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AUTORIDAD NACIONAL

PROGRESS ON REGULATORY MATTERS FOR REDUCING THE THREAT

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR SECURITY

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Content

- First achievements
- Legal measures
- Implementing regulations
- Measures in place and improvements
- Other efforts
- Conclusions



First achievements

1995 →

Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

1997 →

Radiological Safety Regulation

Security provision

2000 →

2001 →

9/11

Trigger awareness

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Nuclear material and facilities

High advance

Radioactive sources

Low advance



Legal measurements

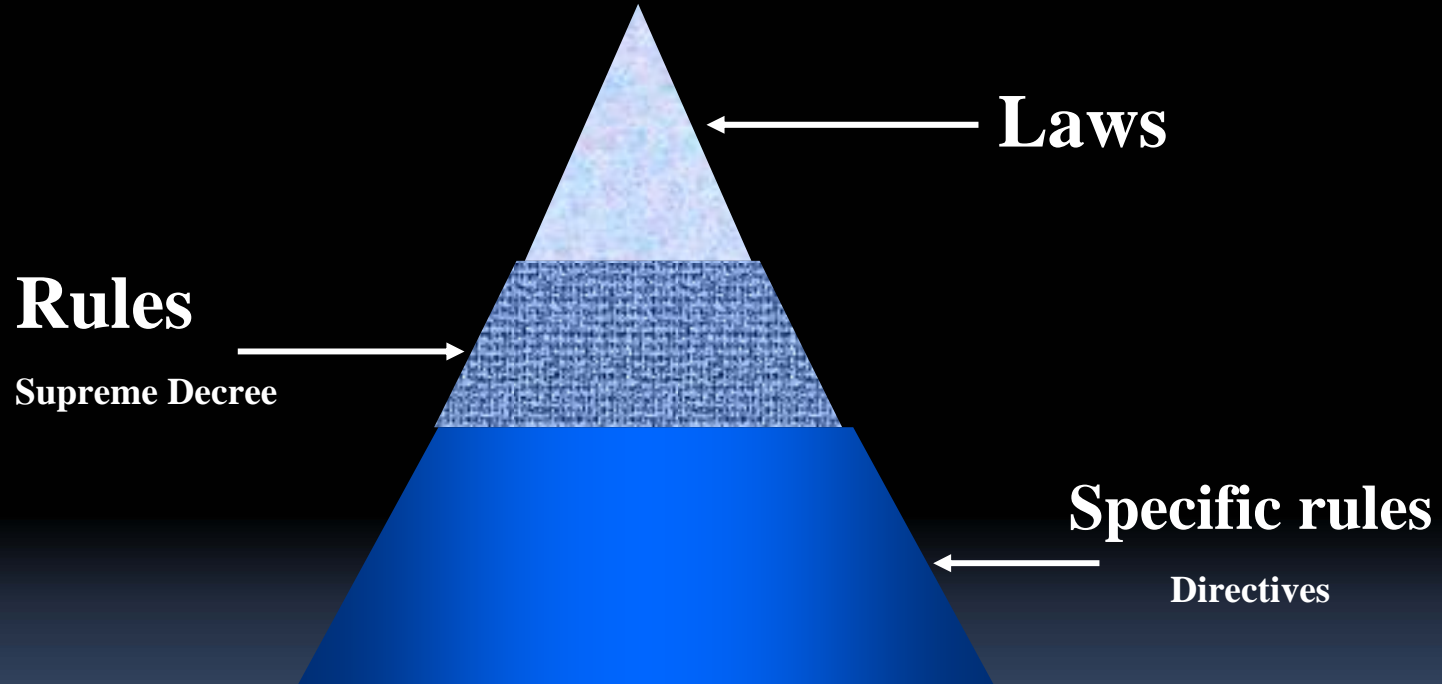
- Identification of legal threats (weak gaps):
 - Competences of regulatory body on physical protection and security
 - Empowering of regulatory body (enforcement)



DEFINING LEGAL NEEDS



Legal needs





Law 27755 – Control of Import for Radiation Sources (2002)

- Objective: Import control of radioactive material and nuclear material and sensitive material.
- Regulatory body: IPEN
- Authorization for every importation.





