



International Chemical Security Framework

August 1, 2019

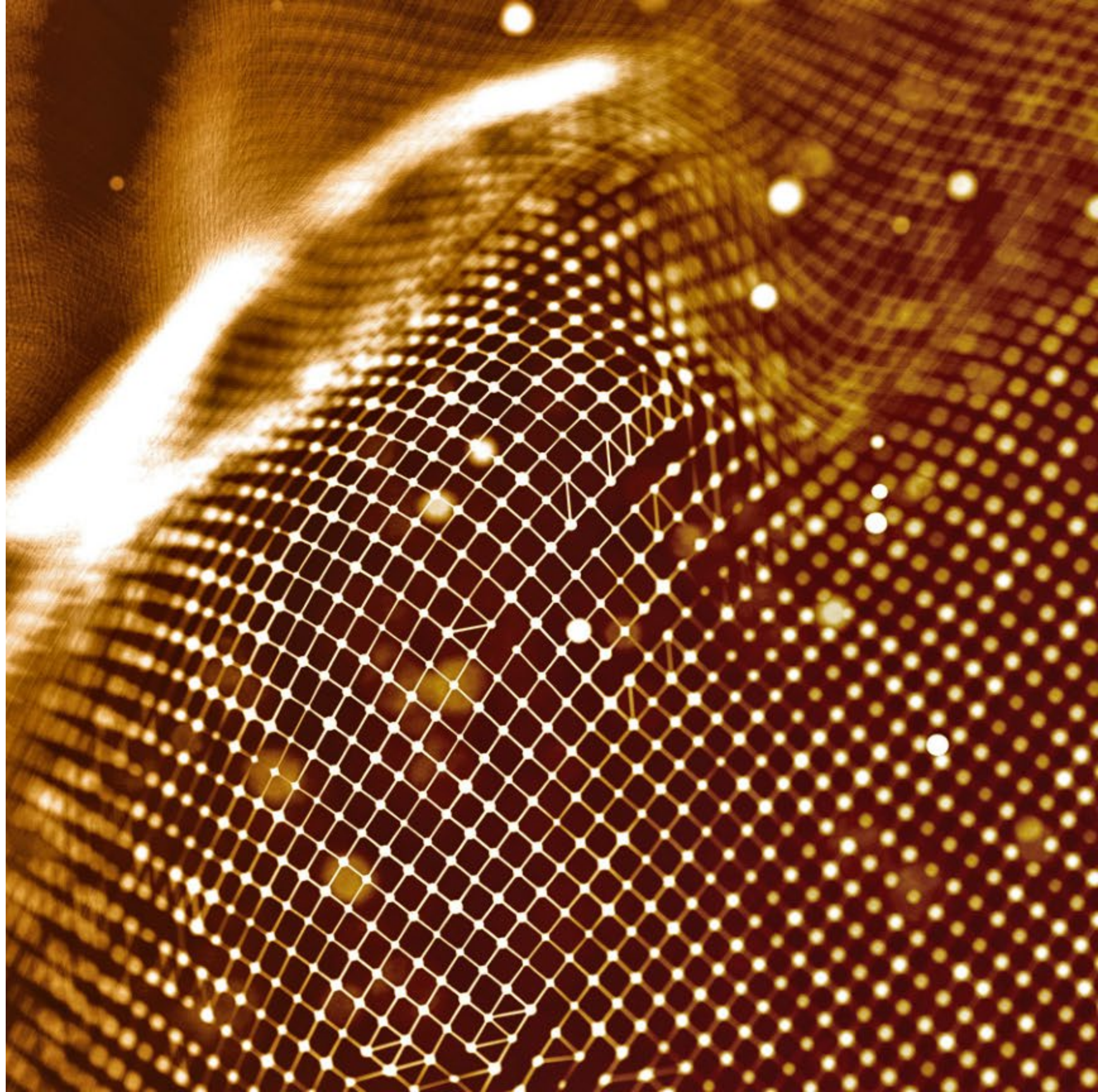
David Donnelly

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory



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PNNL-SA-145127

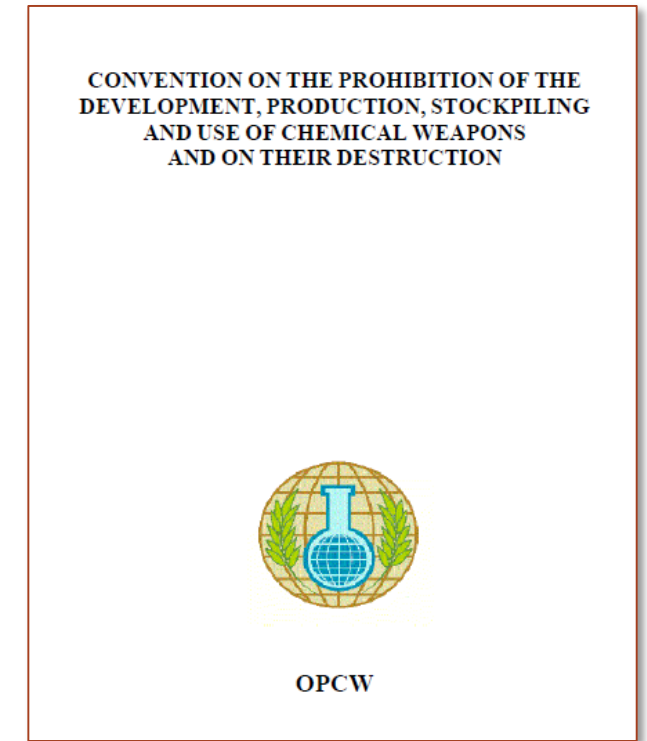


Presentation Overview

- WMD Control Regime
- Chemical Security: An Area for Further Guidance
- International Coordination, Priorities
- Chemical Security Framework Project
 - Project Approach
 - Regulatory Implementation Toolkit
- Incorporating Stakeholder Perspectives
- Importance of Industry Outreach
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WMD Control Regime

