



Australian Government

Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency

Implementing nuclear security in a federal system of government – Australian experience

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Australian Government

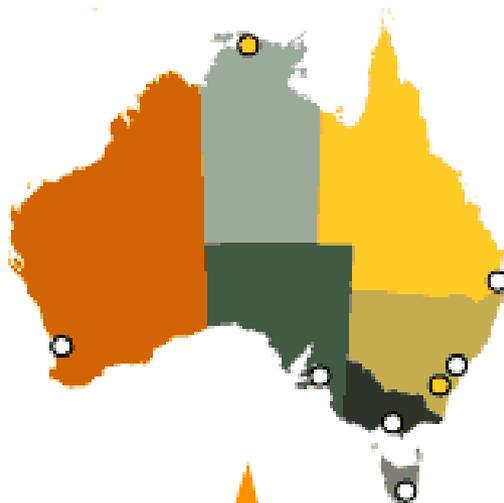
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Federal system of government

LAW-MAKING BODIES IN AUSTRALIA



**Federal
Parliament**



**State/Territory
parliaments**



**Local
councils**



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Council of Australian Governments

Peak intergovernmental forum

Prime Minister (Chair),
Premiers, Chief Ministers

Policy reforms requiring
national cooperative action

Assisted by several ministerial
councils

- Radiation protection -
Australian Health Ministers'
Conference



Regulation of nuclear security

Agencies

- Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO)
- Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA)
- State and Territory regulators

Nuclear material

- ASNO only

Nuclear installations

- ASNO and ARPANSA

Radioactive sources

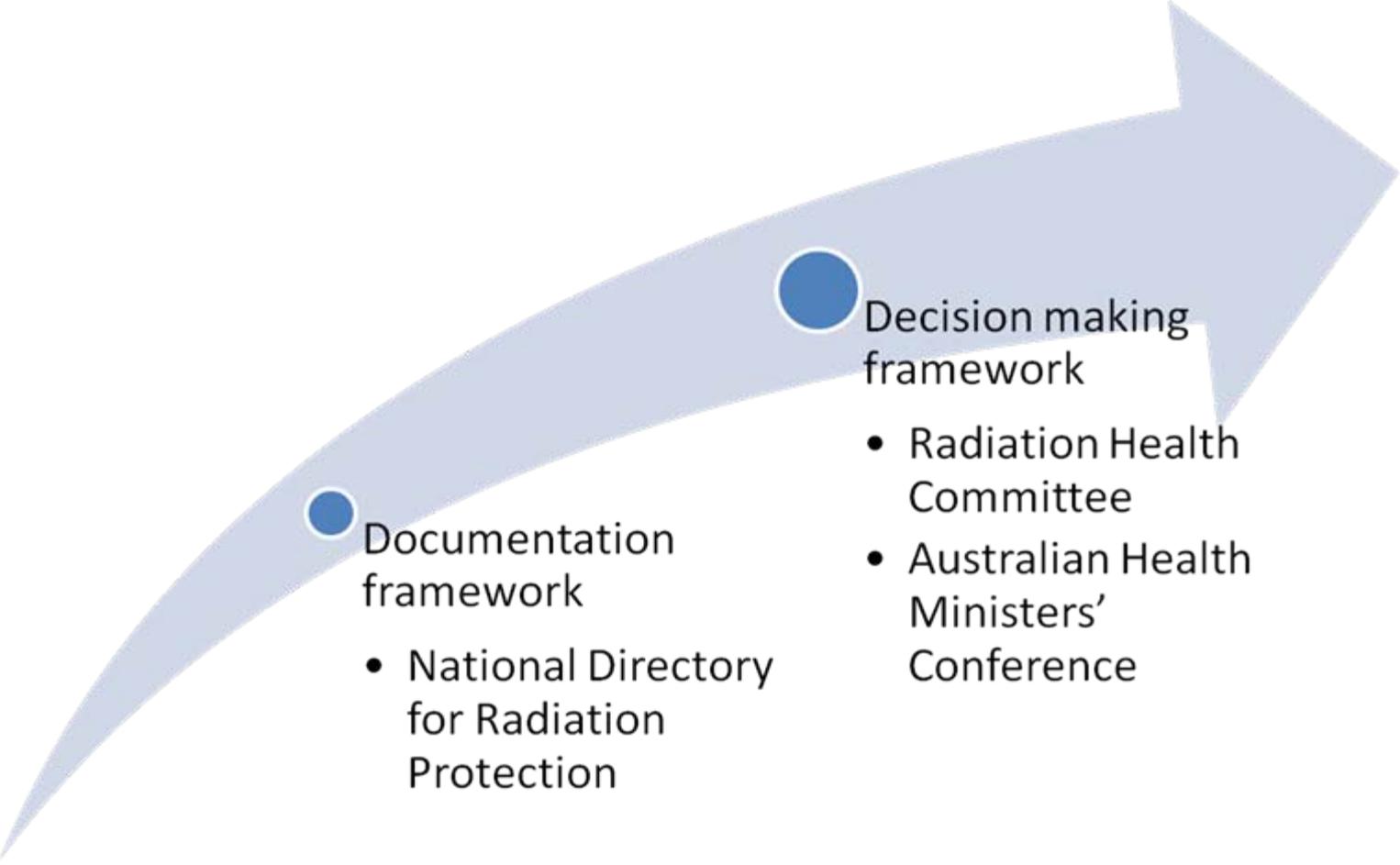
- ARPANSA for federal entities (e.g., Defence, Customs)
- Each State and Territory (e.g., hospitals, universities, industries)



