

Statement of Activity and Cooperation to Counter Nuclear Smuggling

At the Washington Nuclear Security Summit we agreed on a Communiqué and Work Plan that included actions aimed at thwarting the illicit trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials. We recognize that identifying nuclear smugglers, detecting and recovering nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control, and prosecuting those responsible are important and effective activities to help prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear or other radioactive materials. Making good on these pledges, on a voluntary basis we have taken the following actions individually and together.

Jordan, Canada, The Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, The Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, The United Arab Emirates, The United Kingdom and The United States of America, since or before the Washington Summit have taken steps to build national capabilities to counter nuclear smuggling. Although not universal to all countries in this list, the types of capabilities include increased law enforcement and intelligence efforts to investigate nuclear smuggling networks, increased awareness training and use of radiation detection systems and measures to detect materials outside of regulatory control at and inside borders, increased capability of nuclear forensics to trace material origin and illicit movement, and increased legal training for prosecutors to assure conviction as appropriate.

Jordan, Canada, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey, The United Kingdom and The United States of America, have, together with INTERPOL and the IAEA, conducted detailed discussions since the Seoul Summit at a workshop focusing on: the optimal configuration of a national counter-nuclear smuggling capability; the nature of the threats confronting states; the coordination required between, and with, neighbors of states and others; the need for improved information sharing between states and organizations, and what can be done to overcome challenges associated with this; the roles of IAEA and INTERPOL; and how the NSS countries have assisted and will continue to assist, where possible, those who require it. We pledge to continue these discussions and invite other interested countries to participate.

Jordan, The Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, The Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, The United Arab Emirates, The United Kingdom, and The United States of America have introduced or passed new laws, regulations, guidance, or policies to combat illicit trafficking.

And Jordan, Canada, The Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Italy, The Republic of Korea, Malaysia, The Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, The United Arab Emirates, The United Kingdom and The United States of America have committed themselves to review existing laws, regulations, guidance, or policies and make any adjustments necessary for the effectiveness of their counter nuclear smuggling efforts by the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit.

Canada, The Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, The United Arab Emirates, The United Kingdom and The United States of America recognize that nuclear smuggling networks can have international connections, and the consequent importance of bilateral, multilateral, and international cooperation as outlined in the Washington Work Plan. We have therefore shared information on nuclear smuggling cases with partner countries.

Jordan, Canada, The Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Philippines, Sweden, The United Arab Emirates, The United Kingdom and The United States of America note the value of sharing lead information through INTERPOL as an effective mechanism for identifying nuclear smuggling networks in a timely manner and to enhance cooperation.

The United Kingdom and The United States of America have donated resources to INTERPOL's Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit to help build counter nuclear smuggling capabilities in other countries. Additionally, The United States of America has worked on a bilateral basis with a large number of international partners – including many Nuclear Security Summit countries to strengthen efforts to build counter nuclear smuggling capabilities and facilitate the removal of nuclear and radioactive materials outside of regulatory control.

Canada, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Sweden, The United Arab Emirates, The United Kingdom and The United States of America pledge to make resources and lessons drawn from experience available for counter nuclear smuggling capability building projects by the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit.