**International Conference**

**Cyberspace, Energy & Development:**

**Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure**

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**INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY**

Good afternoon ,

I would like to thank the ITU, the Energy Pact Foundation, and Secretary-General Dr Hamadoun I. Touré for the opportunity to participate in this conference. The participants and quality of expert discussion have been exceptional and provide a path for future collaboration.

Founded in 1957 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

One of the largest applications of atomic energy today is electrical power generation from over 400 nuclear power plants worldwide, and the IAEA's continuous role is to assist Member States in a safe, secure, sustainable and peaceful use of nuclear technology.

Providing Nuclear Safety and Nuclear Security guidance and supporting activities to Member States is the core function of my Department with the ultimate goal of protecting the public, society and the environment against harmful effects of radiation.

Indeed, I remember taking part in this very town of Geneva in 2003 in a Forum on Critical Infrastructure and Continuity of Services in an Increasingly Interdependent World. My own intervention was focused on International cooperation in nuclear security, while a whole session was devoted to security in the cyberspace. The early stirrings of the subject addressed today by the IAEA, and by this international conference were already set.

Our activities at the IAEA include supporting Member States in developing and enhancing nuclear security programmes including the growing area of computer security.

In this field, the Agency provides high level guidance to support Member States' in policy and programme development, keeping away from specific standards in the area of computer security, which are developed under other auspices. In particular, we support standards development through collaboration with international bodies such as the ITU and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

The IAEA just recently completed its 58th Annual Session of the General Conference. The Nuclear Security Resolution adopted by the General Conference notes the Agency's efforts to raise awareness of the threat of cyber-attacks, and their potential impact on nuclear security, encourages States to take effective security measures against such attacks, and encourages the Agency to make further efforts to improve international cooperation, to develop appropriate guidance and to assist Member States, upon request, in this area by providing training courses and hosting further expert meetings specific to the computer security of nuclear facilities; (GC(58)/RES/11, par 27)

I must stress that the focus of the IAEA in promoting computer security activities lies in the scope of nuclear and other radioactive material facilities and operations including nuclear power plants and associated activities.

But as we have discussed today, computers and computer networks provide a complex, interconnected and interdependent linking between multiple sectors and areas of industry. A failure in one link of the chain can lead to cascading consequence. Likewise lessons can be learned from experiences across all sectors.

Computer security does not consist of an individual element, but consists of a continuous process. Further, computer security is not a solitary process, but one that must include information sharing and exchange between all levels of stake holders.

While today's discussions have clearly illustrated the challenges and different approaches for addressing cyber threats, the same discussions have also illustrated that there is still space for significant progress against the ever changing cyber-threat.

Computer security is a complex topic that needs to be well understood by all. Without such an ingrained understanding, the risks we would face could be inaction, and lack of support or even resistance to implementation of computer security.

One needs to only read the headlines in everyday's newspapers to see the magnitude of the cyber threat. And it is clear that the Energy Sector, including Nuclear Facilities, has been deliberately targeted by such attacks.

**Comment [FD1]:** Do we have concrete examp (if I am asked)?

International fora like today's Conference are absolutely essential for providing expert information exchange and promoting collaboration among stakeholders.

As a community we need to not only build awareness of the threat, but also to identify strategies and good practices to support the enhancement of security.

On this same note, the IAEA will host an "International Conference on Computer Security in a Nuclear World", in Vienna, Austria, 1–5 June 2015.

This conference will provide a global forum for information exchange for competent authorities, operators, system and security vendors, and other entities engaged in computer security activities relevant to nuclear safety and security.

We are happy to have as cooperating organizations for the conference: the ITU, INTERPOL, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

I welcome and encourage our audience today to consider this forum also.

In closing, I would again like to thank the ITU and Energy Pact for hosting this international conference and for the truly valuable discussion today by the experts and audience.

Closing Speech, DDG Flory - CYBERSPACE, ENERGY & DEVELOPMENT: Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure, 10 Oct 2014.