

**Panel:** Building Global Nuclear Security Architecture (Grand Ballroom III)

**Date/Time:** Wednesday, February 20, 2013 / 9:00-10:15

**Talking Points for:** Mona Dreicer, Acting Program Director for Non-proliferation, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

- The elements needed to maintain an effective Global Nuclear Security Architecture are: governance, capability (or as some call it capacity) and culture.
- The previous speakers outlined the varied existing treaties, agreements, resolutions and initiatives that are working to establish such a global architecture.
- There is no doubt that legally binding requirements, with an appropriate level of transparency to judge compliance, would go a long way towards addressing the weakness and gaps outlined by Ambassador Brill. The framework described by Ambassador Bernhard could provide the mechanism to establish such global norms.
- Any global framework must account for national and/or regional risks and vulnerabilities when designing and implementing the appropriate architecture.
- My day-to day work involves working internationally to effectively implement the existing requirements and recommendations set forth in the existing nuclear security mechanisms.
- These programs set out to help establish, where needed, a cadre of government officials and a technical workforce that have the skills to assess the vulnerabilities and establish effective ways to implement the established nuclear security measures (either from the beginning to supporting additional training). This clearly cannot be approached in a “one-size-fits-all” way.
- One of the big challenges we face, besides having sufficient resources, is leaving behind a sustainable culture of nuclear security once the capacity has been built up.
- This cannot be done in a vacuum and ideally should be linked to nuclear safety and safeguards.
- Differing perceptions of vulnerability/risk - which in many cases is directly linked to the “security culture” of a nation or lack thereof – must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis if we are to fill the gaps in a global architecture. Even as international norms and requirements are put in place, to be effective the security measures should be threat-based.
- For national and regional capacity building to be effective, it must be sustained, so training for today’s workforce must be undertaken with an eye towards the next generation and establishing a sustainable culture.
- Communication will also be key – within the national inter-agency process (because nuclear security issues usually don’t necessarily fall under only one agency’s responsibility) but also on a regional and international basis. This is necessary for an effective global architecture but also to provide enough transparency for gaps to be identified before they are exploited.

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\* The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the Asan Institute for Policy Studies.