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Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency

Ministerial Agreement - 1999

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- Documentation framework
 - National Directory for Radiation Protection

- Decision making framework
 - Radiation Health Committee
 - Australian Health Ministers' Conference



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Documentation Framework National Directory for Radiation Protection

Published in 2004
as part of
ARPANSA's
Radiation
Protection Series

Nationally agreed
common
regulatory
principles and
requirements

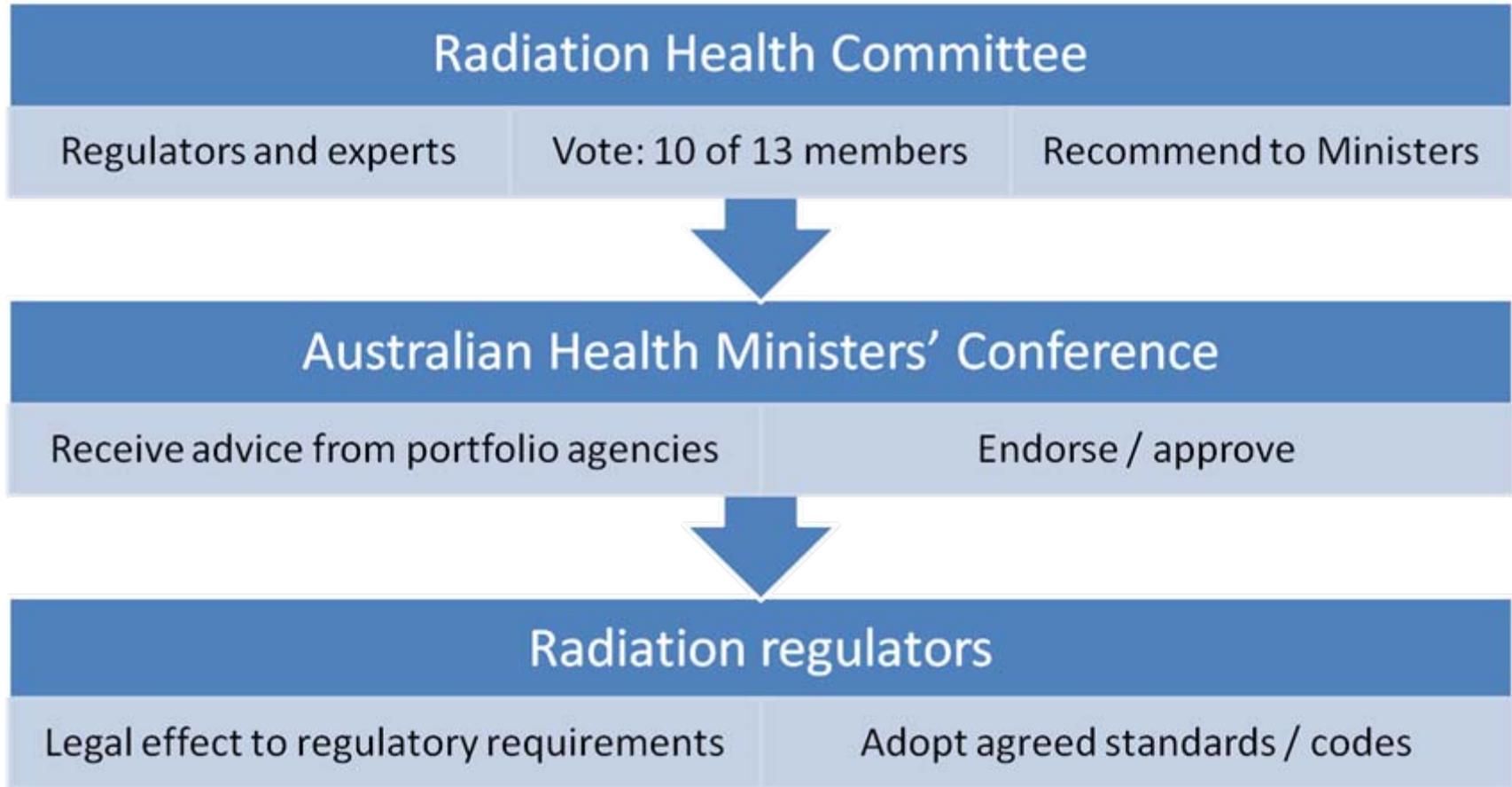
References to
standards, codes
of practice,
recommendations
and safety guides



