

International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

We, Ministers of the Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), gathered at the International Conference on Nuclear Security: *Enhancing Global Efforts*, convened by the Director General of the IAEA and open to all States, remain concerned about the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism and of other malicious acts or sabotage related to facilities and activities involving nuclear and other radioactive material.

We welcome the substantial progress that has been made in recent years in strengthening nuclear security worldwide, including the establishment and implementation of various binding and non-binding international instruments. We recognize the contributions made to this progress by the United Nations, the IAEA and other relevant international organizations and note the role that international and inclusive processes, initiatives and summits could play in facilitating synergy and cooperation in the area of nuclear security. We acknowledge, however, that more needs to be done to further strengthen nuclear security worldwide.

We encourage all States to maintain highly effective nuclear security, including physical protection, for all nuclear and other radioactive material, their transport, use and storage and their associated facilities, as well as protecting sensitive information and maintaining the necessary nuclear security systems and measures to assess and manage their nuclear security effectively.

In the light of the above, we:

1. Assert that the responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State.
2. Stress the importance of international cooperation in supporting States, upon their request, to fulfil their nuclear security responsibilities and obligations and emphasize the need for the involvement of all Member States of the Agency in its nuclear-security-related activities and initiatives.

3. Call upon all States to ensure that measures to strengthen nuclear security do not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities.
4. Recognize the threat to international security posed by the potential theft and/or smuggling of nuclear material, and affirm in this regard the fundamental responsibility of States, consistent with their respective national and international obligations, to maintain effective security of all nuclear material under their control, which includes nuclear material used for military purposes.
5. Recall the statement in UN General Assembly Resolution 67/44 on *Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction* “*Emphasizing that progress is urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism*”, and recognize that there is a need to make further progress in this regard.
6. Recognize and support the IAEA’s continuing work to assist, upon request, States’ efforts to establish effective and sustainable national nuclear security regimes, and note the important role that Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSPs) play in this regard. We encourage States to make further use of such assistance where it is needed, and similarly encourage States in a position to do so to make available such assistance.
7. Encourage efforts to promote international exchange of experience on ways to develop, foster and maintain a robust national nuclear security culture, compatible with the State’s nuclear security regime. We note the potential contribution of industry initiatives in this regard.
8. Take note of existing regional initiatives in nuclear security and encourage States to promote such initiatives where these can contribute to improving the coordination and sustainability of national and global efforts to enhance nuclear security.
9. Invite States that have not yet done so to become party to and fully implement the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its 2005 Amendment and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) and, in this regard, encourage the IAEA and States to

continue efforts to promote the entry into force of the 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM at the earliest possible date.

10. Invite States that have not yet done so to make a political commitment to implement the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and encourage all States to implement these instruments and to maintain effective security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle.
11. Encourage the IAEA, in consultation with Member States, to consider ways of further promoting the exchange, on a voluntary basis, of information on the implementation of the legal instruments relevant to nuclear security.
12. Encourage States to further minimize the use of high enriched uranium on a voluntary basis and to use low enriched uranium where technically and economically feasible.
13. Encourage States to use, on a voluntary basis, the IAEA's nuclear security advisory services and peer reviews based on internationally accepted guidance and tailored to national needs, welcome the increased recognition of the value of IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions by Member States, and encourage the IAEA to foster the sharing of experience and lessons learned from these missions.
14. Recognize the importance of continuing efforts to address the threats posed by illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material, affirm in this regard the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) as the international repository of information on incidents and illicit trafficking, and encourage all States to join and participate actively in the ITDB programme.
15. Welcome the IAEA's work in the area of nuclear forensics and encourage States which have not yet done so to establish, where practical, national nuclear forensics databases drawing on assistance, upon request, from the IAEA and relevant regional initiatives as necessary.

16. Recognize that nuclear security and safety have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, and affirm the importance of coordination in this regard.
17. Affirm the central role of the IAEA in strengthening the nuclear security framework globally and in leading the coordination of international activities in the field of nuclear security, while avoiding duplication and overlap.
18. Recognize the importance of the IAEA having access to appropriate resources and expertise to undertake its work, including through further voluntary contributions to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund by existing and new donors.
19. Welcome the IAEA's support for capacity building in States, upon request, including regulators, law enforcement agencies and industry, developed in cooperation with Member States, and recognize the importance of the collaborative International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN) and Nuclear Security Support Centre (NSSC) network.
20. Urge the IAEA to continue developing and publishing nuclear security guidance, and encourage all States to take the guidance into account, as appropriate, in their efforts to strengthen and continuously improve their nuclear security.
21. Note the IAEA's Nuclear Security Recommendations on physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225/Revision 5), including measures to protect against sabotage of nuclear facilities and nuclear material in use, storage, and transport, and look forward to the preparation of further guidance on their implementation including during the process of construction and maintenance of nuclear facilities.
22. Recognize the IAEA's efforts to raise awareness of the growing threat of cyber-attacks and their potential impact on nuclear security, and encourage the IAEA to make further efforts to foster international cooperation and to assist States, upon request, in this area through the establishment of appropriate guidance and by providing for its application.
23. Urge the IAEA to take due account of this declaration in finalizing its Nuclear Security Plan for 2014 to 2017.

24. Call on the IAEA to consider organizing international conferences on nuclear security every three years.