

Statement at the International Conference on Nuclear Security

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Distinguished Mr. Chairman,

I'm very honored to attend this ministerial conference. On behalf of China Atomic Energy Agency, I would like to extend my warm congratulations on the opening of this conference.

With the development of global nuclear energy industry and wide use of nuclear technologies, we are facing increasingly onerous challenges to prevent theft and illegal use of nuclear and radioactive materials. In the meantime, the current international security situation is complicated and changeable. The risk of loss and spread of nuclear materials is on the rise. The threat of nuclear terrorism can't be ignored. The nuclear security situation is still serious.

The international community is making active efforts to cope with this severe nuclear security situation so as to ensure sound development of the nuclear energy industry and maintain the security and stability of the international community. The first Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington in 2010 . Participants reached a consensus in the field of nuclear security and started up a new progress in jointly coping with challenges in this field. At the second summit in Seoul in 2012, world leaders reaffirmed the political commitment to nuclear security. Over the past three years, nuclear security work has been strengthened all over the world and new progresses have been made continuously.

IAEA is playing an irreplaceable role in facilitating international cooperation in nuclear security and improving the nuclear security in the world. It organized the

formulation of the widely accepted *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* and the *Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources*. The Nuclear Security Programme is providing a lot of service for member states to build their nuclear security standard systems and improve their nuclear security capabilities. The Illegal Trafficking Database (ITDB) collects and analyzes information on illegal trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials. It provides an important reference for member states to assess relevant threats. The *Nuclear Security Series* is becoming a principal criterion for nuclear security work in many countries. The network of nuclear security support centers is serving as a helpful platform for enhancing interaction and coordination between member states and international organizations. This conference is another key step to promote international cooperation in nuclear security. It will surely help improve the global nuclear security level and reinforce the international cooperation.

Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese government consistently attaches great importance to nuclear security work. The Chinese President had attended the Nuclear Security Summit held in 2010 and 2012, and put forward important propositions such as uphold nuclear security concept, strengthen capability building and deepen international cooperation. It always put nuclear and radioactive materials under strict control. Over the years, the government has issued a series of regulatory and technical documentation. An effective nuclear and radioactive materials management framework has been established gradually, with a licensing system for nuclear materials and radioactive sources. At the same time, the government is also committed to continuously increasing the investment, improving the legislative system, strengthening the human resources and raising the management level in this field. The State Nuclear Security Technology Center was created under the China Atomic Energy Authority in November 2011 to further improve the capability and to ensure the security of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities. As a technical support unit, the center will play an active role in several areas. First, carry out researches on nuclear security policy,

regulation and technical codes; second, carry out research on technologies used in nuclear material import and export control; third, perform international cooperation in nuclear security.

China has earnestly performed its international obligations. China has ratified the Amendment to the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* and the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism*. We have adopted stricter measures in nuclear material protection. In April this year, China and IAEA co-sponsored a workshop in China. Governmental officials from Asia-pacific states were invited to discuss experience in ratifying the Amendment to the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* and sharing measures to implement the Amendment. China has earnestly fulfilled its obligations under relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including Resolutions 1540 and 1887, and has taken strict steps against illegal acquisition of nuclear and other radioactive materials. Nuclear installations, materials and other radioactive materials are safe and under control in China.

China has carried out extensive international cooperation. The Chinese president attended the Nuclear Security Summit twice and made important proposals for strengthening the world's nuclear security work. China supports IAEA in its efforts to play a central role in international cooperation in nuclear security. We have signed the Practical Arrangements on Nuclear Security with the IAEA and carried out close and highly effective cooperation in this field. As an initial partner of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, China has actively attended all its meetings and relevant activities. In addition, we have conducted bilateral exchanges with many countries. We are now building a Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security in China with other countries concerned. This project is going on well and expected to put into service in 2015 as planned. It will provide an important platform for personnel training, technical exchange and international cooperation in nuclear security in China and the Asia-Pacific region and contribute to promoting development of nuclear security in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

China has actively provided assistance to other countries. In cooperation with IAEA, we had held several training courses and workshops on nuclear security in China every year. In recent years, China has provided assistance to other countries in the region by way of technology demonstration and personnel training. Moreover, we have contributed to IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund many times to support improvement of the nuclear security capability in Asia-Pacific countries. Beyond this, China will provide another one million dollars to this Fund and donate nuclear security equipment developed by China to IAEA. China is converting research reactors from highly enriched uranium fuel to low-enriched fuel. We would like to help other countries to convert their research reactors by using experience and results accumulated in our work.

Mr. Chairman, Building a world with universal security is the common goal of international community. Enhanced nuclear security serves the common interest of all countries. It is also an obligatory duty for all governments. Full implementation of nuclear security measures will create a favorable environment for all countries to use nuclear energy peacefully and ensure sustainable nuclear energy development.

As an old Chinese saying goes, people with a common belief and goal help and supplement each other. With the international community together, China stands ready to deliberate, consolidate and improve the international legal framework for nuclear security. We will make more efforts to strengthen the nuclear security capability. We would like to take the state responsibility for nuclear security and deepen cooperation to raise the global nuclear security level and contribute to building a harmonious world with enduring peace and common prosperity.

