

State Provided GIS Data Sources for Treaty Verification



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Introduction

GIS – *Geographic Information Systems* – is the general term used to describe information systems incorporating the storage, operation, analysis and display of data in a geographic context. GIS applications are widely used by governments, NGOs and different industrial sectors.

GIS supports international agreements and treaties by establishing clearer communication among participants as well as increasing the efficiency of treaty verification by providing accurate geographic information. The IAEA's Department of Safeguards makes use of GIS in support of the verification of Safeguards agreements including the Model Additional Protocol (AP).

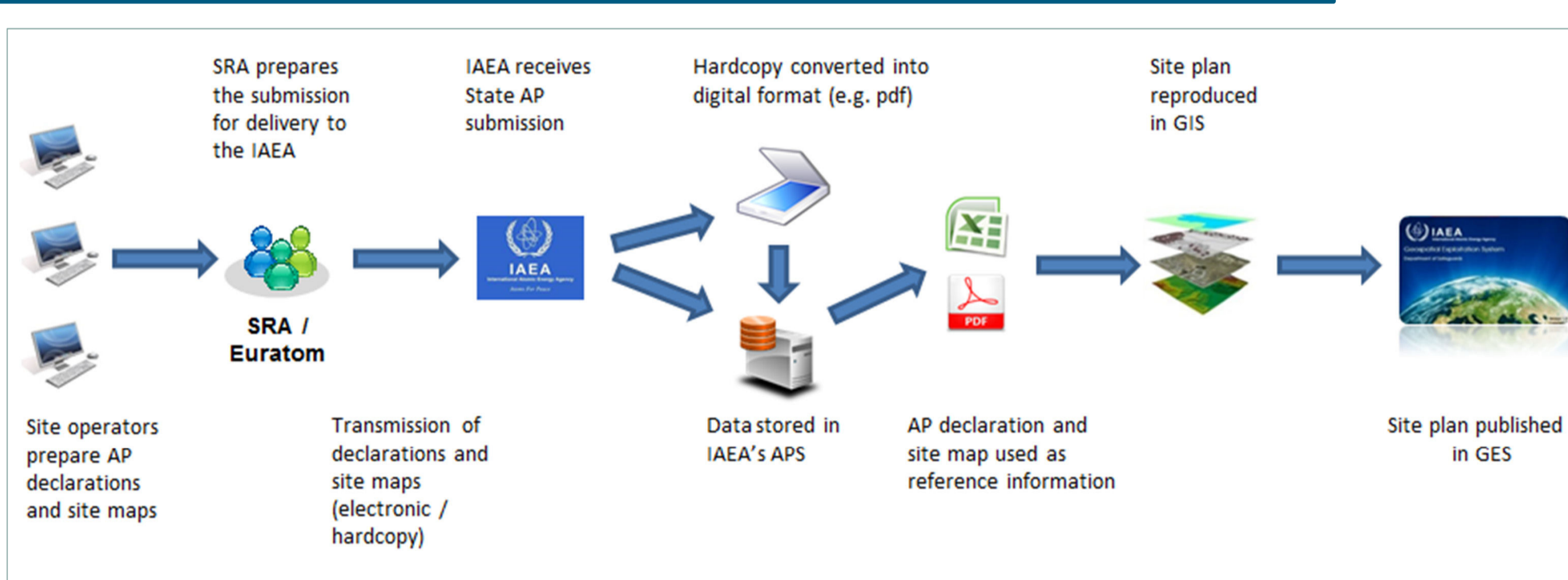
This poster illustrates the existing and future use of GIS for AP verification process at the IAEA's Department of Safeguards.

GIS for Additional Protocol 2.a.(iii)

The IAEA's Department of Safeguards and its Division of Information Management (SGIM) particularly is collecting, processing and evaluating all safeguards relevant information necessary to independently draw credible safeguards conclusions.

GIS is a useful tool to contribute to the effective evaluation of State declared information. AP site declarations and attached maps for Article 2.a.(iii) are verified through analysis with geospatial data and other safeguards relevant sources of information.

Example of an AP site declaration and attached map for Article 2.a.(iii)



Current AP submission process with electronic data and hardcopies

States use various means (e.g. Protocol Reporter, CAPE, hardcopies) to submit AP declarations to the IAEA. Site maps are created with different standards in GIS, CAD etc. and are submitted in pdf format and hardcopies to the IAEA.



