



# Editorial

## Defence against terrorist strike on Nuclear Plants

After the strike on the nuclear power plant at Brussels on the 22<sup>nd</sup> march 2016, the management of the works banished the external coworkers from the plant. The danger of a terrorist strike on a nuclear powerworks since then is the subject of discussion all over the world.

The President of the USA, Barak Obama warned at the Nuclear Security Summit in the beginning of April 2016 against the continuous danger through nuclear terrorism. He said “There is no doubt that the crazy persons would try out to liquidate as many people as possible when they come in possession of nuclear materials” in the first meeting on the Islamic terrorists in Washington. In France hardly an expert at that time excluded the possibility that the terrorists of so-called Islamic States of Syria and Iraq (ISIS) could strike the nuclear powerworks of a country. There is certainly no recognizable intention so to say but the competent minister of interior industry and environment mentioned in this regard all eventualities. The media report that at the highest position the threat scenario is regularly reviewed upon. As per safety standard it is proposed that the launching bases should be built in the surrounding areas of the atomic power works with anti-aircraft rockets. The military experts suggest also the drone which watches over the plant and should annihilate the infiltrating terrorists.

Others favour the crack unit of constabulary which belongs to the newly established special force. It should seal off the compound and buildings hermetically in order to prevent the theft of materials. The specialists do not rule out the possibility that ISIS activists could experiment with radioactive materials for making so-called dirty bombs for procuring and possessing the same.

On the 22 March 2016, the terrorist strike on the nuclear powerworks in Brussels, the management of nuclear power works sent off first of all the coworkers from foreign firms. Already between 2012 and 2015 a Belgian Jihadist worked in a branch undertaking of nuclear powerworks and with that managed to have access to the high-security area of Belgian atomic plant. Whether he could get into the control room that is not known. Green peace had made a subject matter the risks through such so-called internal actor already in November 2014, in view of drone over flight on nuclear power works compound in France.

In this background the French experts look into the matter, exert control and watch over the staff as essentially. About 700 persons are stripped of their power in the atomic powerworks in France each year on safety ground, while they can no more belong to the atomic workers team. The basis for their removal is not known. In order to seal off the risk through internal accomplices, a staff commission checks the

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employees year by year. The background was known only recently. The tapping of a member of the staff plays an important role while a radicalization is not to be excluded.

In the meantime France has strengthened the watching over the terror suspect persons and 200 million euro is placed at the disposal per year for which the atomic powerworks management is geared up. The anti-aircraft arrangement has been stepped up four times. 800 members of constabulary reinforce since several weeks, the safety of the plant towards outside. After that there are 750 specialists in the plant who are concentrated in the anti-aircraft arrangement against interior aggression.

Then there is the antiterrorism crack unit (GIGN) and as the fourth element the crack unit constabulary which is stationed in the departments is escorted. At the top of the staff watching, the French government has employed an old ex-general, director for factory safety. As the past vice chief of military (radio), service, he is in operation as reliant knowledgeable and faithful to the socialist government.

In Great Britain 4000 heavily armed police persons are posted for the protection of atomic power plants. Thereon for many months the second highest alarm stage is in force. Since the strike in Paris, the placement planning of the police for the incident of terrorist strike has been fully rearranged.

At present all forces are employed that can make simultaneously several strikes which are also extended beyond London. The nuclear powerworks in the UK remained target since long as the possible location of action. Its risk is however as per present assessment in contrast to normal condition has not been bigger.

Therefore the police deployment in

agreement with safety section of the government to the cobra committee, now the possibility is guaranteed, very quickly to enable a section of the service police personnel at the atomic power plant to be drawn off to other place in a minute's time. It would be necessary when really several strikes would have occurred or when the degree of threat to the country would be raised to maximum.

That the atomic powerworks in operation for the time being as less risky; a big portion out of this is clear that here no band of people will entice the terrorists. To this the nuclear powerworks for the last ten years has been very strongly secured while there was danger of IRA in United Kingdom.

Also the proliferation of nuclear power materials is at the international proliferation agenda of meeting. In last April 2016 after eleven years an important portion of global nonproliferation strategy could be set in total picture. The story of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) could be finally in force by May 2016 with signing the necessary  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of 152 ratifying States would be attained. The novel of CPPNM render the ratifying states liable to be legally bound to protect the nuclear set up and materials for the purpose of civilian use, the storage and transport. This will help, ensure safety, and be protected the nuclear power materials worldwide against malevolent actions by terrorists as said by Yukiya Amano, General Secretary of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna.

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