

# Moving towards a Mandatory Nuclear Safety and Security Regime

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## Nuclear Renaissance

- Many countries declared embarking on nuclear power programmes
- Long period of nuclear industry stagnation
- Changes in views and approaches to nuclear safety and security, in public perception of nuclear power



## Mandatory standards

Independent Commission, "Reinforcing the Global Nuclear Order for Peace and Prosperity", Report to IAEA DG of May 2008, on possible binding agreements to adhere global standards in nuclear safety and security

# Some safety/security regimes

- ICAO standards and recommended practices
- NSG recommendations
- INFCIRC 225
- IAEA practice in radioactive source supply milestones that should be met by a recipient country
- Vendor countries intentions declared in Vienna workshop, 1-3 July 2008

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# Why mandatory regime?

- Maintenance of acceptable level of safety and security in new countries launching nuclear programmes
- Globalization in nuclear power business
- Expanded international nuclear trade
- Compromise between interests of suppliers and buyers





## How it can be done?

Agreement between a core group of nuclear technology supplier-countries to provide assistance/goods to countries with adequate level of safety and security

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Expansion of NSG objectives

Other possible ways of establishing internationally agreed requirements

### IAEA Role

Development of standards in nuclear safety and security (recommendations)

 Independent evaluation of safety/security level in a country – voluntarily joined the regime and declared adherence to standards and recommendations

Non-commercial organization

### Conclusions

- Nuclear renaissance require mandatory nuclear safety/security regime
- There are feasible examples of mandatory safety/security regimes
- International cooperation is needed with involvement of international organizations
- Important role of the IAEA