Seventh Regional Review Meeting of the Radiological Security Partnerships

Da Nang, Vietnam, 10 to 13 March 2020

Hosted by the
Vietnam Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety

Sponsored by the
United States Department of Energy
National Nuclear Security Administration
Office of Radiological Security

Scope

1. The focus of the review meeting is on the security of IAEA category I and II radioactive sources in use, storage, and transport. Topical themes will include:
   a) **Global Threats**: Reviewing emerging trends such as insider threats and other security concerns which are specific to malicious actors seeking to acquire high-activity radioactive sources.
   b) **Sustainability**: Experiences and best practices related to building and maintaining national and site level source security programs, including IAEA Implementing Guide on Sustaining a Nuclear Security Regime, and the role of Nuclear Security Support Centers.
   c) **Alternative Technology**: The adoption and development of non-radioisotopic alternative technology for use in a variety of applications (industrial, agricultural, and medical fields) to achieve permanent risk reduction by reducing the reliance on high-activity radioactive sources.
   d) **Sealed Source Life Cycle Management**: Options and best practices for interim and long-term storage and permanent disposition, including arrangements for return to supplier/manufacturer, domestic consolidation, regional coordination, and capacity building.
   e) **Innovative Technologies**: Hands-on demonstration of new technologies designed to enhance radiological security including mobile source tracking systems, the use of Radio Frequency Identification Systems, and other tracking technologies.
   f) **Cyber Security**: Reviewing current security concerns and emerging trends specific to cyberattacks which are an emerging threat vector for radiological security.
   g) **Theft Response**: Reviewing the role of law enforcement in radioactive source security and sharing experiences in building law enforcement capacity through training programs and policy development, to provide timely response to attempted theft of a radioactive source.
2. Participants invited include, but are not limited to: the European Commission, IAEA, INTERPOL, Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, and the World Institute for Nuclear Security.
3. Meeting representatives should be experts and/or officials who have responsibilities related to the secure use, transport, and storage of radioactive sources. These representatives are typically from:

a) Regulatory authorities or ministries responsible for the control, safety, and security of radioactive sources
b) Law enforcement involved in protecting radioactive sources, other aspects of weapons of mass destruction, or counter-terrorism.
c) Ministries of health, nuclear operating agencies or other government entities with the role of either radioactive source users, or technical expert, or training providers.

Objectives

1. To identify common issues and model solutions in developing and implementing radioactive source security with a view to strengthening and sustaining State efforts and promoting regional cooperation.
2. Identify further specific opportunities to cooperate among participating states and with international partners to further strengthen the foundations, implementation, and sustainability of source security within the region.
3. To review developments in and challenges related to relevant international agreements and IAEA guidance documents.
4. To review the progress and status of national and regional radioactive source security programs and related arrangements since the sixth regional review meeting held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, March 2018.

Attached: *Report of the Sixth Regional Review Meeting of the Radiological Security Partnership and separate report on the Alternative Technology Session from the World Institute for Nuclear Security.*