

Cumbres de Seguridad Nuclear, 2010-2016

Intervenciones de Países Africanos



CUMBRES DE SEGURIDAD NUCLEAR

INTERVENCIONES DE PAÍSES AFRICANOS

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Prólogo

La presente recopilación de discursos en la Cumbre bianual sobre Seguridad Nuclear (NSS por sus siglas en inglés) se debe a la importancia para la paz y seguridad internacionales de las temáticas abordadas en los últimos seis años. La coyuntura internacional se ha visto envuelta en debates sobre las armas nucleares desde fines de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Las implicancias del uso dual de la tecnología nuclear hacen que los temas abordados en los siguientes discursos tengan un doble impacto: sobre la Paz y la Seguridad Internacional, y sobre el Desarrollo y Progreso de los Pueblos. Estas son los grandes troncos de las discusiones a continuación, desde el punto de vista de los países latinoamericanos y africanos que participan en las cumbres.

La dirección y edición de la publicación estuvo a cargo de Gonzalo Casais con la asistencia de Julieta Altieri, a cargo de los países latinoamericanos, y de Martín Armendano, a cargo de los países africanos.

Discursos Nacionales

Países Africanos:

Argelia, Egipto, Marruecos, Nigeria y Sudáfrica

2010—Washington

2012—La Haya

2014—Seúl

2016—Washington

Discursos Nacionales

2010 - Washington

ARGELIA

Mourad Medelci, *Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de la República Argelina Democrática y Popular*

Mr. President,

On behalf of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, I would like to thank President Barack Obama for his laudable and welcome initiative to hold a Summit on nuclear security.

It is, indeed, a timely initiative which responds to a real concern based on the growing challenges posed by the risk that terrorist groups could have access to nuclear facilities and materials. Algeria gives the utmost importance to the particularly sensitive issue of the protection of nuclear facilities and other materials and to the necessity to act together through concerted measures, in addition to existing ones, to prevent terrorist groups from having access to them.

Existing international instruments include obligations binding on States Parties. With non-State actors not being "by definition" party to such instruments, in 2004, under the seal of urgency, Algeria, in its capacity as Member State of the Security Council, adopted Resolution 1540, whose provisions it scrupulously enforces.

Under the impulse of States or groups of States, other initiatives and measures have also been taken, with some still lacking in universality.

This Summit is therefore most timely, for it gives us the opportunity to concert our actions and to work together towards adopting more robust and more efficient measures and to see to it that they gain the largest support within this conference and beyond, particularly within the IAEA, which enjoys the required credibility and competences to play a key role in the area of nuclear security.

Before reviewing the measures taken at the national level to secure our nuclear facilities and equipment, I consider it essential to underline that this Summit gives us the opportunity to:

- Reaffirm the validity of the objectives which form the foundations of our individual and collective obligations of nuclear non-proliferation and our sovereign rights to peaceful use of nuclear energy;
- Rehabilitate the principle, according to which "security is one and indivisible" and that, therefore, the persistence of obstacles to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear arms and weapons of mass destruction should not be tolerated in the Middle East, for instance;
- Proclaim our willingness to work in a determined manner to prevent terrorist groups from getting potential access to weapons of mass destruction.

The message emanating from Washington should, therefore, suffer from neither ambiguity nor erroneous interpretation.

We are not meeting today to endorse security doctrines based on the preservation of nuclear arsenals.

Quite the contrary, we are meeting to express our grave concern with regards to such nuclear arsenals likely to destroy our Planet hundreds of times over, to ask for their definitive eradication and dismantling, and to work together to assure the safety of our civil use nuclear facilities, as well as to prevent terrorist groups from getting access to such arsenals or facilities.

Mr. President,

Quite fortunately, Algeria is part of a majority of countries that have chosen to use atomic energy exclusively for civilian ends, including for research and development. My country considers that securing civil nuclear facilities and materials is a process permanently in need of improvement and strengthening. In this framework, Algeria has adopted legislative, regulatory, and practical measures, including the following:

- Ratification of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Facilities, deposited with the IAEA, as amended by the Conference of States Parties in July 2005;
- Adhesion to UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and to the submission of periodic and regular reports on its implementation at the national level;
- Reinforcement of the regulatory system relating to control of radioactive sources, namely, with regards to possession, use, and importation of such sources;
- Updating the inventory of radiation sources, including those that are no longer in service, through the creation of a new version of the information system used by regulatory bodies;
- Adoption of a Program to secure high-activity radioactive sources, in cooperation with the IAEA;
- Periodic hosting of assessment and advisory missions conducted by the IAEA, with whom we maintain a strong working cooperation in a spirit of understanding and consolidation of achievements;
- Draft legislation relating to nuclear security, currently being finalized, which will include new measures and provisions intended to better structure, organize, and protect Algeria's nuclear activities for civil use.

These are efforts that we have made to meet our obligations in the area of "nuclear security" and which, I must say, have enabled us to achieve positive results since Algeria has never registered any incident or terrorist act directed at nuclear sites, facilities or material, including, I should point out, over the entire decade during which blind terrorism was striking without distinction and targeting all kinds of infrastructures.

