

# Office of Nonproliferation and International Security (NIS)

**Mission:** Prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, materials, technology and expertise

**Goals:** Apply program, technology and policy expertise to:

**Safeguard and secure nuclear material and facilities to prevent diversion, theft and sabotage.**

**Control the spread of WMD dual-use material, equipment, technology and expertise.**

**Negotiate, monitor and verify compliance with international nonproliferation and arms control treaties and agreements.**

**Develop and implement DOE/NNSA nonproliferation and arms control policy to reduce the risk of weapons of mass destruction.**



Safeguards Training



Nuclear Forensics Training



PPRA seal at Hanford N Reactor



Nuclear Security Summit

## Nuclear Safeguards and Security

**Challenge:** The international safeguards and security system is being challenged by evolving proliferation and terrorism threats, expanding International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) responsibilities, a retiring safeguards workforce, and the need for better technologies to detect and deter proliferation, theft, and sabotage.

**Response:** Revitalize, strengthen, and sustain U.S. and international safeguards and security capabilities through the Next Generation Safeguards Initiative (NGSI) and International Nuclear Security programs that:

- Support the development of safeguards and security policies, concepts and approaches
- Develop human capital through training and education
- Develop and implement new safeguards systems, technologies and infrastructure
- Support nuclear infrastructure development that emphasizes safeguards and security
- Implement U.S. safeguards obligations (VOA/AP)
- Strengthen the security of nuclear materials and facilities worldwide

## Nuclear Controls

**Challenge:** Certain terrorist groups and states are attempting to acquire WMD dual-use materials, technology and expertise.

**Response:** Build global capacity to prevent and detect the diversion of WMD-related dual-use material, technology and expertise through programs that:

- Strengthen U.S. Government capacity to detect, prevent and interdict WMD-related commodity and technology transfers to foreign programs of concern
- Strengthen foreign partner capacity to detect, prevent and interdict illicit trafficking of WMD-related material, equipment and technology
- Strengthen foreign partner WMD-related knowledge/information security and mitigate the risk of expertise proliferation through science and technology collaboration, outreach and training
- Strengthen foreign partner nuclear forensics capabilities to help deter illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological material

## Nuclear Verification

**Challenge:** The United States must maintain its ability to monitor and verify nuclear reduction agreements and detect violations of treaties and other nuclear nonproliferation commitments.

**Response:** Develop and deploy measures to ensure verifiable compliance with treaties and other international agreements through programs that:

- Implement current and develop future arms reduction and nonproliferation transparency treaties and agreements
- Develop technologies to support U.S. monitoring capabilities for nonproliferation and arms control treaties and agreements and to detect potential clandestine weapons programs or diversion of nuclear material
- Implement current nuclear material elimination agreements and regimes

## Nonproliferation Policy

**Challenge:** Containing global proliferation and implementing the Administration's initiatives requires development of innovative policies and approaches.

**Response:** Focus scientific and technology capabilities to advance U.S. nonproliferation and arms control policy through programs that:

