NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

SPAIN

FEBRUARY 2014

1. SUPPORT FOR CPPNM, ICSANT AND UN SCR 1540

Since Spain accepted the CPPNM 2005 Amendment in 2007, the Spanish nuclear regulator has been working on all aspects of the Amendment in the national secondary legislation and in the specific legislation on physical protection of nuclear facilities and materials and other radioactive sources, including transport. The entry into force of the CPPNM 2005 Amendment is a priority. Spain continues to assist and share experiences with other States in implementing the CPPNM and its Amendment.

In the framework of the UN SCR 1540, from 27-30 January 2014 Spain welcomed the visit of a delegation from Mexico and Central American countries, with the participation of representatives from the IAEA, the Committee 1540 and UNODA. The seminar's programme covered topics including physical protection of CBRN materials, definition of the threat, intervention and investigation protocols and export control procedures. Spain has updated its Resolution 1540 matrix.

2. THE NATIONAL DESIGN BASIS THREAT

In the last three years, the Ministry of the Interior, in collaboration with the Nuclear Safety Council and other Spanish institutions, has been involved in a process of developing a National Assessment of the Design Basis Threat (DBT). Since the Seoul Summit, the principles and methodology as included in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series nb.10 have been applied in order to move forward this process of definition of a DBT, which is currently in its final phase of formal adoption.

The legal framework for the protection of critical infrastructure, which is provided by legislation adopted in 2011, envisages a series of planning instruments at different levels, ranging from the strategic policy level to the operational one. The basis for such instruments are the Strategic Sectoral Plans, among which the one relating to the nuclear industry is in the process of being drafted.

3. SUPPORT FOR IAEA NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Since 2012, Spain has pledged a contribution to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund of 150,000 euros. Spanish experts participate in nuclear security activities organized by the IAEA on a regular basis. Some of these activities take place in Vienna (i.e. International Conference on Nuclear Security held from 1-5 July, 2013; meetings of the AdSec Committee to the IAEA Director General; Nuclear Security Guidance Committee and consultancy meetings on Nuclear Security Series documents; and Information Exchange Meetings on Nuclear Security). Some others take place in IAEA Member States and comprise training and capacity-building seminars, courses and workshops. Experts from the Nuclear Safety Council have participated in IPPAS missions to the Netherlands (2012) and the USA (2013).

Additionally, Spain cooperates closely with the IAEA Division of Nuclear Security to organize activities in Spain targeting both national and international experts. On that note, Spain's Ministry of the Interior will host a Crime Scene Management Workshop next autumn organized jointly by the IAEA and Interpol. Spain has also benefited from the support of the IAEA in its activities with other partners (see the section on bilateral cooperation).

4. Contribution to Other Nuclear Security-Related International Initiatives

In 2012 and 2013, Spain continued to play a high-profile role within the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), in its capacity as Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Coordinator. This role concluded in May 2013 at the GICNT Plenary Meeting in Mexico, when it was handed over to the Republic of Korea. Since 2012, the joint efforts of Spain and the GICNT co-Chairs (the United States and Russia) and later the Republic of Korea, contributed to make the work programme of the GICNT more pragmatic, with a greater focus on practical activities such as exercises, assessment and implementation tools and cross-dimensional workshops. Moreover, in the Plenary in Mexico, Spain achieved a consensus on the advisability of the GI developing regional activities (bringing together neighbouring countries to conduct joint exercises involving a common threat) and thematic activities (bringing together several countries particularly interested in working on a specific topic).

Spain has also been very much present in the Nuclear Security Summit process, by participating in related activities (such as the @tomic exercise 2012 and 2014). It also organized an awareness-raising seminar in Madrid on 8 October 2013, along with the Embassies of the Netherlands and the United States and INCIPE, a Spanish think tank.

At the European level, Spain contributes actively in the EU Centres of Excellence for CBRN risk mitigation, an initiative which is a platform for cooperation with third countries for CBRN capacitybuilding. Spain funds the activities of the Centres through the regular EU budget, and has already provided technical experts for 7 projects that are currently being implemented in some of the 45 partner countries which are currently associated to the EU Centres. Spain also participates in other EU nuclear security-related activities, such as the “Urban CREATS CBRN 2013” exercise, which took place in Lyon, from 11-15 June 2013, in the framework of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

Spain has continued to raise the profile of nuclear security and the prevention of and response to nuclear terrorism in its bilateral relations with key partners. In May 2012, Morocco and Spain adopted, with the support of the IAEA, a document on Proposals for an Action Plan which states possible activities on CBRN risk mitigation that are of common interest to both countries. As a result of this “road map”, both countries organized a Joint Spain-Morocco Table-top Exercise (REMEX) which took place at the National Civil Protection and Emergencies School (Madrid, 25-26 April 2013), on the basis of a scenario involving two attacks in both countries with Radiological Dispersal Devices. Such cooperation contributed to the preparations of the international IAEA Convex-3 Exercise which was hosted by Morocco (20-21 November 2013) and which worked on a similar scenario.

5. Use and Management of Nuclear Materials and Facilities

The construction of a centralized storage facility for spent fuel and high-level waste is underway. The project is currently in the application phase for construction, which also requires a specific authorization on nuclear security. All nuclear material used and stored in Spain belongs to category 2 or 3, according to the classification of the Amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials. All nuclear material in national territory is LEU.

With regard to ensuring a safe and secure transport of nuclear materials and as a follow-up to the new legislation adopted in 2011 on physical protection, the Nuclear Safety Council is currently working on the development of a Security Instruction containing the requirements for the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive sources while being transported, based on the IAEA Nuclear Security Series documents.

Regarding the security of radioactive sources, the Nuclear Safety Council is also working on a Security Instruction, which includes the physical protection requirements for category 1, 2 and 3 radioactive sources, as well as appropriate practices which can guarantee the physical protection of category 4 and 5 radioactive sources. Spain continues to support other States in enhancing the security of their radioactive sources. From 24-28 March 2014, a Seminar on Physical Protection of Radioactive Sources will be held with Latin American countries in Madrid at the Centre for Energy, Environment and Technological Research (CIEMAT) and with the support of the IAEA.

6. Fostering a Nuclear Security Culture

The Nuclear Safety Council organizes, in cooperation with the IAEA, national courses on nuclear security-related aspects, which are open to representatives of the national nuclear security community, including nuclear operators and emergency responders. For instance, a National Course on Analysis of the Vulnerabilities of Nuclear Power Plants took place in Avila in October 2012. Furthermore, the Nuclear Safety Council is working on a Security Instruction on the protection of sensitive information with regard to the security of nuclear materials and facilities.

The Spanish Nuclear Society, a non-profit association of practitioners and institutions that seeks the promotion and dissemination of nuclear knowledge and technology, held its 38th and 39th Annual Meetings in the autumn of 2012 and 2013 respectively. These meetings include the participation of representatives from the nuclear industry and academia and, increasingly, presentations on nuclear security.

7. Developing Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics Capabilities

Since the Seoul Summit, Spain has continued to develop its national nuclear detection architecture. In the last two years, four new harbour facilities have installed radiation detection systems: two in the framework of the US-sponsored Megaport Initiative, two funded directly by Spanish Customs. This development in national detection capabilities currently allows for the radiological monitoring of more than 80% of the overall maritime containerized cargo in the country. Additionally, the detection capabilities in the main cargo airports in Spain have been reinforced with handheld radiological detection equipment. This development will allow regular monitoring of sensitive goods, as well as providing the capability to carry out radiological monitoring in the event of a national or international alert. Finally, a National Plan for NR detection in cross-border areas, to be operated by the Law Enforcement agencies in harbours, airports, land customs, coasts, territorial sea and interior land borders, is currently being studied.

The National Nuclear Forensics Task Force (NFTF), which was launched in 2011 to assess and develop national nuclear forensics capabilities, has accomplished its main tasks through: i) the drafting of an inventory of capabilities; ii) the assessment, structuring and organization of a basic level of nuclear forensics analysis; iii) and the definition of the desired advanced capabilities. On that note, the NFTF will conclude agreements with the relevant national and international institutions. The National Task Force is also working on a national nuclear forensics library and is actively participating in the relevant international nuclear forensics-related fora (IAEA, ITWG, GICNT and ITU-JRC) with the aim of acquiring further expertise in this field.