IEC - Mission Statement

Global Focal Point
for
International Preparedness, Communication and Response
for
Nuclear and Radiological Safety or Security Related Incidents, Emergencies, Threats or Events of Media Interest
Current Organizational Structure as of 2005

Department of Nuclear Safety and Security

- Deputy Director General
- IEC Centre Head
  - Incident Reporting Coordinator
  - Response System Coordinator
  - Action Plan Coordinator
  - Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
IEC – Rationale - Why are we needed

TODAY’S WORLD:

- Expansion of use of nuclear power and use of radiation sources
- 21st century threats
- Treaty obligations
IEC – Rationale - Why are we needed

IEC Activities based on:

- IAEA Statute
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
IEC – Flow of Response

24/7 Coverage

INCOMING MESSAGE

REAL TIME EVENT REPORTING, ANALYSIS AND TRENDING

INTERNAL EXPERTISE

SHORT TERM ACTIONS NEEDED

EVENT RESPONSE

EXTERNAL EXPERTISE

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

MEMBER STATES

FEEDBACK

LESSONS IDENTIFIED

ON CALL:
- Emergency Response Manager
- Logistics Support Officer
- Radiation Safety Specialist
- Nuclear Installation Safety Specialist
- Nuclear Security Specialist

IAEA

Incident and Emergency Centre
Response Plans and Protocols

We follow procedures as agreed to MS:
Assistance Mission
Chile 2005

Radiological Accident
Coordination of medical assistance and dose reconstruction
Assistance Mission
Venezuela 2006

Recovery of Radiation Source
Assistance Mission
Benin, 2008
Assistance Mission
Benin, 2008

found source

AMNV.340 TN model 5020
Assistance Mission
Tunisia, 2008
Fact Finding Mission - Tokaimura
Japan, September 1999

Criticality Accident
INES Rating: 4
Casualties: 3
No major off-site release
Criticality Accident
Casualties: 1 (dead within 3 days)
High neutron radiation dose
Expert Mission - Paks NPP
Hungary, April 2003

Fuel Cleaning Accident
INES Rating: 3
Bomb threat against Forsmark NPP – IEC set to Basic Response Mode

21 March 2007, 07:30 hrs UTC
Standards, Guidance and Tools for Strengthening States’ Preparedness

Exercise-TM, 2006

Methods, 2003

Medical, 2005

Exercise, 2005

Medical, 2005

IAEA

IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre
Counterparts

- Member States’ Competent Authorities
- Regulatory Bodies
- Emergency Planners
- Emergency Managers
- First Responders
- Radiological Assessors
- Medical Community

IAEA
Training on Emergency Monitoring in Chernobyl Exclusion Zone
ConvEx-3
Mexico, 2008
First Responders Manual Exercise

RDD Exercise in Indonesia using FIRST RESPONDER MANUAL (IAEA, 2005)
Emergency Preparedness Review

EPREV missions

- Indonesia 2004
- Peru 2005 (PAHO)
- Qatar 2006
- Egypt 2007
- Russia 2007
- Tajikistan 2007
- Uzbekistan 2008
- Tunisia 2008
- Montenegro 2008
- Kyrgyzstan 2008
Emergency Preparedness Review

- EPREV missions
  - Indonesia 2004
  - Qatar 2006
  - Egypt 2007

- EPREV missions on assessment of medical capabilities for response
  - Peru 2005 (performed by PAHO)

IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS REVIEW

WHAT IS AN EPREV?

A service provided by the INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY to appraise preparedness for nuclear and/or radiological emergencies in Member States.

The EPREV concept

While each Member State is responsible for conducting a periodic appraisal of its emergency preparedness and response capabilities, the IAEA can also conduct, at the request of the Member State, an independent Emergency Preparedness Review (EPREV).
Trained Countries in the Area of EP&R


IAEA Trained

INES
Methodology for communicating the safety significance of events applicable to all types of nuclear and radiological events

- At nuclear facilities
- Involving radiation sources
- During transport of radioactive material
“At previous summits, we agreed to enhance global controls on nuclear and radioactive materials and facilities in order to minimize the risk of the malicious use of these materials and facilities. We are implementing those decisions. However, we recognize that we must also enhance as necessary our ability to effectively respond to nuclear and radiological accidents and incidents if they do occur. We welcome the establishment of the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre and will support the IAEA in this work.”
Future Directions

- Harmonize reporting mechanisms
- Focus on security response capabilities (limited by availability of resources)
- Increase Member State preparedness (Action Plan)
- Increase outreach effort ensuring Member States are aware of IEC capabilities and services