Mr. President,

Additional measures to the Convention on Nuclear Terrorism and UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) and probably other international mechanisms are necessary to prevent non-State actors to have access to nuclear arms or weapons of mass destruction.

However, I would like to underline that to be efficient these measures need to be universally accepted and enforced. Thanks to their universal character and the legitimacy and credibility they enjoy,

the United Nations and the IAEA naturally impose themselves as the most appropriate framework for adoption of such measures and mechanisms.

The actions and measures proposed in the Final communiqué and the Plan of Action seem to us to be perfectly adequate and we fully support them.

At the same time, it seems to us absolutely imperious that:

- The nuclear powers commit themselves in a resolute manner and on the basis of a rigorous schedule to a process leading to total eradication of all arsenals, most likely to create the conditions for a safer world;
- The role of nuclear weapons in international relations be significantly reduced;
- An extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly be devoted to nuclear, chemical and biological disarmament;
- Creation of nuclear-free zones be vigorously encouraged and that it be supported with negative security guarantees granted by nuclear to non-nuclear States. In this respect, concrete measures need to be taken, at the earliest during the NPT Review Conference, to create a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East;
- Universal commitment to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty, and to the IAEA guarantee system, as well as to the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of fissile material become reality at the earliest possible;
- Technical cooperation through IAEA and bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation be reinforced;
- Exchange of information on radioactive material flow-through and on issues of prevention and fight against terrorism and crime be intensified;
- The adopted security measures not aim or have as a consequence to impede the enjoyment by non-nuclear States of their inalienable right to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful ends, without discrimination and in conformity with articles I, II, and III of the NPT.

In conclusion, I would like to reaffirm on this solemn occasion all the significance given by Algeria to collective advances achieved on all facets of the nuclear issue and in all United Nations fora, namely the nuclear disarmament question which, from our viewpoint, remains the keystone of the edifice of multilateral action, so that one day peace becomes a truly shared reality.

Thank you.

EGIPTO

Ahmed Aboul Gheit, *Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de la República Árabe de Egipto*

Egypt welcomes President Obama's Initiative to convene the Nuclear Security Summit with the aim of supporting both national and international efforts to achieve nuclear security, through enhancing international cooperation and providing necessary support. This summit provides an opportunity to exchange views on ways to deal with the contemporary facets of nuclear security threats and share best practices.

As we look forward to continue to share the experience and lessons learned regarding national measures and strategies to secure nuclear materials, as well as to enhance international cooperation in this field, it is important to refer to the advisory role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard. Egypt benefited from the Agency's guidance as regards means to enhance nuclear security during the process of drafting the new Egyptian nuclear legislation, and is pleased to announce that this legislation was ratified just a few days ago, in late March. This new legislation is comprehensive in nature and envisages an independent regulatory authority in the nuclear field. It has also multiple provisions on securing nuclear materials, criminalizing all acts of sabotage, illegal possession or illicit trafficking of nuclear material. In this vein, Egypt is engaged in a cooperative scheme with several countries in developing measures and strategies pertaining to enhancing nuclear security.

While bearing in mind the importance of international cooperation and experience sharing in the field of nuclear security, it is important to underscore that any attempt geared towards imposing unjustified restrictions on the inalienable right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy - one of the three recognized pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) - will be opposed. The consequences of such attempts will only lead to undue obstacles that will hamper cooperation in the field of nuclear security.

As such, nuclear security remains a cooperative, not a prohibitive, universal objective, and remains broad in its nature. It is our view that nuclear security is not designed to be confined to combat the threat of nuclear terrorism, but in fact encompasses a wide spectrum of criminal threats to be countered, including nuclear terrorism.

In this context, the threat of nuclear terrorism by means of the use of nuclear weapons or materials, despite that it remains a remote possibility, drives us to draw two major conclusions:

- Firstly, the mere existence of nuclear weapons, in view of their possible use, as well as unsafeguarded nuclear materials is in itself a major global threat.

- Secondly, the need to ensure effective control measures of nuclear weapons, pending their total elimination, and nuclear materials to guarantee against their illegal acquisition, illicit trafficking, as well as unwarranted access to nuclear facilities.

Hence, one can safely declare that achieving the highest degree of nuclear security can only be attained in the context of the total elimination of all nuclear weapons, in fulfillment of obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Furthermore, Egypt being the current chair of the Non-Aligned Movement, we find it pertinent to recall the position of the Movement in this regard, as the NAM leaders have affirmed at consecutive summits, the latest of which being Sharm El Sheikh last July, that the best means to prevent ter-

rorists or criminals from possessing weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, is to eliminate completely all such weapons. They also affirmed the need to deal with this threat within the framework of the United Nations. The NAM states have also warned against the threat posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons, their use, or threat thereof. The NAM leaders have also expressed their deep concern at the slow pace of progress towards eliminating nuclear weapons.

