chairs
	10:00	<i>Tea / coffee break</i>	
26.	10:30	Preparation of meeting report: topics and recommendations	Led by Steve McIntosh
	12:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
27.	13:30	Discussion and consolidation of meeting report findings	Led by Steve McIntosh
	14:45	<i>Tea / coffee break</i>	
28.	15:15	Presentation and discussion of draft RRSP Meeting Report Findings and Recommendations	Steve McIntosh
	16:30	Closing remarks	Dr Alumanda Dela Rosa and Mr Eduardo Martin R. Meñez, Mr Brian Waud and representatives from ANSTO, US GTRI, and national delegations.
	17:00	<i>Meeting close</i>	

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Guidance for Participants

Each country is invited to present on any of the topics outlined in section 1 of the background information below. Please select the priority topics for your presentation based on the current status of your country's source security program. In particular it is suggested that country presentations focus on the work that has been undertaken since the last regional review meeting held in Da Lat, Vietnam, March 2010. A copy of the report from that meeting is available at:

http://www.ansto.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0006/46392/FINAL_RRSP_Dalat_Meeting_Report_incl_Attachments.pdf

Please note paragraphs 9, 10 and 12 of that report encouraged participating states to undertake a self-assessment, now also copied in section 2 of the background information below. If possible, speakers are encouraged to highlight the findings of any self-assessments.

Each country is invited to talk in reverse alphabetical order (Vietnam to Bangladesh) with 15 minutes for presentation delivery, discussion and any questions and answers. Please review the discussion topics on issues and challenges in the background information section 3, and highlight any of those in your country presentation that require attention from your perspective. This will assist discussion during the meeting and in developing a plan for further international cooperation over the next two years.

If the country presenter can please come prepared to speak and if MS PowerPoint is to be used, have this available on memory stick, hard drive or CD for transfer.

Day 2 of the program is designed to have scene-setting presentations on four thematic areas of

- National and Regulatory Infrastructure for Source Security
- Physical Protection & Security Management at Facilities
- Training Programs
- Assessment of Effectiveness and Sustainability

Each will be followed by facilitated discussions identifying the main areas of need, potential solutions and activities to support effective and sustainable implementation of source security. Some countries will be invited to present their experience as part of the facilitated discussion in these sessions. Please refer to section 3 of the background information below for suggestions on discussion topics.

Background Information

1. National Presentations on Source Security and Related Activities - the following are suggested topics for presentation by national representatives. Those presentations would be of maximum duration 15 minutes each (typically less than 20 PowerPoint slides):

- a) National legislative and regulatory infrastructure affecting radioactive source security
- b) National source inventory, management and use of security level A and B sources
- c) Satisfying the [IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources](#) and its associated [Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources](#)
- d) Identification of stakeholders (government agencies etc) involved
- e) Regulatory assessment, inspection and enforcement for source security
- f) Licensee security plans and procedures
- g) Training programs, including train-the-trainer
- h) National policies in relation to the management of disused sources

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- i) International cooperation
- j) Relevant findings and recommendations of IAEA expert missions such as Radiation Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources Infrastructure Appraisal, Integrated Regulatory Review Service, International Nuclear Security Advisory Service or International Physical Protection Advisory Service.
- k) Development and implementation of Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans
- l) Issues and challenges in implementing and sustaining source security requirements.

2. Self-Assessment of Sustainable Source Security

The second regional review meeting held in Da Lat, Vietnam, March 2010, agreed that a self-assessment process of the sustainable source security regimes being implemented would be useful for all states and that participating states should periodically assess their progress against the factors outlined below. It was agreed that such a self-assessment should not form part of the assessment of national capacity for the purposes of the import/export guidance, as this might discourage frankness in the self-assessment.

National Level

The meeting noted the following elements of a sustainable source security regime at the national level:

- Commitment from high-level national decision-makers;
- Legislation creating a regulatory body, consistent with IAEA standards;
- Regulations giving the regulatory body authority in a range of areas, including security issues (although it was noted that even in the absence of such regulations, creative use of licence conditions or other mechanisms on an interim basis could achieve the same objective);
- Regulatory guidance for preparing a security plan, including procedures;
- Regulatory guidance for evaluating security plans, inspection procedures and other relevant documents;
- The regulatory inspection and enforcement regime;
- National source register;
- Coordinated threat assessment;
- Response system (coordinating with other relevant agencies);
- Protocols for incident reporting and assessment; and
- Training programmes, including awareness raising for senior decision makers, train-the-trainer courses for regulatory body staff and general staff development.

Facility Level

The meeting noted the following elements of a sustainable source security regime at the facility level:

- Site security plans, with clearly defined procedures and allocation of responsibility for security management;
- An alarm response plan, which is regularly exercised;
- Security system maintenance, including necessary resources;
- Performance testing program;
- Training program at site level; and
- Staff qualification, including succession planning.

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In preparation for this third regional review meeting, participating states are encouraged to undertake the self-assessment described above - not just on a "yes/no" basis, but at a more detailed level. Such a self-assessment would allow states to more readily identify areas where further international cooperation could be beneficial.

3. Source Security Foundations, Implementation and Sustainability: Issues and Challenges - the following are suggested discussion topics which participants are asked to consider prior to the meeting:

- a) **Security responsibilities:** developing operational roles and responsibilities - recognising and implementing new requirements (personnel duty or functional statements; lines of responsibility, authority and supervision).
- b) **Security response:** awareness of role and responsibilities, and the requirements for training and equipment for on-site/local guard force, local law enforcement, and national authorities.
- c) **Continuous control:** ensuring continuity of control, safety and security during source replacement, transport, import and export, use and storage.
- d) **Inventory control:** what the requirements for source accounting and inventorying mean in practice. Daily operational radiation monitoring and quality control plus continuity of knowledge of security system performance.
- e) **Disused source management:** storage for how long? Arrangements for return to supplier/manufacturer; disposal options; legacy issues.
- f) **Regulatory assessment, inspection for security:** human resource development, training, train-the-trainer programs, and new techniques for radiation safety inspectors to effectively inspect for security.
- g) **Training and continuing education** of operational, regulatory and associated security staff
- h) **Synergy of safety and security** applied to radioactive sources: how does it work in practice for source users and regulators?
- i) **Source Security Sustainability:** define what source security sustainability means in practice for each country, and each operating and regulatory organisation.
- j) **Transport security** requirements, equipment, training.
- k) Implementation of security measures for **security level B** sources and practices.
- l) **National threat & design basis threat awareness, training and development.**
- m) **Import and export provisions** - international harmonisation, information exchange and coordination.
- n) Radiation and nuclear **emergency preparedness and response** for malicious acts.

4. Recommendations for Further Cooperation

Based on the presentations and discussion, the meeting will aim to identify specific opportunities for cooperation among participating states and with international partners to further strengthen the foundations, implementation, and sustainability of source security within the region.

Further Information

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