

International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts
(Vienna, 01 July 2013)

*Statement by Ambassador Masood Khan,
Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations
and the Leader of Pakistan ' Delegation*

Mr. President,

We thank Foreign Minister Martonyi for presiding over today's ministerial conference.

We also thank Ambassador Vinhas of Brazil and Ambassador Csusady of Hungary, for conducting the difficult negotiations on the Ministerial Declaration skillfully and inclusively to bring all states on board.

Director General Yukiya Amano has taken a very timely initiative to convene this conference, which will have far reaching impact on strengthening nuclear security.

Nuclear security is an area on which there should be no differences, no conflicting opinions. All states want nuclear security. A breach of nuclear security in any part of the world will have devastating consequences for all. We must therefore maintain constant vigilance. We must invest in preventive measures to ensure security of nuclear materials and facilities.

Mr. President,

Pakistan shares the global concerns on nuclear terrorism. It is equally important to remain alive to the potential threat of radiological dispersal devices.

Nuclear security within a state is a fundamental national responsibility. It is also a strategic global priority.

It is our obligation to secure nuclear material, interdict its illicit trafficking, and reduce nuclear terrorist threat by preventing terrorists and other non-state actors from acquiring nuclear material for malicious purposes.

Nuclear security is a permanent and perpetual responsibility. All nuclear materials and facilities should be protected at all times against theft, sabotage and unauthorized use.

Success in achieving these goals depends on responsible national actions and effective international cooperation.

To sustain nuclear security, we need robust national legislative, regulatory, and administrative frameworks. We also need to work together as international community to achieve this objective.

Effective national nuclear security systems are also vital for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Today, as we gather here, we should explore ways to synergize existing multilateral institutions and forums that are working to secure nuclear materials and prevent nuclear smuggling.

As we express our desire to work on nuclear security, we have to guard against both alarmism and complacency. And we have to strike a fine balance between transparency and confidentiality. But we have to be prepared at all times.

The Nuclear Security Summit, convened by President Barack Obama in 2010 in Washington, and the Seoul Summit, have given huge impetus to nuclear security worldwide.

The Summits mark a historic watershed in raising awareness and fostering nuclear security culture. New ground has been covered on reinforcing global nuclear security architecture; securing vulnerable nuclear materials; radioactive sources; interface between nuclear security and safety; transportation security; combating illicit trafficking; nuclear forensics; and information security.

The NSS process underlines how the *political will to act* can make a difference.

The Summit process does not create a new mechanism. The tasks of implementation are with the individual states, the IAEA, and treaty regimes.

Pakistan is an active participant of the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) process.

The NSS process has been a vital catalyst for nuclear security.

At the same time, we call for broadening its base over time to make it more inclusive.

The IAEA should be given a key role in the Summit's successor arrangements after 2016.

We strongly support the strengthening of the IAEA's nuclear security programme.

It is fitting that this conference is convened by the IAEA because this agency has a central and leading role in the international nuclear security architecture. Other initiatives do play a complementary role, but the IAEA has the primacy and the competence in handling issues relating to nuclear security.

We need to enhance coordination amongst the different international processes under the Agency's lead.

Over the years, Pakistan has worked closely with the IAEA to strengthen nuclear security. We are implementing a Nuclear Security Action Plan in cooperation with the IAEA.

Pakistan attaches the highest importance to ensuring safety and security of its nuclear programme. We have an unblemished record of running a safe, secure and safeguarded civil nuclear programme for the last forty years.

Pakistan's nuclear materials, facilities and assets are secure.

Our nuclear security regime is anchored in the principle of multilayered defense for the entire spectrum of any nuclear security threat - insider, outsider, and cyber threats - and is guided by the concept of Five Ds, that is, to deter, detect, delay, defend, and destroy.

We have established extensive physical protection measures, robust Command and Control structures, comprehensive export controls and an effective regulatory regime to ensure safety and security of nuclear materials and installations.

The National Command Authority, chaired by the Prime Minister, is the apex body that exercises command and control over all nuclear development, employment and security matters through its Secretariat - the Strategic Plans Division.

The SPD develops technical solutions, Personnel Reliability Programmes (PRP), and intelligence capabilities to deal with all sorts of eventualities.

As of today, an especially trained and skilled force of 25,000 nuclear security officials serving in Special Response Force (SRF), Special Escort Force, Airborne and Seaborne Response Force ensures the security of our nuclear assets. Besides, integrated intelligence component exercises vigil to provide depth in defense.

Pakistan has gained rich experience in the field of nuclear security. We have established a *Centre of Excellence* that conducts specialized courses in nuclear security, physical protection and personnel reliability. This Centre can be used as a regional and international hub for training.

We are ready to share our experiences, best practices and training facilities with other interested states in the region and beyond.

Our security regime covers physical protection, material control and accounting, transport security, prevention of illicit trafficking, border controls, and radiological emergencies.

The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA), an independent body, regulates the safety and security of civilian nuclear materials and facilities. It works closely with the IAEA.

Pakistan has also developed a strong radiation emergency response mechanism. Our Nuclear Emergency Management System (NEMS) handles nuclear and radiological related emergencies. A Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Support Center (NURESC) under NEMS functions round the clock to respond to emergencies.

We are currently deploying Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) at key exit and entry points to prevent illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials.

Mr. President,

Pakistan actively works with the international community.

Pakistan is party to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM). We implement the latest IAEA Guidelines on Nuclear Security; and subscribe to the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security

of Radioactive Sources, and the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB). Our cooperation in these areas has been most productive.

For the security of radioactive sources, Pakistan is implementing a "cradle to grave" concept in accordance with IAEA Nuclear Security Series documents.

Up to now, we have submitted to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee *four* reports that elaborate the measures we have taken for nuclear and radiological security, as well as on controls over transfer of sensitive materials and technologies.

Pakistan has also been actively working in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT).

Mr. President,

The Declaration we have issued today sends a strong signal that all nations are united to ensure nuclear security under all circumstances. And the Agency is ready to play its rightful role. The Declaration affirms the responsibility of states to maintain effective security of all nuclear ^{material} under their control, which includes nuclear material used for military purposes. We note the Chair's confirmation that nothing in the Declaration reinterprets, adds to, or subtracts from IAEA's Statute.

Mr. President,

To conclude, I would say, national measures are the crucible for our success. If nations move feebly or indifferently, nuclear risks increase many times. If they take robust measures, nuclear security regime is strengthened. But nations do not act in isolation. They need to move together and learn from each other's experiences. The IAEA provides an ideal platform for such cooperation.

I thank you.