In this respect, Egypt recalls Security Council Resolution 1540 aiming at prohibiting the access of non-state actors to nuclear material. The implementation of this resolution is a vital component in addressing nuclear security, in parallel with achieving the universality of disarmament and nonproliferation treaties, the first and foremost of these being the NPT. Hence Egypt's call to all states parties to work together at the upcoming NPT Review Conference to promote the universality of the Treaty, thus enhancing international peace and security, gains even more relevance.

In tandem, and while recognizing the important achievement in the conclusion of the treaty just signed between the United States and the Russian Federation on the Reduction of Strategic Arms (START 2), we remain deeply concerned at the high level of existing stocks of nuclear weapons and the possibility of their use whether by a terrorist group or by a state. As such, Egypt has consistently advocated the need to embrace a clear political commitment towards establishing an irreversible time-bound process for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in order to rid humanity of this danger.

Egypt reaffirms the need for all nuclear weapon states to take immediate action towards the elimination of their nuclear arsenals, in a fashion that is internationally verifiable and supervised. Egypt draws the attention of the international community at large to its responsibility in ensuring international supervision of all nuclear materials and facilities, especially in view of the continued existence of facilities and materials that are not subject to the IAEA full scope safeguards, which will unfortunately keep all efforts to achieve effective nuclear security objectives incomplete.

In conclusion, one can only reiterate that ridding the world of nuclear threats in all their forms is a common objective, as affirmed by calls of world leaders the latest of which through the vision of President Obama of a world free of nuclear weapons, as well as our steadfast efforts to establish a Middle East zone free from nuclear weapons.

Time has come to translate such calls into brave and concrete actions that protect us and future generations from the threat posed by nuclear weapons. Until such time, we wholeheartedly support efforts aimed at strengthening nuclear security and effective international cooperation in this domain.

2012 - La Haya

MARRUECOS

El Otmani Saad Dine, *Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación del Reino de Marruecos*

Mr. Chairman

Excellencies,

The Kingdom of Morocco welcomes the holding of the 2nd Nuclear Security Summit and commends President Lee Myung Bak, for convening this session on « Security-Safety Interface », which is intended to take a critical look at the issue of nuclear security and safety, in light of nuclear accidents.

I seize this opportunity to thank the Director General of IAEA for his valuable and comprehensive presentation on the synergy between Security and Safety. I would like also to express the high esteem of the Kingdom of Morocco, for the IAEA efforts in strengthening the nuclear security regime.

Mr. Chairman

Excellencies,

We are reminded, one year after the tragic Fukushima event, that ensuring nuclear safety requires the maintenance of the highest scale of nuclear safety and security standards, as well as long-term disaster-preparedness and strong international cooperation. Indeed, the Fukushima accident has also underscored the need to continue international efforts to identify new challenges in infrastructure development and to respect the '3S' principle: Safeguards, Safety and Security.

The convening of this working session today, is both timely and relevant:

- It is timely because nuclear safety and security remain a major issue for countries with a nuclear power programme, as demonstrated by nuclear accidents, as well as for countries developing applications using radioactive sources in medicine, industry, research, agriculture...etc.

- It is also particularly relevant because, one year after the Fukushima accident, it has been evidenced that safety and security measures are interlinked, and have in common the aim of protecting human life, preserving health and sustaining the environment.

Mr. Chairman

Excellencies,

Obviously, nuclear safety cannot be upheld with in isolation from nuclear security. It is a common and global concern to make sure that nuclear safety and security are dealt with in a coordinated manner to minimise the various inherent risks of nuclear energy, at the national, regional, and international levels.

Notwithstanding the differences in some aspects related to organization, prevention, surveillance and response, nuclear safety and security share many similarities in the objective and the approach.

The consequences of a security event are undoubtedly based on safety considerations. We should therefore build a stronger connection between nuclear safety and nuclear security.

For this reason, it is important to address, both nuclear safety and security without compromising each other, despite the existing dilemma relating to the need of transparency for nuclear safety and confidentiality, and protection of information for nuclear security.

Mr. Chairman

Excellencies,

The Kingdom of Morocco is confident that addressing these challenges related to the interlinked and mutually reinforcing Security and Safety, requires taking the following actions:

- Adopting integrated and harmonized international standards with regard to Security and Safety.
- Establishing an international regime for safety and security.
- Developing, at the national level, the necessary infrastructure that recognizes the importance of the Security-Safety interface.

To this end, Morocco has undertaken effective measures on the basis of a national strategy which seeks to establish a national infrastructure for nuclear safety and security, to upgrade of the domestic and regulatory framework, to promote safeguards protocols, and to develop human resources; all elements aiming at enhancing the Kingdom's safety and security standards.

Indeed, Morocco is establishing a comprehensive and harmonized legal and regulatory framework, regarding both nuclear safety and security, by elaborating, in 2011, a new Draft Law on nuclear and radiological safety and security, currently in the process of being adopted, with the objective to regulate all applications, and to establish an independent authority for nuclear safety and nuclear security, foreseen by this Draft Law. This entity will be endowed with the necessary resources, and will be responsible for:

- Verifying compliance with the legislative and regulatory requirements.
- Developing a coherent approach for the licensing of applications.
- Conducting inspections processes for both safety and security.

