

NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

NIGERIA

1. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

I. NUCLEAR SAFETY, SECURITY AND SAFEGUARDS BILL (NSSS BILL)

Following the ratification of relevant international legal instruments on nuclear safety, security and safeguards, Nigeria has reviewed the Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Act and produced the Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Bill. This Bill seeks to domicile in Nigeria national obligations under these newly and previously ratified international treaties in this regard. The main objective of this Bill is to assure fulfilment of Nigeria's international and national nuclear safety, security, safeguards and radiation protection obligations by domesticating the international treaties. The Bill is awaiting passage by the National Assembly.

II. REVIEW OF THE NIGERIAN SAFETY AND SECURITY OF RADIOACTIVE SOURCES REGULATIONS, 2006

Nigeria approved the Nigerian Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources Regulations in 2006 in line with the provisions of the IAEA Code of Conduct for the safety and security of radioactive sources. The regulations are currently undergoing review having been in operation since 2006. The review gives Nigeria the opportunity to incorporate operational experiences and feedback into the Regulations.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFT REGULATIONS ON PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND NUCLEAR FACILITIES:

As state party to the Convention on Physical protection of Nuclear Materials and its 2005 Amendment (CPPNM), and in fulfillment of the objectives of the CPPNM, Nigeria has developed Draft Regulations on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Nuclear facilities. These regulations will come into force after being duly approved by government.

2. IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROL OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Authorization is required in compliance with Section 4 of the Nuclear Safety and Radiological Protection Act 19 of 1995 for Import and Export of radioactive sources. To further secure radioactive material in Nigeria, Import and Export of radioactive material have been restricted to only Ports where there are detection capabilities. Furthermore, Frontline Officers from relevant security agencies have been regularly trained by the NNRA since 2007.

3. BORDER MONITORING AND PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

I. RADIATION MONITORING EQUIPMENT (RPMs)

A Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) was in April 2009 installed at the Murtala Mohammed International Airport Export Terminal for detection of radioactive sources and preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear material and radioactive sources. The equipment has since been commissioned and put into operation. Furthermore, the Federal Government made provisions for the procurement of three (3) additional RPMs, which have been supplied and awaiting installation at Seaports in Nigeria.



- II. Nigeria also shares information on illicit trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials by participating in the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB).

4. SEARCH AND SECURE OF ORPHAN AND LEGACY RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

Nigeria has a programme for search and secure of orphan radioactive sources. Orphan sources discovered during this exercise are moved to a radioactive waste management facility for temporary storage. The scope of the search and secure programme covers the six geopolitical zones of the country.

Mr. President recently approved the constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on the legacy radioactive sources on the Ajaokuta Steel Complex. The Committee is to establish necessary liaison with relevant countries to facilitate safe disposal of the sources.

5. NUCLEAR SECURITY SUPPORT CENTRE

Mr. President during the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit held in Seoul, South Korea pledged to establish a Nuclear Security Centre in the country. Government has recently established this Centre domiciled in the Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority.

6. DESIGN BASIS THREAT (DBT)

In realization of the recommendations of the IAEA Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP) which was finalized in 2010, Nigeria in collaboration with the IAEA has instituted measures for National Design Basis Threat Assessment. Furthermore, Nigeria has developed the First DBT for nuclear and other radioactive materials.

7. CONVERSION OF HEU TO LEU FOR NIRR-1

In line with the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) and other international efforts aimed at reducing the use of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) in research reactors, Nigeria is cooperating with the IAEA, USA and China in efforts aimed at Core Conversion from Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) to Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) in the Nigeria Research Reactor. In this regard, Nigerian Regulators have trained at the Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), USA on core conversion studies. The Officers were trained on the verification and validation of the Codes used for the conversion analysis of NIRR-1 as well as the commissioning plans and development of licensing requirements for NIRR-1 Conversion. With this training the Officers are now able to review and assess submissions with regards to HEU to LEU Conversion and safety evaluation of the research reactor

8. REGULATORY INSPECTIONS OF FACILITIES

The NNRA carries out regulatory inspections of facilities that store or use nuclear materials, radioactive sources or devices generating ionizing radiation. Inspection are to assess compliance with the requirements of the Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Act (the Act), the Nigerian Basic Ionizing Radiation Regulations 2003 (NiBIRR) and other regulations including the Nigerian Safety and Security Regulations, 2006. Nigeria also continues to provide oversight on the maintenance of the physical security upgrades at some facilities in the country.

9. NUCLEAR MATERIAL ACCOUNTING

In fulfilment of its obligations under the Agreement between Nigeria and the IAEA on the application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Nigeria has established a State System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Materials (SSAC) and regularly forwards to the IAEA the annual Nuclear Material Accounting Reports. Furthermore, Nigeria has developed Draft SSAC Regulation which is currently undergoing review by stakeholders.



10. IAEA SAFEGUARDS INSPECTION OF THE NIRR-1, CERT, ZARIA

IAEA carries out annual Physical Inventory Verification (PIV) on the Nigerian Research Reactor (NIRR-1). These inspections have been successfully conducted over the years and they demonstrate Nigeria's peaceful application of nuclear technology.

11. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

In fulfillment of Nigeria's obligations under the Protocol Additional to the Agreement between her and the IAEA in connection with the Treaty on Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Nigeria regularly forwards her quarterly and annual declarations to the IAEA. In this regard, the IAEA has been able to ascertain and conclude the complete correctness of Nigeria's declarations

Furthermore, in order to create an additional Material Balance Area (MBA), Nigeria in 2012 commenced the conduct of Depleted Uranium Survey in the country covering all Locations Outside Facility (LOF). This survey was completed in February 2014 and a report has been submitted to the IAEA in March 2014.