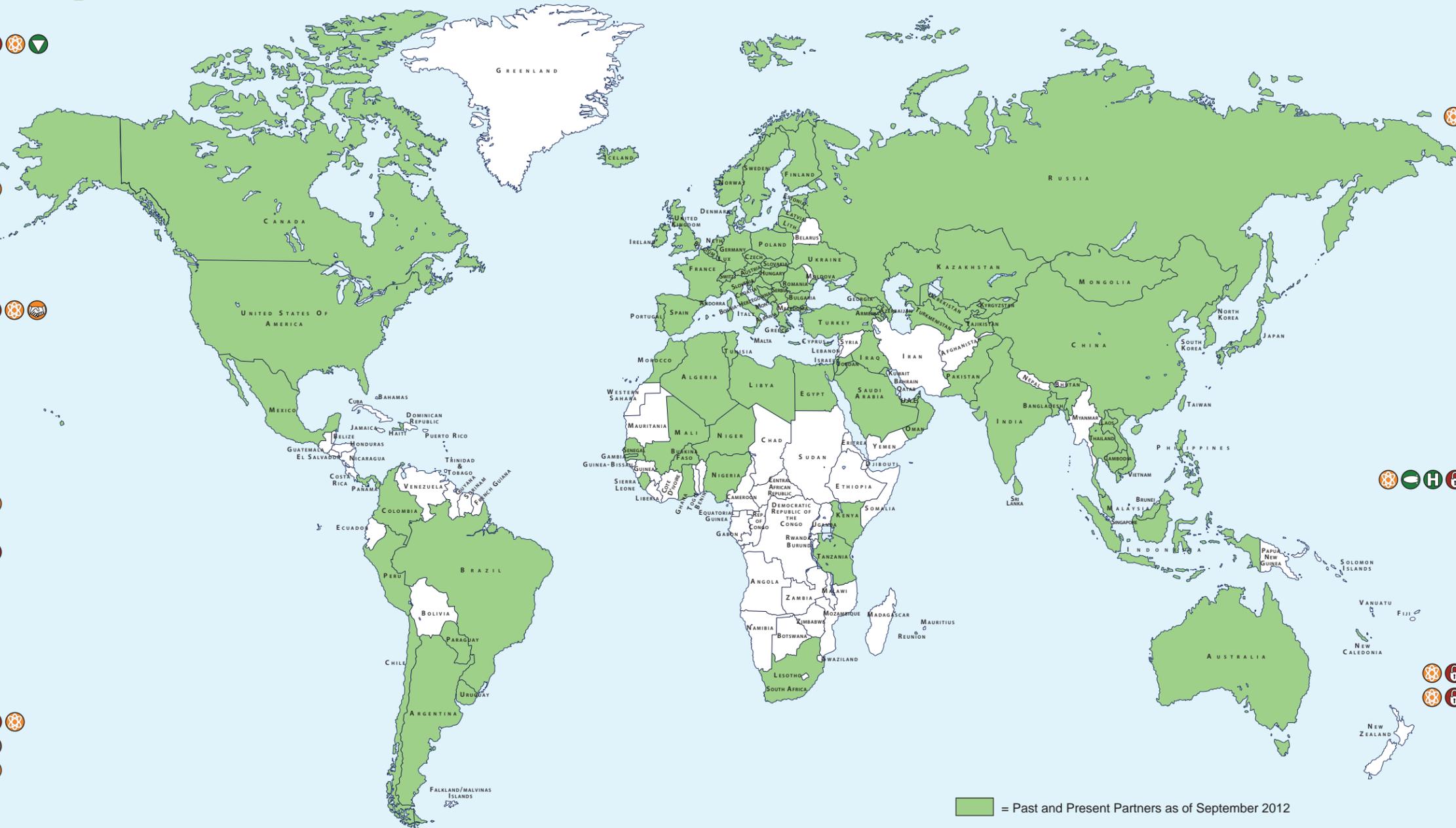
- Advance high-level policy priorities with interagency and international partners
- Provide policy support to shape U.S. nonproliferation and arms control negotiations
- Strengthen and enhance multilateral supplier regimes



# Office of Nonproliferation and International Security (NIS)



- Albania
- Algeria
- Argentina
- Armenia
- ASEAN
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Belgium
- Bosnia
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Rep.
- Denmark
- Egypt
- Estonia
- Euratom
- Finland
- France
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Hungary
- IAEA
- India
- Indonesia
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Libya
- Lithuania



- Luxembourg
- Macedonia
- Malaysia
- Malta
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Netherlands
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Korea
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- South Korea
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- UAE
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

= Past and Present Partners as of September 2012

## NIS Programs

= Nonproliferation Policy	= Office of Nuclear Safeguards & Security	= Office of Nuclear Controls	= Office of Nuclear Verification
<b>Confidence Building Measures Program (25)</b>	<b>International Nonproliferation Export Control Program (84)</b>		
<b>Nuclear Noncompliance Verification (9)</b>	<b>International Nuclear Security (62)</b>		
<b>Warhead and Fissile Material Transparency (3)</b>	<b>Next Generation Safeguards Initiative (29)</b>		
<b>Highly Enriched Uranium Transparency Program (2)</b>	<b>Section 123 Agreements for Cooperation (25)</b>		
<b>Regional Engagement Program (5)</b>	<b>Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (12)</b>		

(#) = Number of Current Partners