In this same spirit, Morocco further provides appropriate technical support to reinforce nuclear safety and security, supports the establishment and implementation of a global and national approach, strengthens its national capabilities for nuclear safety and security, and effectively promotes and encourages a culture of safety and security.

Mr. Chairman

Excellencies,

The Kingdom of Morocco has firm confidence in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its safety measures guidelines, and is confident that the Agency plays a central role in assisting its Member States in establishing effective nuclear security and safety infrastructure.

It is Morocco's conviction, that while it is necessary to provide the Agency with the necessary human and financial resources, to achieve its work in "nuclear safety and security" - the main pillar underpinning its mission - it is fundamental to maintain a balance between all pillar activities of the Agency, which is important for the success of the Agency in fulfilling its overall mandate, whether in activities in the fields of technology, safety and security, or through the implementation of safe-

guards. All these activities are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and they all serve the noble objective of Atoms for peace and development.

In this vein, the Kingdom of Morocco welcomes the adoption of the IAEA Ministerial Declaration, in Vienna, in June 2011, which provides a solid basis for a significant strengthening of nuclear safety, emergency preparedness and radiation protection of people and the environment throughout the world, and is also pleased to support the IAEA's Nuclear Safety Action Plan.

Mr. Chairman

Excellencies,

Nuclear Safety and Nuclear Security are two sides of the same coin that form the fundamental principles for the peaceful use of nuclear energy worldwide. Following from this, the Kingdom of Morocco is fully dedicated in implementing nuclear conventions on security and safety, and remains committed to supporting the efforts of the international community for enhancing nuclear safety and security, and engaged to working with member states in attaining the common goals in these two areas, for a safe and secure world.

I thank you very much.

"Review of the Progress Made Since 2010 Washington Summit"

Mr. President

Excellencies,

The Kingdom of Morocco welcomes the holding of the 2nd Nuclear Security Summit, and thanks His Excellency President Lee Myung Bak, for convening this very important session on the "Review of the Progress Made Since the 2010 Washington Summit".

The Kingdom of Morocco commends the holding of biennial Summits on Nuclear Security, launched by President Obama two years ago, in Washington D.C, where a comprehensive Work Plan on all Nuclear Security issues was adopted, gave rise to a new aspiration and new perspectives for peace and security. Indeed, the Washington Summit addressed key challenges that have become pressing more than ever. Nuclear and radiological terrorism is not fiction anymore. It is plausible, global, fast evolving and requires immediate coordinated international action.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

We are gathered once again, today, to assess the progress we made in Nuclear Security since the Washington Summit, in the implementation of its Work Plan, and to renew our political commitment to enhance nuclear security and to respond to M. Barak Obama's call two year ago, to secure all vulnerable nuclear material, by 2014.

In this spirit, the Kingdom of Morocco has been demonstrating a continued commitment and proactive approach to advancing Nuclear Security Summit goals and Work Plan since the Washington Summit, by undertaking effective actions, aiming at strengthening Nuclear Security at the national level and enhancing the regional and international cooperation.

Indeed, Morocco's measures to combat nuclear terrorism are inscribed in its dynamic national strategy, aiming at preventing and responding to terrorism in general. This strategy reflects the vision of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, calling for a proactive and multidimensional approach, that addresses the root causes of terrorism, through political, religious and cultural reforms, promotion of human rights, human development, and the upgrading of its legal and regulatory framework.

Consistent with its international obligations, and endeavouring to upgrade its legal, regulatory and institutional framework, Morocco is at the final stage of adopting a new Draft Law on nuclear and radiological safety and security, to regulate all applications using nuclear and other radioactive materials. Furthermore, Morocco is currently elaborating, in cooperation of the EU and US Department of Energy, a new Draft Law, to develop an export and import control system of dual-use products.

In support of the objectives of the existing international nuclear security instruments, Morocco undertook practical measures in this regard, consisting of:

- Ratifying, in March 2011, the IAEA Additional Protocol of the Safeguards Agreements it signed in 2004.
- Finalising the ratification process of the 2005 amendment to the Convention of the Physical Protection on Nuclear Material.
- Promoting, at the national level, the application of the code of conduct, on the safety and security of radioactive sources.
- Submitting, in 2011, the updated national report to the Security Council Subsidiary Committee 1540. In this regard, we welcome the UN Security Council Resolution 1977, which extends the mandate of the Committee till year 2021.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

Convinced of the importance of combating illicit trafficking and securing materials and facilities, the Kingdom of Morocco has endeavoured to strengthen its nuclear security architecture through:

- Establishing an accounting system for nuclear material and a national register for radioactive sources.
- Updating the list of establishments using radioactive sources and their inclusion in the security files of districts police.
- Strengthening physical protection of the nuclear research reactor and the security of facilities using high radioactive sources.

