Hungary attaches great importance to the nuclear security program of the IAEA and to the elaboration of a new series of publications on the issue of nuclear security. We support the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and ratified the Amendment of the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in 2008.

In accordance with the Work Plan of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit, Hungary has achieved significant progress in the following areas:

1. Actively participated in International Atomic Energy Agency technical meetings for the finalization of the guidance and recommendations provided by the IAEA Nuclear Security Series of documents and provided experts for several IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions.

2. Reformed its legal and regulatory framework for the physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear and other radioactive materials, based on the new IAEA Nuclear Security Series of documents.

3. The Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority (HAEA) participates actively in the work within the frame of the Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB). Delegates of the HAEA participate regularly at ITDB meetings, and the HAEA supports the development of a web based ITDB, which would ensure the possibility of real time accessibility to the database.

4. In order to facilitate co-operation among States Parties to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material the HAEA joined the European Nuclear Security Regulators Association - ENSRA.

5. Recognizing the importance of material accountancy in support of nuclear security, Hungary has always emphasized the need of a well functioning State System of Accounting and Control (SSAC) of nuclear materials. Besides the international safeguard obligations, the Hungarian SSAC has also compiled a national central registry of all radioactive materials and waste above exemption level. In addition, all administrative details of the owners/licensees of the radioactive materials are registered.

6. The Global Threat Reduction Initiative’s Russian Research Reactor Fuel Return program was successfully completed in 2008, after the high-enriched uranium spent fuel from the Budapest Research Reactor was repatriated to the Russian Federation. The Budapest Research Reactor will complete its core conversion to low enriched uranium in 2012. The remaining amount of high-enriched uranium will be repatriated.
to Russia in 2013. The active involvement of Hungary in the program facilitates the reduction of the risk of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and contributes to the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime.

7. Within the framework of the Russian Research Reactor Fuel Return program of the Vinča RA Research Reactor in Serbia, a spent research reactor fuel shipment was transported from Serbia through Hungary and Slovenia to the Russian Federation in 2010. In this case, Hungary was a transit country and the Member State of the European Union through whose customs post the spent fuel was first to enter the European Union. The commitment, excellent co-operation and helpful attitude of the countries concerned proved to be a valuable help to the successful completion of the shipment.

8. Under the umbrella of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative program, the Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority and the US Department of Energy’s National Nuclear Security Administration, in cooperation with national police authorities, have been upgrading the physical security system of more than 30 sites of category 1 or 2 radioactive sources in Hungary.

9. Hungary shares the view that appropriately addressing the issue of fissile material for nuclear weapons purposes could make an important contribution to enhancing international and regional security. Since the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) is widely considered to be the next multilateral instrument to be negotiated in the field of nuclear disarmament, Hungary participated at the side event of the Conference on Disarmament, organized by Australia and Japan, held in Geneva in March 2011. The Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority presented a non-paper on suggested FMCT definitions.