

I. Furthering Water and Sanitation as a Human Right

The French Republic is committed to fulfilling the United Nations' pledge that access to water is a human right. Recognizing that hygiene, health, education, and nutrition are dependent upon access to clean water, we are committed to serve as a leading Member State to solve the global water crisis. In April, The French Republic will host, for the twelfth consecutive year, the Global Water Intelligence's **Global Water Summit (GWS) 2018**. The focus of the conference is to address the ways in which advances in technology and financing lead to "transcending boundaries" for access to clean water and sanitation. As the industry leading water conference, the GWS brings together both private and public sector leaders in an effort to resolve the global water crisis. Additionally, The French Republic has, via the French Agency for Development, appropriated almost €800 million to finance new projects and program development for water and sanitation. Internationally, 2.3 million people will have sustainable access to clean water and 11.1 million people will benefit from the improved quality of the drinking water supply due to these funds. Additionally, improved sanitation resulting from these funds will provide 400,000 people guaranteed sanitation access and 1.5 million will see improved sanitation system quality. Finally, The French Republic has worked closely with the African Development Bank (**AfDB**) to utilize local water and sanitation budgets to fund the **AfDB's** Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, and continues to partner with NGO's to improve global access to clean water and sanitation.

The French Republic invites Member States to join our Water Conservation and Sanitation Improvement Initiative. **First**, we encourage Member States to follow our lead in allowing local governments to allocate a small percentage of their budgets (approximately 1%) to addressing global access to clean water. **Second**, we ask Member States to attend our **GWS** so that we may work collaboratively to develop efficient, achievable strategies for the implementation of sustainable systems. **Third**, we will provide countries in need with strategies and best practices for water conservation; these directives will vary based on the needs of receiving countries. For example, the countries holding the 15% of the world's population with access to any sanitation practicing open defecation require basic sanitation education and supplies. Nations which have primitive sanitation systems will be given assistance, financially and educationally, for infrastructure designed to allow densely populated communities with shared sanitation systems. Finally, countries with developed, yet underperforming, sanitation systems will be provided funding for education campaigns encouraging measures to preserve water, such as minimizing toilet flushing to defecation as opposed to urination.

II. Confronting Radiological Security Challenges with Advanced Detection Solutions

The French Republic recognizes the threat of radiological terrorism and the need to strengthen security and eliminate dangerous isotopes that could be used to craft a “dirty bomb.” With the creation, development, and advancement of new and old detection systems, we believe that we can improve the security and storage of radioactive materials worldwide. We have prioritized this issue as one of our main focuses. We are currently leading the world in implementing and executing our ideas, and in improving on the security and detection of radiological threats to ensure a safer world. French experts have been particularly involved in the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee and its working groups. We have continued to put forth updated and more advanced legislation as more risks become apparent. We have also pushed other countries to adopt and commit to international legislation we created during the 2014 and 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, to ensure all countries are up to date with their security, detection, and storage of radiological material.

Since the creation of the **Institute for Radiological Protection and Nuclear Safety (IRSN)** in 2001, France has been committed to putting forward various missions for the Institute covering radiation protection, nuclear safety, and nuclear security. At the **NSS** in 2014, President Hollande announced that the security of radioactive sources should become a major political priority. He made a commitment that France would increase its international efforts on the following three axes of work: **first**, further strengthening the content and the implementation of the international framework applicable to sources, **second**, promoting international exchanges on the development and spread of technologies alternative to high activity sources when technically and economically feasible, and **third**, deepening the cooperation between supplier Member States to improve the security of disused sources once withdrawn from service. More specifically, the French legal corpus on the security of radioactive sources was complemented in 2015-2016 with the adoption of additions to the existing framework. Through Article 128 of law n°2015-992 of 17 August 2015 (Energy Transition for Green Growth), our Parliament has empowered the French government to adopt, by legislative ordinance, provisions to make more stringent the obligation of operators to take the appropriate measures to protect their radioactive sources against malicious acts. This law entrusts *Autorité de Sûreté Nucléaire* (Nuclear Safety Authority), the Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea, and the Ministry of Defense, in their respective areas of competence, to enforce them. France also maintains bilateral contacts with partner Member States in the field of nuclear security, to share information or to provide them with advice and expertise. Delegations were welcomed in Paris and on French nuclear sites in this regard, including from the Indian government-related think-tank ORF (March 2014), from the United States Government Accountability Office (January 2015), from the UAE nuclear security authorities (February 2015), Japanese security authority (September 2015), and from the Polish nuclear security authorities (December 2015).

The French Republic **primarily** asks all Member States to establish an **IRSN** to carry out missions to further improve upon their security and detections systems. Second, we encourage other Member States to continue support of the World Institute for Nuclear Security and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism to improve upon ways to strengthen global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism, and the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials. **Finally**, The French Republic proposes the creation of **IRDSO**, the **International Radiological Defense and Security Organization**, to develop more advanced

cyber security, detection systems, and ground defense security to protect these materials from being taken and used to enact terror worldwide. This agency will be headed by leading companies in the world specializing in these fields.