Morocco is confident that supporting international initiatives on nuclear security, is an efficient way to strengthen the global nuclear security regime. In particular, the Kingdom, as founding partner of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) has contributed, and still contributes actively to this initiative, and implements its statement of principles, adopted during the first Rabat GICNT Plenary Meeting.

The 2011 seventh Daejeon GICNT Plenary Meeting marked an important phase in the GICNT process, by adding a Nuclear Security ‘third pillar’ on the area “Response and Mitigation”. As a valued partner of the GICNT, and having demonstrated a proactive approach to advancing the GICNT Statement of Principles, the Daejeon meeting endorsed Morocco to chair a Working Group in this focus area.

In this respect, and following the organization of two seminars on ‘prevention’ and ‘response’, under the GICNT, Morocco organized, in March 2011, in cooperation with USA, Spain, and the IAEA, an International Exercise on “Response to Malicious acts involving radioactive materials”.

In the outreach field, Morocco organized, jointly with the US, in November 2011, a twoday GICNT “Regional Outreach” Seminar, for 26 African States, aiming at raising awareness on Nuclear

Security issues. The purpose of this seminar was to present the main outcomes of the Washington Summit and to promote the GICNT principles and its terms of reference.

In this same context, Morocco organised in Marrakech, from 13 to 16 February 2012, in cooperation with Spain (as Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Coordinator), and the US and Russia, as Co-Chairs of the initiative, the GICNT Mid-Year IAG Meeting. Six years after the adoption of the GICNT Statement of principles in Rabat, the Marrakech Meeting 3 elaborated and adopted, for the first time, working documents of two IAG Working Groups on Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics, chaired by the Netherlands and Australia, and the Scope Document of the third Working Group on Response and Mitigation chaired by Morocco, on the basis of pertinent principles of this Statement. The outcomes of the Marrakech Meeting made a contribution to the overall of the international efforts aiming at enhancing global nuclear security.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

The Nuclear Security Summit values the essential role of human resources and capacity building. Aware of its importance, Morocco attaches the highest priority to human resources development and to the promotion of a nuclear security culture. In this regard, a National Centre for Training and Support in nuclear security has been established in cooperation with the IAEA and the USA. This new important training platform completes the sphere of action of the existing regional training centre on radiation safety, operational since 2002.

Furthermore, in addition to hosting the IAEA International Conference on the Safety of Research Reactors in November 2011, Morocco has organized several training events in nuclear safety and nuclear security, since 2010, at the national and regional levels, mainly for African and Middle Eastern countries.

Inextricably linked to Nuclear Security, is the important area related to the international dimension of CBRN risk mitigation. In this context, Morocco endeavours to address local and regional issues related to CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear), and provided the importance of Africa as a strategic axis for Morocco, the Kingdom is hosting, since December 2011, a Regional Centre of Excellence CBRN supported by the European Union, since December 2011, for the African countries of the Atlantic coast.

The objective of this regional centre is to share best practices, and to contribute to reducing the risk of illicit nuclear trafficking, at the regional level. Several projects on capacity building are being considered for implementation, after their approval by the EU and UNICRI.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

We remain confident that the political commitment generated during the Washington Summit, and renewed in Seoul, will give an impetus for enhancing our national infrastructure and capabilities, on the basis of the three pillars of nuclear security: nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, and response and mitigation; and we will strive to reinforce our international cooperation.

The participation of the Kingdom of Morocco to this Summit reflects its full and sincere commitment in its contribution to those international efforts, in accordance with the vision of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, calling for a reinforcement of multilateralism, to preserve a sustainable nuclear security and to strengthen the IAEA. It is our hope to see the Nuclear Security Summit evolving and becoming a future landmark institution, in Nuclear Security.

I thank you very much.

“National Measures and International Cooperation to Enhance Nuclear Security, including Future Commitments”

Mr. President

Excellencies,

The Kingdom of Morocco welcomes the holding of the 2nd Nuclear Security Summit, and thanks President Lee Myung Bak for convening this session on the very important topic devoted to “National Measures and International Cooperation to Enhance Nuclear Security, including Future Commitments”.

The 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit, marked an important step toward improving nuclear material security, and States committed to implementing the Summit’s Work Plan. Today’s meeting is yet a valuable opportunity to assess national measures undertaken since the Washington Summit, and to address the increasing need and importance of international cooperation, within the context of nuclear security.

In this setting, I would like to commend the efforts made and the constructive actions taken by the States since the previous Summit, in their implementation of the Work Plan, sharing the common purpose of advancing our goal to strengthen nuclear security regime.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

Since the Washington Summit, the Kingdom of Morocco has taken several actions aiming at developing the national Nuclear Security architecture, and endeavoured to upgrade its legal and institutional infrastructure, as well as to strengthen its national capacities, including human resources.

To this end, Morocco is in the final stage of adopting a new Draft Law on nuclear and Radiological safety and security, to regulate applications using nuclear or other radioactive materials. This Draft Law foresees the establishment of a new independent authority for nuclear safety and nuclear security. In this same context, Morocco is currently elaborating, in cooperation with the EU and the US, a new Draft Law, to develop an export and import control system of dual-use products.