Law 28028 – Regulation for the Use of Ionizing Radiation Sources (2003)

- Objective: Regulation of practices with ionizing radiation sources
- Scope: Safety, security, physical protection and safeguards.
 - Regulatory Body: IPEN (empowered to authorize, inspecting, enforcing and sanctioning)
 - Defined obligations and responsibilities





Rule for Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Facilities (2002)

- Technical requirements to protect nuclear material and installations
- Scope: Use, storage and transport of nuclear material
- Categorization of nuclear material
- DBT by Regulatory Body (IPEN)



Rule of Law 28028 (Supreme Decree 2008)

- Regime of authorizations (nuclear and radioactive facilities)
- Radioactive sources categorized (following IAEA recommendation)
- Requisites of physical protection and security to grant authorizations
- Offences to security and physical protections included.



Rule of Law 27757 (Supreme Decree 2004)

- Mechanism and requisites to import radioactive sources and nuclear material
- Any non-exempted nuclear and radioactive material needs an authorization to be imported.
- Coordinated work with Custom Organization.



Implementing regulation

- Operation of nuclear and radioactive facilities requires an authorization.
- Suitable physical protection and security must be demonstrated and implemented.

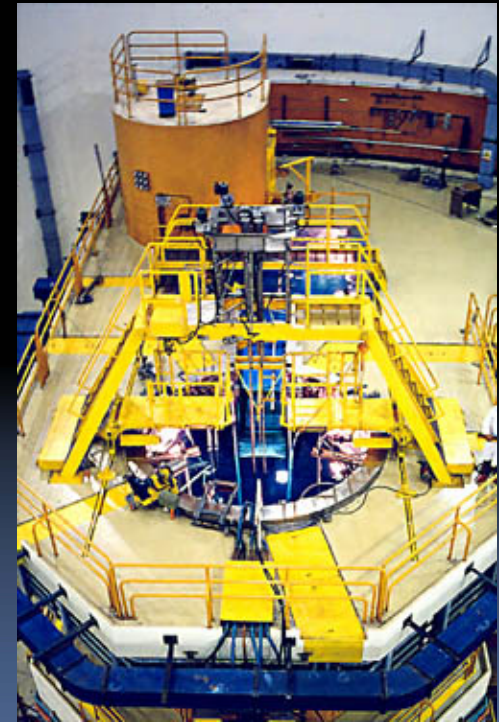


Nuclear facilities

- Two research reactors:
 - Critical assembly of Zero Power (RP0), came into operation in 1978. Uses MTR fuel.



-Research reactor of 10 Mw (RP10), came into operation in 1988. Uses MTR fuel – **Physical Protection Plan**





Radioactive sources

- National inventory: Nearly 2100 radioactive sources (0,3% of Category 1 and 2,5% of Category 2).
- No special security plan requested yet.
- No specific rules in place (using of IAEA recommendations as reference)
- Minimum means: barriers, keys, detection devices and response force (only Category 1 and 2).



Measures in place

- Nuclear facilities: Systems in place before 1995 (barriers, keys, detection, response)
 - Improvements by cooperation with USA program (GTRI) – re-enforcement of barriers, doors, new detection systems and response means.
 - In both of nuclear facilities (RP0 and RP10)





Measures in place

- Radioactive facilities:
No special systems until 2005 (barriers and locks)
 - Improvements: re-enforcement of doors, keys, detection means and response.
 - Teletherapy units, gamma irradiators, disused radioactive sources facility.





Other efforts

- Supporting of the Code of Conduct (2006, 2007) – and Guide for Import and Export in place.
- Plan for nuclear security implemented in Summits APEC and ALC-UE (supported by Joint Action Agreement with IAEA).





Other efforts

- Committee convened to design a National Plan to Prevent and Response to WMD (several organizations as Police, Army Forces, Firemen, IPEN, etc.)



Conclusions

- Improvements are significant for nuclear material and radioactive sources.
- Specific rules are needed (based in IAEA recommendations)
- Training of regulators is important (assessment and inspection)
- Collaboration and support of international organizations has been important and must be continuing.



Thank you