

## Information Note<sup>1</sup>

**Event:** a) Tenth IAEA Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting (IEM) and a Meeting with the Division of Nuclear Security of the IAEA  
b) Coordination Meetings with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE) Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)

**Organizers:** International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNODC, OSCE

**Date and Venue:** 10-13 November Vienna, Austria

**Participants:** *Tenth IAEA Nuclear Security IEM Participants:* 2010 and 2016 Nuclear Security Summit Host (USA), 2014 Nuclear Security Summit Host and Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) IAG Coordinator (the Netherlands), GICNT Co-Chair (USA), Global Partnership (GP), IAEA, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), UNODC, UNSCR 1540 Committee Group of Experts and World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS).

Members of the UNODC (Terrorism Prevention Branch), IAEA (Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, Department of Safeguards, and Offices Reporting to the Director General), and OSCE Secretariat (Conflict Prevention Centre) participated in the respective Coordination Meetings with the 1540 Committee experts.

### 1. Objectives of Participation of 1540 expert:

- Share information on nuclear security with all the relevant partners to facilitate the efforts in the field to enhance nuclear security as a whole.
- Discuss with IAEA ways of further improving future cooperation, particularly with regard to improving the value of Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meetings (IEM), 1540 voluntary National Implementation Action Plans (NAP) and Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSP) for Member States, to avoid duplication.
- Hold coordination meetings with UNODC and OSCE's CPC to improve ways of enhancing collaboration in the context of the Comprehensive Review.

### 2. Background

- Operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1540 (2004) decided that states shall develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection and security measures to prevent the

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<sup>1</sup> For information – not an official report. The views expressed here do not necessarily represent those of the 1540 Committee or of the organisers or participants in the event.

proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery. With respect to nuclear material, the IAEA is the primary international organization responsible for addressing these issues. Resolution 1977 (2001) reiterated the need to continue to enhance ongoing cooperation and information sharing among the 1540 Committee and the IAEA, especially on technical assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

- The 1540 Committee is intensifying its cooperation with IAEA and has participated in the previous rounds of Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting (IEM).
- On 28 July 2015, Mr. Khammar Mrabit, Director of the Division of the Nuclear Security of the IAEA invited the 1540 Committee Chair to nominate experts to participate in the Tenth Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting and a Meeting with the Division of Nuclear Security to discuss ways of further improving future cooperation efforts, in particular in relation to enhancing the value of IEMs, enhancing complementarity and reducing duplication, particularly with regard to INSSP.
- There is significant complementarity between the development and implementation process for INSSPs and 1540 voluntary NAP.
- To facilitate the discussion of the contributions other relevant Vienna-based organizations could make to the Comprehensive Review, the experts exploited the opportunity to meet with the designated 1540 Points of Contact at UNODC and OSCE.

### 3. **Highlights**

The discussion with the IAEA on nuclear security related issues demonstrated the overlap between this nuclear-only program and the nuclear component of voluntary national action implementation plans. The methodology used by the IAEA, for example, self-assessment modules, might also have relevance in chemical or biological nuclear areas. Participation in future regional INSSP events would be useful to further explore these relationships.

The coordination meetings with the 1540 Points of Contact in the UNODC and the OSCE Secretariat provided useful results for the planning of outreach events in 2016, assistance and the Comprehensive Review.

### 4. **Additional comments**

For further information, please contact the 1540 Committee experts by e-mail at [1540experts@un.org](mailto:1540experts@un.org)