Furthermore, the overall national and harmonized strategy that Morocco has developed, as part of its efforts, consists of important components among which are:

- Enhancing national capabilities in detecting illicit nuclear trafficking incidents.
- Implementing a coordinated response protocols and procedures to responding efficiently to nuclear security events.
- Reinforcing capacity building in nuclear security, in particular through the center of excellence, newly established, in Rabat, by organizing training events, for several Africa countries, and providing technical assistance and services supporting nuclear securities activities.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

The Trans-boundary nature of the terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, the existence of large quantities of nuclear weapons and materials, as well as radioactive substances, the development of illicit trafficking networks and the links between terrorist groups and organized crime networks, as highlighted by the Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) of the IAEA that has reported more than 2000

incidents, have given rise to legitimate serious concern, and has emphasised the need for further international cooperation.

The Kingdom of Morocco contributes to international and regional cooperation efforts based on the principle of the necessity of maintaining a balance between the inalienable right to develop and the peaceful use of nuclear energy for development purposes and the obligations of non-proliferation, transparency and responsibility in conformity to international legality. The participation of Morocco to the international efforts to combat terrorism is part of its contribution to maintaining a sustainable international peace and security in the world.

In this spirit, the Kingdom of Morocco believes that efforts to strengthen international nuclear security should not hamper international cooperation to develop and use peaceful nuclear energy for development in full respect of non-proliferation obligations, as well as safety and security requirements.

Following on this, Morocco considers that the international cooperation in nuclear security should aim at:

- Assisting countries in establishing adequate and sustainable nuclear security infrastructure, as well as in implementing international instruments and resolutions.
- Establishing mechanisms for capacity building, including regional centers.
- Promoting a coordinated international and regional response to the threat through information exchanges and experience sharing.

In this regard, and confident that seriously stepping up regional and international cooperation is essential to address effectively nuclear security challenges, the Kingdom of Morocco has been actively engaged in the international cooperation to enhance nuclear security at the national and regional levels, and to reinforce the international regime of nuclear security.

Indeed, as part of its cooperation with the USA, France and Spain, in the field of nuclear security, Morocco is committed to exchanging information as well as best practices, and reinforcing its bilateral cooperation.

To this end, Morocco, with the support of US Department of Energy (DOE), significantly enhanced its capabilities in detection and response to incidents involving radioactive materials, by organizing training events for first responders, as well as drills and exercises. Furthermore, in close cooperation with the United States, Morocco organized training events at the regional level to enhance awareness about nuclear security, and remains committed to cooperate closely in Nuclear Security.

In the same context of international collaboration, a cooperation in nuclear security and CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear) Risk Mitigation has been initiated in 2011 with the EU. Areas of cooperation have been identified and implementation means are being examined. This cooperation can be translated by the CBRN Center of Excellence, established in Morocco since December 2011, for African countries of the Atlantic façade, and supported by the EU.

Besides, with regard to the Moroccan-Spanish cooperation in the field of Nuclear Security, the two countries initiated collaboration, since 2011, bilaterally and under the GICNT, with the support of IAEA.

In the outreach field, Morocco, who co-chaired with France the sixth Article XIV Conference in September 2009 and coordinated with France the Article XIV process for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), from 2009 to 2011, organized in October 2010, a workshop for 25 African countries from 5 different sub-regions, to promote the CTBT.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

Morocco is confident that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) accumulated an important experience and possesses the required expertise and tools to play an important role in coordinating the international action in nuclear safety and security.

It is also Morocco's conviction that the IAEA plays a central role and has an essential responsibility in strengthening the international nuclear security framework, through developing international norms and assisting its Member States in establishing effective nuclear security infrastructure. The Agency also provides the international community with sets of instruments and tools capable of ensuring a high level of nuclear security.

In this setting, and within the framework of its cooperation with the IAEA, Morocco organizes at the national and regional levels, several training events, thanks to the National Training and Support Centre of Excellence in Nuclear Security, established last year, in Morocco, which benefits nearly 100 African trainees.

Mr. President

Excellencies,

I would like to reiterate the constant and full commitment of the Kingdom of Morocco to continuing the implementation of the Work Plan, to strengthening its global collaborative efforts through a more enhanced international cooperation, as well as to instilling determination to concretely contribute to achieving the Nuclear Security goals.

We shall endeavour for the promotion of the Nuclear Security Summit's main purpose, of keeping the world safe and peaceful, free from nuclear terrorism, and be at the level of the expectations and aspirations of present and future generations, in a World where security and safety prevail.

I thank you very much

2014 – Seúl

MARRUECOS

Salaheddine Mezouar, *Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores del Reino de Marruecos*

Mr. Chairman,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen

The delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco would like to extend its deepest thanks to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for hosting the proceedings of the third nuclear security summit and for sparing no effort to provide the most adequate and appropriate conditions for our gathering in The Hague, city of hope, peace and justice.

