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HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM SHIPPED TO RUSSIA FOR SAFETY

VIDEO

AUDIO

CONTAINERS ON DEPARTING
TRAIN AT NIGHT

NARRATION

This is not a regular train. It carries a very sensitive cargo: highly enriched uranium, the stuff of which nuclear weapons are made. (8)

POLICE WITH DOGS INSPECT
TRAIN

On a cold December night in 2007, an IAEA team is in the Czech Republic to oversee a highly secret operation to ship 360 kilos of enriched uranium to Russia. (10.5)

Tight security measures are in place. (1.75)

INSPECTORS AND CONTAINERS

The fuel in these casks was once used in the Rez research facility to produce radioactive materials used in industry, research and for life-saving medical purposes. Now it's a burden. If it fell into the wrong hands, it could be the raw material for a nuclear weapon. (14)

EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE
ROOM

To prevent this, the International Atomic Energy Agency, Russia and the United States joined

INSPECTORS VERIFY
CONTAINER'S SEAL

hands in 2004 to ship highly enriched uranium fuel like this batch, which was once provided by the Soviet Union, back to Russia. There it will be reprocessed so that it can never be used to make a bomb. (16)

IAEA inspector Jeong Eui Sang verifies that the cargo of 360 kilos of enriched uranium is indeed the material that has been under constant watch by the IAEA. (10)

JEONG EUI SANG ON CAMERA

JEONG EUI SANG, (ENGLISH) **M**

"This seal and wire is not tampered after it was sealed... It means nuclear material's still inside, we kept continuity of knowledge." (8)

INSPECTORS VERIFY AND
PREPARE CONTAINERS

NARRATION

He also downloads photos from a surveillance camera. Until today, all movement in the hall was monitored by the IAEA. (7.5)

Radiation levels are checked. Everything is normal. Then the special casks are loaded into shipping containers. In order to receive a transportation licence, these casks went through a tough series of drop, puncture, fire, submersion and pressure tests.

(15)

TRANSPORT PREPARATIONS

After a whole night's work, the convoy hits the road to a train station near the Czech capital of

Prague. (5.5)

Igor Bolshinsky is from US Department of Energy. (2.75)

IGOR BOLSHINSKY ON
CAMERA

IGOR BOLSHINSKY, (ENGLISH) **M**

“Right now we load ISO containers with the spent fuel casks in the train which is supposed to depart this night for Russia. It’s a part of the non-proliferation commitment, United States, Russian Federation and IAEA to remove this material. The fresh fuel when we send it to Russia will be down blended to LEU fuel and this material will be reprocessed.” (20.5)

CONTAINER IS LOADED ON
TRAIN

NARRATION

SECURITY OFFICERS CHECK
PAPERS AND CONTAINERS AT
NIGHT

The train has a 2.5 thousand kilometre journey to make. Security personnel will be on board through Slovakia, Ukraine until it reaches the Mayak facility in Russia. (9)

TRAIN STATION AT NIGH

This is the 18th successful mission undertaken with the support of the IAEA. The total amount of highly enriched uranium returned to Russia is 590 kilos: that’s enough for more than 20 nuclear bombs. (14)

TRAIN DEPARTS

Is the Czech Republic any safer? Not only this Central European country, but probably the world according to experts. And there are still dozens of similar missions to make before the men and

women undertaking this global project can rest.

(14)

UN LOGO

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