



NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

SWITZERLAND

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

Implementing and ensuring nuclear security is the prerogative and duty of every sovereign State.

Switzerland is fully committed to maintaining the highest standards and implementing the best practices possible regarding nuclear security and the physical protection of nuclear and radiological material as well as of nuclear facilities on its territory.

NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

SUPPORT FOR THE CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ACTS OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM

Measures pertaining to nuclear security, including transport security, are implemented in Switzerland in accordance with the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM).

Switzerland also ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) on 15 October 2008.

SUPPORT FOR THE GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO COMBAT NUCLEAR TERRORISM, THE G8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AND UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540

Switzerland participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and in the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. It is committed to the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and has fulfilled its national reporting obligations in this regard. Switzerland also supports regional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT INITIATIVES

Switzerland supports the following Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) gift baskets: the initiative by Indonesia on the national legislation implementation kit, the initiative by the Netherlands on nuclear forensics and the initiative by the United Kingdom on nuclear information security.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE IAEA'S NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Switzerland actively supports the IAEA's nuclear security activities through regular participation of Swiss experts.

Switzerland actively contributes to the development of the Nuclear Security Series. This is manifested by Switzerland's participation in the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee.

Furthermore, Switzerland contributes with expertise in forensics and other areas to the IAEA in the interests of the global nuclear security framework and nuclear security services.



For instance, Switzerland shares information on the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials by participating in the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB).

STRENGTHENED NATIONAL NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

NUCLEAR MATERIAL

By ratifying the amendment to the CPPNM on 15 October 2008, Switzerland committed to reflect in its domestic regulations the Fundamental Principles of this instrument and to adapt its legislation accordingly. This process has since been concluded.

Switzerland has recently strengthened and updated its legal and regulatory framework for physical protection. The new laws and ordinances that have been passed ensure compliance with the relevant international conventions, in particular with the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment. In addition, they reflect, to the largest possible extent, the INFCIRC/225 document as revised and other recommendations contained in documents of the IAEA Nuclear Security Series.

The Swiss Federal Intelligence Service and the national authority responsible for nuclear security, the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI), have pooled their activities to update the design basis threat for the nuclear facilities nationwide and to complete the DBT-process.

In order to ensure an efficient implementation of its nuclear security policy, Switzerland makes use of the feedback provided by expert teams of the International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions of the IAEA. And in the field of nuclear safety and security, Switzerland also avails itself of the International Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) full scope mission including module No12 (interface nuclear safety and security).

To assess the effectiveness of the physical protection system, with a particular focus on coordination of safety and security where they overlap, and to test the interfaces between the contingency planning of the operators and the State, exercises have been conducted in Switzerland, involving all nuclear sites and all relevant state organizations.

In June 2012, the Swiss Government adopted a National Strategy for the Protection of Switzerland against Cyber Risks.

Switzerland recognizes that HEU and separated Pu require special precautions. Therefore, Switzerland is committed to reducing its stocks in these materials to a minimum level, consistent with its national requirements in particular for R&D and training.

RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Switzerland applies the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and the supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, published by the IAEA in 2004. It has established a national register of radioactive sources for categories 1 and 2 present on its territory.

Switzerland is in a process of improving the compatibility of its legislation with the requirements of the Code of Conduct.

NUCLEAR SECURITY CULTURE

Nuclear equipment and radioactive sources used in Switzerland in nuclear facilities, industry, the medical field, educational institutions or research institutes are subject to particular attention with regard to their security. Heads of units responsible for such equipment and the personnel using them are trained and given compulsory basic instruction in nuclear security and radioprotection. Every year, refresher courses have to be attended. Heads of units receive more extensive and specialized training.



Switzerland has participated in regional training courses on physical protection against sabotage organized by the IAEA. It supports the ongoing or planned development of Regional Training Centres, such as the one in Delft for Europe, and those in the Republic of Korea or in China for the Asian region. Switzerland would welcome the transformation of these regional centres into Centres of Excellence.

In addition, Switzerland is currently developing a nuclear security culture programme based on the IAEA Nuclear Security Series No 7.

REGIONAL AND NEIGHBOURING COOPERATION

Switzerland actively promotes the basics of nuclear security on a regional level. In this context, Switzerland is a former Chair and a current member of the Troika of the European Nuclear Security Regulators Association (ENSRA). Furthermore, Switzerland provides ENSRA with a secure platform for the exchange of sensitive information regarding nuclear security.

Switzerland also actively cooperates with its neighbouring countries in nuclear safety and security. The Commission franco-suisse de sûreté nucléaire et de radioprotection (CFS) was founded in 1989 through a bilateral agreement between the governments of Switzerland and France. Since 2013, the CFS also includes a cooperation platform within the area of physical protection and security of nuclear installations and material.