



Nuclear Security in the UAE

In establishing an appropriate national nuclear security regime to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer or other forms of malicious activities involving nuclear or radioactive materials, or associated facilities, the Government of the UAE fully implements all relevant international instruments pertaining to security and non-proliferation.

Supporting and Complying with Major International Nuclear Security Agreements

The UAE government supports and complies with all international instruments relevant to nuclear security including the *UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)*, and the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)*. UAE joined the *IAEA Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2003)* and has accepted its *Amendment (2009)*.

The UAE Law, regulations, and regulatory guides were developed in accordance with international instruments. In nuclear security domain particularly, the legal framework is also based strongly on the IAEA Nuclear Security Series publications.

Establishing National Nuclear Security Infrastructure

The UAE Nuclear Law of 2009 introduced strong measures and requirements on physical protection of nuclear materials and radioactive sources. Two detailed FANR regulations were subsequently issued: i) on physical protection for nuclear materials and nuclear facilities; and ii) on the security of radioactive sources based on IAEA recommendations.

The Government issued the Federal Law by Decree No. 6 of 2011 creating the General Authority of Ports, Borders & Free Zones to control and increase the security of UAE ports, borders and free zones with the aim of combating illicit trafficking.

In establishing effective and sustainable national nuclear security regime, the UAE closely cooperates with the IAEA by full implementation of its major instrument: the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2003)* and its *Amendment (2009)*.

“Strengthening nuclear security is a priority in light of the expansion of the use of nuclear and radioactive materials globally, and taking into consideration the increased threat of nuclear terrorism. The UAE has taken multiple advanced steps to develop the required infrastructure and evaluate that all effective measures are in place to ensure nuclear security.”

*H.E. Ambassador Hamad Alkaabi,
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the IAEA*

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It also endorsed the *IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources (2013)* to control import and export of radioactive materials in the federal territory.

Along this path, the IAEA assisted the UAE in its development of a robust national nuclear security policy and strategy for successful implementation and sustainability of its peaceful nuclear energy programme.

The UAE government established the necessary institutional infrastructure to ensure nuclear security in all relevant activities and facilities, including those related to its national nuclear programme.

The Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR) was launched by Federal Law by Decree No. 6 of 2009 (Nuclear Law) concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. FANR has been charged with responsibilities to plan and implement a programme of nuclear regulation in the area of nuclear security, including the physical protection of nuclear facilities and the use, storage and transport of radioactive and nuclear materials.

The government also supported the establishment of a dedicated department within the already existing Critical Infrastructure and Coastal Protection Authority (CICPA) with primary responsibility for the implementation of nuclear security.

The UAE has signed and become party to all nuclear security-related instruments, including the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and has accepted its Amendment.



FANR Board Members at the Barakah Nuclear Power Plant review the safety and security measures at the construction site.



Close Partnership with the IAEA

- In September 2012, the UAE signed with the IAEA an Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP). The INSSP provides the basis for a comprehensive and sustainable approach in addressing specific national nuclear security assistance needs. It will assist the UAE entities in enhancing nuclear security measures and framework, through various assistance activities from the IAEA.
- In June 2013, the UAE signed with the IAEA an Integrated Work Plan (IWP) for the period of 2013-2017, which aimed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the partnership between the UAE and the IAEA, including in the nuclear security domain.
- The UAE government supports the activities of the IAEA through participation at workshops, Nuclear Security Guidance Committee meetings and by providing experts to meetings regarding the development of Nuclear Security Series publications.



Signing of the IWP at IAEA HQ in Vienna, 2013

The IAEA's role in nuclear security is paramount, as it provides assistance to member states to ensure the full implementation of the conventions and adequacy of the measures in place.

Supporting Global Efforts on Nuclear Security

Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB)

- The UAE has been an active member of the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) since 2008. The ITDB is a unique information system on illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities and events involving nuclear and other radioactive materials that assist the IAEA, participating States and selected international organizations in improving nuclear security.

Nuclear Security Summits

- Along with 40 nations, the UAE actively participates in Nuclear Security Summit process, which started in Washington, D.C. in 2010, Seoul (2012), and the Hauge (2014) with an objective to enhance international cooperation to prevent nuclear terrorism.

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)

- The UAE is a partner nation of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT). This initiative is aimed at strengthening global capacity to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear terrorism by conducting multilateral activities that strengthen the plans, policies and procedures of partner nations. In June 2010, the UAE hosted the GICNT Plenary Meeting in Abu Dhabi, which resulted in the adoption of revised terms of reference that more clearly define participant roles and responsibilities. It also
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GICNT Plenary Meeting in Abu Dhabi, 2010



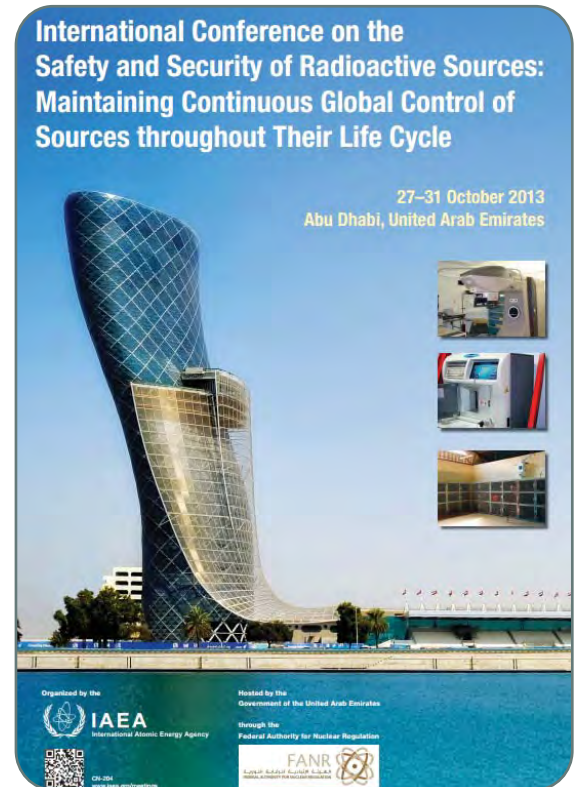
UAE - Hosted Events

International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Materials: Maintaining Continuous Global Control of Sources throughout Their Life Cycle

From 27 to 31 October 2013, Abu Dhabi was the venue for the world's largest international forum, convened under the title "International Conference on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources: Maintaining the Continuous Global Control of Sources throughout their Life Cycle."

Organized in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and hosted by the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR), the Conference brought together more than 420 government officials, industry leaders, policymakers, national nuclear authority representatives from 100 countries, and 13 regional and international organizations.

The Conference was successful in reviewing the current achievements and challenges in ensuring the safety and security of radioactive sources and identifying means to maintain the highest level of safety and security throughout their life cycle, from manufacture to disposal.



Opening session of the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources by H.E. Ambassador Hamad Alkaabi, UAE Permanent Representative to the IAEA, Abu Dhabi, 27 October 2013