I would also like to pay a special tribute to President Barack Obama for his initiative to convene Nuclear Security Summit once every two years. This biannual summit has in fact paved the way for adopting a comprehensive action plan on issues related to nuclear security. It has become an important framework to address the multidimensional facets of nuclear security, in particular nuclear terrorism and the illegal trafficking of radioactive materials as genuine global threats, requiring global and concerted international action.

Mr. Chairman,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen

Our meeting today is another opportunity to assess member states' progress in terms of implementing the Washington Action Plan and Seoul communiqué as well as other relevant initiatives to undertake actions towards the enhancement of the nuclear security system.

In this context and consistent with its home-grown strategy to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and with the vision of His Majesty the King Mohamed VI for a multidimensional and proactive approach to address the root causes of Terrorism, Morocco continues to pursue the process of profound and substantial reforms particularly through levelling, adapting the cultural and religious institutions and promoting the culture of tolerance while working towards the achievement of a sustainable human and economic development.

Indeed, among the national home-grown actions undertaken by Morocco are:

1. Completely adhering to all relevant international conventions relating to nuclear safety and security, while taking practical and concrete measures to implement the Washington Summit Action Plan;

2. Strengthening the legal regulatory and institutional framework pertaining to nuclear security and safety, by adopting the law 12 -142 on May 16, 2013, as an appropriate framework dealing with the specific licensing, supervision, inspection, safety and security standards in the field of nuclear and radioactive materials;

3. Setting up an accurate control system pertaining to nuclear materials, as well as a national register for radioactive materials;
4. Keeping updated records of the list of national institutions using radioactive materials, and sharing them with the law enforcement authorities;
5. Strengthening the physical protection of installations using radioactive materials.

Mr. Chairman,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Kingdom of Morocco, as a founder member of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), is confident that supporting international initiatives for nuclear safety and security is an efficient means to strengthen the international nuclear security system.

In this regard, the Kingdom of Morocco will be pursuing its contribution to implement the GICNT Declaration of principles, adopted at its first plenary meeting held in Rabat on October 30th and 31st, 2006.

Eight years after the adoption of the GICNT declaration of principles and two years after the election of Morocco as chair of the " Response and Mitigation Working Group", Morocco and Spain conducted in April last year, in close cooperation with the IAEA, a joint exercise 'REMEX 13' to assess both countries capabilities to efficiently respond to a malevolent incident using radioactive materials. 'REMEX 13', which was a simulation of a criminal terrorist act using an explosive Radioactive Dispersive Device (RDD), commonly known as a dirty bomb, enabled both Morocco, Spain, the IAEA, as well as GICNT partner states to share information, develop best practices and draw lessons for improving emergency response mechanisms.

The exercise highlighted the paramount importance of bilateral, regional and international cooperation as well as the relevance of a coordinated action in the areas of preparedness and emergency response in the event of a nuclear and radiological incident.

Within this dynamic of strengthening the nuclear security system, the Kingdom of Morocco, in partnership with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), conducted, in Rabat, on 20th and 21st November 2013, a large scale International Conventional Exercise, ConveEx 2013, baptised "Bab Al Maghrib" (Gate of Morocco).

This exercise was based on a scenario of a terrorist attack involving a smuggled RDD from country X in the Sahelo-saharan region on sensitive targets in Morocco. The attack was perpetrated by a fictitious terrorist group called "the Black and White Fighters", known to operate in the Sahel region.

ConveEx-3 was an opportunity to:

- 1- Test national and other participating states as well as international organisations' communication and assistance coordination capabilities,
- 2- Share information and exchange best practices and expertise on nuclear and radiological crises management,
- 3- Contribute substantially to enhance the international security and safety architecture.

The success of “Bab Al Maghreb” was highlighted on the occasion of a high-level assessment meeting convened in Vienna, on 11 and 12 February 2014, with officials of the IAEA and representatives of relevant international organizations.

The lessons learned from ConvEx3 ‘Bab Al Maghrib’ will be presented by the IAEA at its upcoming board of governors meeting in Vienna in June 2014.

Mr. Chairperson,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Convinced of the importance of promoting nuclear security culture, Morocco hosted and organized, in cooperation with IAEA, during the period 2010– 2013 in the headquarters of the Maamoura Center of Excellence in Rabat, more than 25 training courses on nuclear safety and security. These training courses have involved nearly 1,500 trainees from African and MENA region countries. The most recent workshop was held in Marrakech in December 2013 and was attended by experts from the Francophone African Countries, with the aim of raising awareness on the importance of nuclear security issues.

In this vein, Morocco will spare no effort to strengthen regional and international cooperation for the promotion of nuclear security culture between and among all stakeholders.

Mr. Chairperson

Excellencies

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The participation of the Kingdom of Morocco in this Summit reflects, once again, its sincere commitment and adamant will to contribute to international efforts for ensuring nuclear safety and security. This commitment stems from the wise royal view of his Majesty King Mohammed VI, which highlights the paramount importance of maintaining balance between the right to develop and use nuclear energy for development purposes and the obligations of non proliferation and transparency as well as safety and security requirements.

