



SHOT SHEET
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) B-roll
Calculating the New Global Terrorism Threat

- 01:00:10 Logo of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- 01:00:14 Exteriors of Vienna International Centre, housing **International Atomic Energy Agency**, headquartered in Vienna, Austria.
- 01:00:42 General view of the IAEA General Conference, an annual policy-setting meeting of senior government representatives of over 130 Member States.
- 01:01:20 Views of nuclear power plants
- 01:03:23 Nuclear power plant at Ignalina, Lithuania (built when it was part of the USSR)
- 01:03:58 Full-scale aircraft impact test.
(An F-4D PHANTOM aircraft impact velocity 774 km/h Conducted at SANDIA National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA, 19 April 1988. Funded by MUTO INSTITUTE OF STRUCTURAL MECHANICS Inc., Tokyo, Japan., “The Target” – reinforced concrete block 7 m x 7 m x 3.66 m (thick). Weight: 469 Ton. Aircraft was completely destroyed, target face had superficial damage, with penetration depth of 60 mm in the engine region and 20 mm in the fuselage region. Target displacement 1,88 m)
- 01:24:27 Side view of the target at the moment of collision.
- 01:04:42 Front view of the target after collision.
- 01:04:56 IAEA Safeguards: verification of nuclear material. Shot in South Africa, Koeberg nuclear power plant.
- 01:05:16 Application of IAEA seal so that unauthorized use is excluded/detected (you can handle fresh fuel as it is practically no health hazard in layman terms).
- 01:05:50 Taking inventory of spent fuel assemblies.
(after having been used in the reactor, fuel becomes highly radioactive and is kept underwater in spent fuel ponds).
- 01:06:25 Using a night vision device to identify fuel assembly numbers.
- 01:07:12 View of control room and inspecting spent fuel pond at SAFARI research reactor in South Africa.
- 01:07:59 Safeguards at an enrichment plant of URENCO group, in Gronau, Germany.
Close-up of one of detectors used by safeguards inspectors.
- 01:08:20 Open air storage for containers with depleted or natural uranium. Inspectors verifying with detector the degree of enrichment (to check what is inside is what the operator has declared) – “verifying operator’s declaration”.

- 01:08:46 View of one of the production halls (autoclaves, to convert uranium hexafluoride into gaseous form for further enrichment).
- 01:09:27 Application of IAEA seal.
- 01:09:57 Exterior view of Hanford, Washington , USA. Storage of nuclear material.
- 01:10:32 Verification by IAEA inspectors. The cans contain plutonium.
- 01:11:57 Main gate leading into the premises of Physics and Energy Institute, Obninsk, Russia (about 100 km from Moscow ; in Soviet times emerged as one of the leading research institutions in the field of nuclear physics and research)
- 01:12:17 Security check for workers who come in (Obninsk).
- 01:13:50 Pulling trolley with radioactive material along a passage of a nuclear storage(Obninsk).
- 01:14:00 A door leading to such a storage. Long shot of a laboratory (Obninsk).
- 01:14:20 Measurement/check of a plutonium tablet. “Pu” stands for plutonium (Obninsk).
- 01:14:44 A section where physical inventory/accounting takes place (Obninsk).
- 01:15:13 Part of the process of taking physical inventory/accounting. Some of these round metallic tablets contain virtually weapon grade plutonium (needed for physical experiments) US Department of Energy finances a project of physical protection and accounting of nuclear material there. (Obninsk)
- 01:16:20 A research stand (it looks like a reactor, but it is not) where such assemblies of tablets are used for physical experiments(Obninsk)
- 01:17:35 Soldiers on patrol duty along the fence on the perimeter of the Institute (Obninsk)

Questions to Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

- 01:18:18 Question #1: How vulnerable are nuclear power plants to terrorist attacks?
- 01:20:13 Question #2: Can you assess for us the likelihood of terrorists obtaining nuclear material and their ability to assemble a nuclear bomb?
- 01:21:51 Question #3: What about radioactive sources that could be used in making so-called radiological dispersal devices?
- 01:24:08 Question #4: How is the IAEA’s work relevant to preventing nuclear terrorism?