Wish this conference a great success!

Thank you.

中国国家原子能机构王毅韧副主任 在国际核安保大会上的讲话

2013年7月1日，维也纳

主席先生，

非常荣幸能够参加此次部长级大会。我谨代表中国国家原子能机构，对会议的召开表示热烈的祝贺。

随着全球核能事业的发展和核技术的广泛应用，防止核材料和放射性材料被盗或非法使用的任务日趋繁重。与此同时，当今国际社会安全形势复杂多变，核材料流失和扩散风险有增无减，核恐怖主义威胁不容忽视，核安保形势依然严峻。

为了应对严峻的核安保形势，保障核能事业健康发展，维护国际社会安全稳定，国际社会正做出积极努力。2010年在华盛顿举行了首届核安全峰会，凝聚了国际社会核安保共识，开启了合作应对核安保挑战新进程。2012年各国元首再聚首尔，重申核安保政治承诺。3年来，全球核安保工作得到全面加强，核安保事业不断取得新的进展。

在推动核安保国际合作、提升全球核安保水平方面，国际原子能机构发挥了不可替代的作用。机构先后主持制定了《核材料实物保护公约》以及《放射源安全与安保行为准

则》，得到国际社会普遍认可。“核安保计划”为成员国在核安保标准体系建设及能力建设方面提供了大量服务。非法贩卖数据库（ITDB）收集、分析涉及核或其他放射性材料非法活动的信息，为成员国评估威胁提供重要参考。《核安保丛书》已逐渐成为许多国家核安保工作的主要基准。核安保支持中心网络为加强成员国与国际组织间的互动与协调提供了有益平台。此次核安保国际大会是机构在推动核安保国际合作方面的又一重大举措，必将为提高全球核安保水平、加强核安保国际合作起到推动作用。

主席先生，

中国政府一贯高度重视核安保工作，中国国家主席先后两次出席核安全峰会，提出坚持核安保理念、强化核安保能力建设、深化国际合作等重要主张。中国对核及放射性材料一直实施严格的管控。多年来，中国陆续出台了一系列核安保相关的法规和技术文件，对核材料及放射源实施许可证制度，逐步形成了一套行之有效的核及放射性材料管理体系。与此同时，中国政府还在不断加大核安保投入，完善核安保法规体系，加强核安保人力资源建设，着力提高核安保管理水平。为进一步加强核安保能力建设，切实提高核材料、核设施的核安保能力和水平，2011年11月，中国成立了国家核安保技术中心，隶属于中国国家原子能机构。作为技术支

持单位，国家核安保技术中心将在核安保政策、法规和技术规范研究，核材料管制技术研究，核进出口管理技术支持以及开展核安保国际合作等方面发挥积极作用。

中国政府严格履行核安保国际义务，已经批准了《核材料实物保护公约》修订案和《制止核恐怖主义行为国际公约》，根据公约要求采取严格的核材料实物保护措施。今年4月，中国与机构合作在华召开了研讨会，邀请亚太地区国家政府官员，共同探讨《核材料实物保护公约》修订案批约经验，分享落实公约修订案的有关举措。中国严格履行联合国安理会第1540号、第1887号决议规定的义务，严格防范非法获取核及其他放射性材料。中国的核设施、核材料和其他放射性材料是安全、可控的。

中国广泛开展核安保国际合作。中国支持国际原子能机构在核安保国际合作领域发挥中心作用，同机构签订了核安保实际安排，在核安保领域开展了密切的、卓有成效的合作。作为“打击核恐怖主义全球倡议”的创始伙伴国，中国积极参加了“倡议”的各次会议及相关活动，同许多国家保持着双边交流。中国正在同有关国家合作，在华建立核安保示范中心，目前该项工作进展顺利，计划于2015年建成投入使用。该中心建成后将成为中国及亚太地区核安保领域人员培训、技术交流与国际合作的重要平台，为推动亚太地区和全球核安保事业的发展做出应有的贡献。

中国积极对外提供核安保援助。同机构合作，每年在华举办数次核安保培训班、研讨会，通过技术演示和人员培训等方式，向本地区国家提供了力所能及的帮助。中国还多次向机构核安保基金捐款，用于亚太地区国家核安保能力建设。在此基础上，中国还将继续向该基金提供捐款，并向机构捐赠中国研发的核安保设备。中国正在进行高浓铀研究堆低浓化改造工作，我们愿意利用工作中积累的经验 and 成果，帮助有需要的国家进行研究堆改造。

主席先生，

实现普遍安全的世界，是国际社会的共同目标。加强核安保符合各国共同利益，也是各国政府应当承担的责任。核安保措施的全面实施将为各国和平利用核能营造有利环境，保障核能可持续发展。

中国有句古语：“同志相得，同道相成。”中方愿同国际社会一道，巩固和完善核安保国际法框架，强化核安保能力建设，承担核安保国家责任，努力提高全球核安保水平，为建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界做出贡献。

预祝本次核安保大会取得圆满成功！

谢谢大家。