
HEU. High enriched uranium. See Enrichment.

IAEA. International Atomic Energy Agency. The IAEA is the international organization tasked with the following objectives as stated in Article II of the statute approved on October 23, 1956, which entered into force on July 29, 1957:

"The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose".

IMS. International Monitoring System. A global network of 321 sensors for the detection and location of a nuclear test in violation of the CTBT.

LEU. Low enriched uranium. See Enrichment.

MOX fuel. Mixed-oxide fuel (uranium and plutonium). This type of fuel can be used for peaceful purposes in nuclear reactors and is composed of weapons-grade plutonium originating from surplus material resulting from the dismantling of surplus Russian and American weapons.

Non-proliferation. The prevention of the spread and accumulation of weapons of mass destruction. There are two broad types of proliferation: horizontal (the spread of weapons to other countries) and vertical (the increasing accumulation of weapons within a country).

NSG. Nuclear Suppliers Group. The NSG was formed after the NPT took effect in 1970. There now are 35 member countries, which have committed themselves to the Group's Guidelines for the export of nuclear and nuclear-related material, equipment and technology (the Group's seven original participants were Canada, the United States, the former Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan).

Nuclear dual-use material and technology. Material and technology that, in addition to having conventional industrial uses, may also be used for nuclear-related activities, either peaceful or military. These uses are considered when establishing export controls.

NEA. Nuclear Energy Agency. The NEA is an arm of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) based in Paris, France. The NEA was established in 1958. Current membership includes all OECD countries except Poland and New Zealand. The primary objective of the NEA is to promote co-operation among member states in furthering the development of nuclear power as a safe, environmentally acceptable and economic energy source.

Safeguards. Activities to detect the diversion of declared nuclear material into undeclared nuclear activity and to detect the presence of undeclared nuclear material and nuclear activity.

Saxitoxin. A biotoxin produced by a marine shellfish. This substance is used in minute quantities to diagnose paralytic shellfish poisoning. It cannot at present be synthesised in a laboratory.

Scheduled Chemicals. Chemicals listed in the CWC that require declaration and verification. There are three Schedules.

Schedule 1 includes chemicals that have been developed, produced, stockpiled or used as chemical weapons or are chemicals that are precursors to chemical weapons; they are the most toxic. These chemicals have little or no industrial purpose.

Schedule 2 is divided into two lists. One list includes toxic chemicals that could pose a significant risk to the objectives of the CWC but are not used solely in the production of chemical weapons. The second list contains chemicals that are potential precursors for chemical weapons.

Schedule 3 includes dual-use chemicals that have been used as chemical weapons or are chemical weapons precursors but are produced and used in large quantities for non-chemical-weapons purposes.
