

Nonproliferation

"NNSA works tirelessly to secure or eliminate nuclear material around the world and build partnerships to prevent proliferation of sensitive technologies or materials." - Dr. Brent Park, Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation

Material Management and Minimization

NNSA reduces the risk of highly enriched uranium and plutonium falling into the hands of

non-state actors by minimizing the use of and, when possible, eliminating weapons-usable nuclear material around the world.



The medical isotope molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) being purified from a lowenriched uranium solution

Nonproliferation and Arms Control

Global Material Security

NNSA works with over 100 partners worldwide to secure nuclear and radioactive material and to detect and deter trafficking of this material. This mission includes:

international nuclear security; radiological security; and nuclear smuggling, detection, and deterrence.



Radiation portal monitors conduct 24-hour screening at points-of-entry

NNSA works with partner governments and institutions, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to build capacity to prevent, detect, and deter the diversion of nuclear material and the illicit use of nuclear facilities. NNSA also builds domestic and global capacity to control illicit transfers of nuclear material and misuse of nuclear and dual-use technology. NNSA also develops and implements cross-cutting policies, programs, and strategies to address nonproliferation challenges and develops technologies and approaches to monitor and verify compliance with relevant treaties and agreements.



Dark blue indicates peaceful nuclear cooperation with the United States through a 123 Agreement

Research and Development

energy.gov/nnsa

NNSA drives innovative research that develops technologies and expertise to detect foreign nuclear proliferation activities and produces technologies for integration into operational systems by leveraging capabilities at the national laboratories, plants, and sites, as well as at universities and within private industry.



Source Physics Experiments advance U.S. ability to detect underground nuclear explosions



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