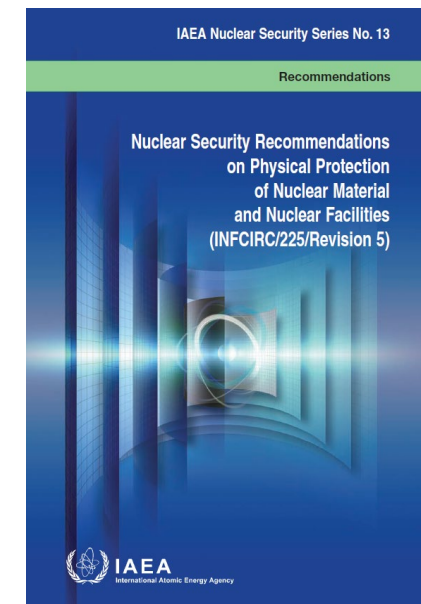
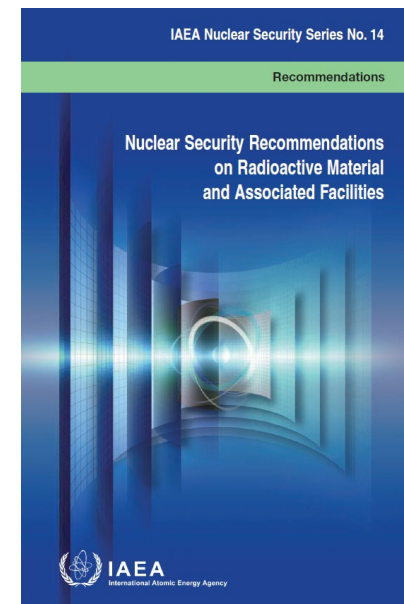
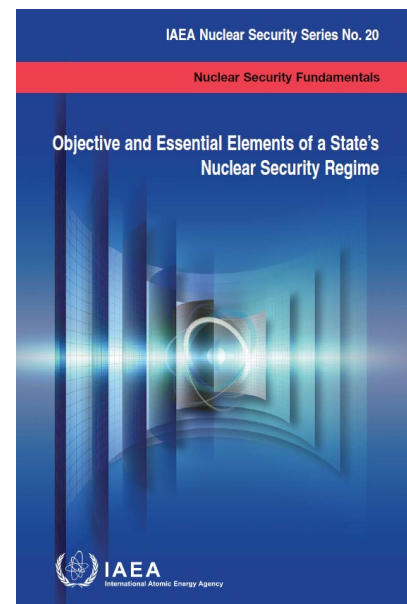
- The Chemical Weapons Convention
 - Prohibits possessing chemical weapons (Arts. I, VII)
 - Obligates States to ensure that toxic chemicals and precursors are only used for peaceful purposes (Art. VI)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1540
 - Requires States to establish domestic controls to prevent proliferation of chemical weapons and related materials, including by **accounting for** and **securing** such items in production, use, storage or transport, and **developing effective physical protection measures**