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Decision making framework





Regulatory Impact Statements

Mandatory for

- any amendment to National Directory
- codes and standards to be referenced in National Directory

Must

- Document social, economic and environmental impacts
- Demonstrate that benefits exceed costs
- meet requirements of Commonwealth Office of Best Practice Regulation and equivalent agency in every State and Territory



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Code of Practice for the Security of Radioactive Sources (2007)

To decrease likelihood of unauthorised access to or acquisition of sealed radioactive sources by persons with malicious intent.

Summary of requirements for Category 1,2 and 3 sources:

- Source Security Plans and Source Transport Security Plans
- Outcomes-based physical security requirements for detection and response
- Identity and security background (trustworthiness) checks
- Regulatory approvals before transfer or disposal of sources
- Scalable procedural security measures - audits, reviews, briefings and entry controls



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Uniform implementation of the Security Code

Developed by
experts from four
of nine Australian
jurisdictions

Approved under
the National
Directory
framework

National regulatory
impact assessment

National scheme
for security
background
checking

Training and
assistance by
ARPANSA to States
and Territories

Practice Specific
Security Guides

Implementation
monitored by
Radiation Health
Committee



Security of nuclear materials

Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office

- National authority for safeguards and physical protection

Regulates *all* persons or organisations

- nuclear materials – thorium, uranium and plutonium
- nuclear items – facilities and equipment
- nuclear related materials – e.g., heavy water, depleted uranium

States/Territories may impose additional safety requirements

- Occupational health and safety – e.g., uranium mining
- Transport safety – e.g., vehicle roadworthiness



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National Counter Terrorism Committee

High level forum

- Established in 2002
- National coordination of counter terrorism measures

Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Security Sub-Committee

- Oversees implementation of Council of Australian Governments *Report on the Regulation and Control of Radiological Material* (2006)



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COAG Report on the Regulation and Control of Radiological Material (2006)

Covers many of the principles in the IAEA *Code of Conduct for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources*

- Legislative frameworks
- Awareness and outreach
- Illegal or inadvertent movement of sources
- Import/export procedures
- Penalties for illegal possession, use and transport of sources
- Safe storage/disposal of disused sources
- Searching and securing missing sources
- Audit of Category 1 and 2 sources
- Notification system for stolen, lost or orphaned sources
- National register of sources
- Uniform approach to authorise transfer of sources



Conclusion

**Cooperative
mechanisms
established and
functioning**

- Australian Health Ministers Conference
- National Counter Terrorism Committee
 - CBRN Security Sub-Committee
- Radiation Health Committee
- *National Directory for Radiation Protection*
- *Report on the Regulation and Control of Radiological Material (2006)*
- *Code of Practice for the Security of Radioactive Sources (2007)*



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Key strengths

- Collective experience of nine independent regulators
- National Directory “well chosen” and “particular strength” of ARPANSA, *IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service mission (2007)*

Key issues