The IAEA supports States' data management and reporting by providing trainings on Protocol Reporter 3 software

Digital Declaration Site Maps

The **Digital Declaration Site Maps (DDSM)** Member State Support Programme (MSSP) task was initiated with four States to evaluate and demonstrate the provision of digital site maps on selected nuclear sites. The German MSSP has contributed to creating the framework document with GIS standards and specifications, creating digital site maps and evaluating data conversion techniques.

GIS offers users direct access to the original data content in a map. Creating GIS portals with declaration data is a proof of concept for this task and will:

- enable querying of all attribute information associated with each feature on the map
- improve communication about the location and function of buildings
- assure spatial accuracy of features' geometries
- permit integration of current and historical datasets (e.g. previous declarations)

DDSM Task Phases:

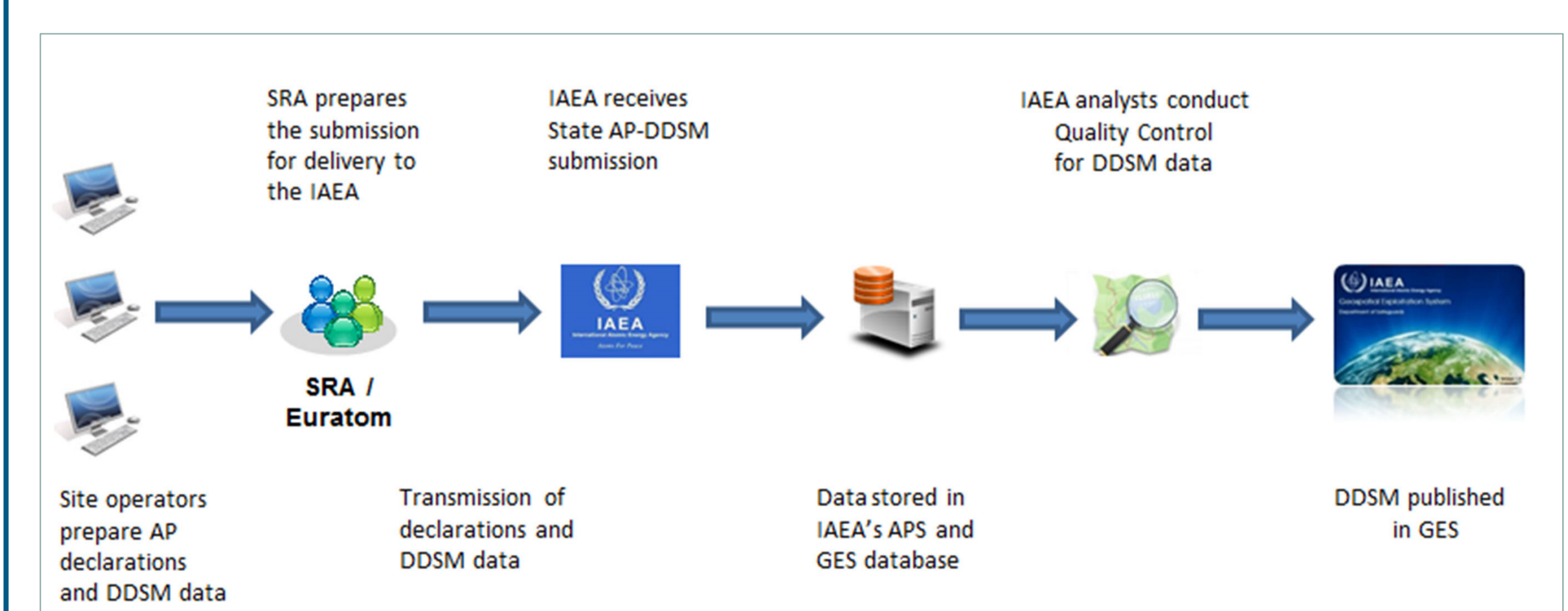
- 1: Review existing data, processes and methods
- 2: Create technical specifications for the provision of DDSM data
- 3: Implement case studies
- 4: Develop and improve DDSM workflows using GIS portals

Declarations can be analysed in GIS along with satellite imagery and other map data

Summary

AP Article 2.a.(iii) site declarations and attached maps are a critical dataset for the verification process implemented at the IAEA's Department of Safeguards.

Using GIS for the AP submission and analysis provides distinct benefits for the IAEA and States. Sharing and using DDSM, 'one common site map' through a streamlined submission process will improve the communication and overall verification process.



AP-DDSM submission process with digital declaration site maps