A wide view of the Security Council as Members unanimously adopt resolution 1977 (2011) on 20 April 2011, extending for 10 years the mandate of the 1540 Committee. UN Photo/Devra Berkovitz

Chemical Security: An Area for Further Guidance

- Comprehensive, authoritative international guidance on how to secure dangerous chemicals does not yet exist
 - However, there is both international consensus and comprehensive, *voluntary* guidance on how to secure nuclear and radioactive material, stewarded by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 - Some countries have chemical security frameworks consistent with same principles



International Coordination, Action Plan

- International community recognizes need for greater information on how to secure dangerous chemicals
 - Chemical Security Working Group (CSWG) of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction adopted a Strategic Vision that includes supporting and enhancing chemical non-proliferation instruments, institutions and practices
 - CSWG identified development of model legislative and regulatory frameworks for chemical security as specific action area



Global Partnership Against the Spread of
Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction

About ▾

Priorities ▾

Partners

Resources

Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction Chemical Security Sub-Working Group Strategic Vision

The Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP or Global Partnership) began at the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit as a 10-year, \$20 billion initiative to prevent terrorists or states that support them from acquiring or developing weapons of mass destruction. Since its inception, the GP has grown to include more than 30 active partner countries and has delivered well over \$22 billion in programming worldwide to prevent chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN)

Chemical Security Framework Project: Synthesize Model Frameworks for Chemical Security

- US Defense Threat Reduction Agency launched this Chemical Security Framework (CSF) Project in part to address this CSWG priority.

<i>End Goal</i>	Consolidated menu of legislative and regulatory approaches and specific measures for countries to consider to reduce risk of illicit CW acquisition and use
<i>Approach</i>	Synthesize existing good practices from international guidance and national regulatory frameworks for securing dangerous chemicals and other hazardous materials

Project Approach: Gather and Synthesize Prior Good Practices

- Sources are to include:

•UNSCRs	•1540
International Instruments	CWC; Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam Conventions; Conv. on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents; UNEP Guidance
OPCW Publications	CWC Implementation & Assessment Guide, CWC National Legislation Implementation Kit; Needs & Best Practices on Chemical Safety & Security Management
Regional/National Requirements	EU REACH, Seveso Directive, Explosives Precursors Regulation; U.S. Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS), Canada Explosives Act and Regulation; CWC implementing regimes (various)
Industry, Academia	Responsible Care ®, Global Chemists' Code of Ethics, Hague Ethical Guidelines
IAEA Framework	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material & Amendment; Code of Conduct on the Safety & Security of Radioactive Sources; Nuclear Security Series

Project Objective: Develop a Regulatory Implementation Toolkit



- Compile guidance on good practices for implementing a national chemical security framework
- Develop training and informational materials on recommended content of a comprehensive national chemical security framework
- Develop chemical security framework assessment tool
 - Checklist & questionnaire to assess the country's existing framework addresses against recognized chemical security good practices
- Develop example regulatory provisions for chemical security

Incorporating Stakeholder Perspectives

- Industry plays a crucial role in chemical security
 - Collaborative industry engagement and leveraging of industry standards, such as Responsible Care®, to be highlighted as best practices
 - CSF Team attending Chemical Sector Security Summit to observe U.S. model, learn what works well, incorporate lessons learned
- Team similarly met with GP CSWG, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
 - Project seeks to provide a draft best practice framework that can be considered for further development at the international level

Conclusion

- Project purpose: To reduce risk of chemical terrorism through promoting sound regulatory practices to secure high-risk chemicals
- Envisioned outcome: Distillation of internationally recognized good practices into non-binding guidance for the secure management of high-risk chemicals; a basis for technical assistance
- Industry engagement and support play a vital role in achieving effective chemical security



Contact Information

David Donnelly

Principal Investigator, Chemical Security Framework Project

David.Donnelly@pnnl.gov

+1-206-528-3418

Rachel Weise

Legislative & Regulatory Affairs Analyst

Rachel.Weise@pnnl.gov

+1-206-528-3404



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Thank you