I would like to conclude by underlining the importance of an overall evaluation of the progress so far achieved in the area of nuclear security and call upon all partner states and international organizations for a more concerted and coordinated international action to build on the momentum generated by NSS process’ dynamic and seek global assessment and novel venues towards the 2016 Washington fourth summit, while expressing the wish for a more peaceful and prosperous world.

I thank you.

2016 - Washington

EGIPTO

Sameh Shoukry, *Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de la República Árabe de Egipto*

Mr. President,

In line with our longstanding support of initiatives aimed at strengthening the international non-proliferation regime through collaborative and multilateral mechanisms, Egypt's participation in the 2010 Washington Summit on Nuclear Security came as a positive response to President Obama's initiative on dealing with the threats and dangers related to nuclear security. Egypt has also been keen to effectively take part in various following meetings to build on this initiative, including the Seoul 2012 and the Hague 2014 summits, as well as various preparatory meetings in-between those landmark conferences.

The convention of the Washington 2016 Summit is indeed a new milestone on our path to enhance national, regional and international cooperation frameworks in the field of nuclear security. Over the past six years, much thought and engagement, as well as many initiatives have been invested by the international community towards this end to enable states to uphold their responsibilities in consolidating the very culture of nuclear security. It is time for an honest appraisal of our collective efforts in this regard, guided by the shared objective of strengthening the non-proliferation regime, and, in-turn, enhancing international peace and stability.

Egypt has always emphasized its full support of international efforts to implement the results of the three previous summits, and in so doing our vision for the international community's collective cooperation in the field of nuclear security has always been guided by a number of key principles that I would like to once again re-iterate before you today:

First:

We believe that nuclear security issues are best dealt with within a comprehensive framework that provides for the implementation of nuclear security procedures on all nuclear materials without exception. This most certainly includes materials used for military purposes, and especially those used for the making of nuclear weapons.

Second:

Achieving real progress towards supporting nuclear security is closely connected to progress achieved towards nuclear disarmament. In conjuncture with the notable focus on issues related to nuclear security over the past few years, the international community is required to prioritize achieving a qualitative shift in its effort towards the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament. For within the current regional and international security environment, it is both dangerous and absurd to allow certain nuclear programs and facilities to remain outside the umbrella of the comprehensive safeguard system without effective international monitoring, verification, or access. This leads us to stress once again the fundamental importance Egypt attributes to the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East. Establishing the Zone is indeed a matter of utmost urgency that requires the consolidation of the international community's political will to fully implement respective NPT review conference decisions in this regard.

Third:

The inalienable right to benefit from the peaceful uses of nuclear power remains one of the three pillars of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The implementation of nuclear security procedures should in no way put conditions on, or limit the ability of states to exercise this right. Ultimately, nuclear security is a cooperative and not a restrictive objective

Fourth:

The ultimate responsibility for the implementation of nuclear security procedures lies with member states. Such implementation should remain voluntary and in conformity with the respective state's internal legislations, as well as with its international obligations.

Fifth:

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the most qualified international entity to take the leading role in the implementation of nuclear security procedures. The Agency's resources and accumulated scientific and practical experiences will be invaluable in providing needed technical support to member states in this context, should they so request.

Mr. President,

In light of the challenges Egypt faces in the energy sector, and given the challenges traditionally related to relying on conventional sources of energy, we have announced plans last November to build our first nuclear power station in the 'Al-Dabaa' region.

The Power station, which will be the core of a nuclear program that aims at embedding nuclear know-how for peaceful purposes, will include four nuclear reactors that have a capacity of 1200 Megawatts each, with an estimated total cost of ca. USD 10 Billion.

As part of our effort to secure the success of this major project, Egypt has put special emphasis on ensuring the highest degree of conformity with nuclear security and safety standards. In the field of nuclear security especially, Egypt has taken important steps to upgrade current legislative and institutional frameworks, including the promulgation of law 7 of 2010 and its executive regulations, upgrading material protection systems of our two existing research reactors and their facilities, intensifying capacity-building activities and training of our human resources in the field, enhancing international cooperation through the accession to the IAEA's International Network for Nuclear Security Education, and, not least, the finalization of a comprehensive national plan for nuclear security support, in collaboration with the IAEA. These steps represent a clear demonstration of the awareness by our national institutions of the fundamental significance of upholding their responsibilities related to nuclear security.

In conclusion, and as Egypt re-iterates its belief in the mutually supportive connection between an enhanced international non-proliferation regime and international peace and stability, we remain committed to working towards preserving the needed balance between the three pillars of that regime: Nuclear Disarmament, Non-proliferation, and the inalienable, unconditional and limitless right of states to benefit from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

MARRUECOS

Moulay Rachid, *Príncipe del Reino de Marruecos*

Mr. Chair,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

The Kingdom of Morocco expresses its thanks to the United States of America for hosting the fourth Nuclear Security Summit in Washington DC.

Today more than ever the potential use of nuclear arms or nuclear components has become a real threat to international peace and security. This threat is no longer theoretical or hypothetical, but is a reality.

There are many indications that point to the fact that terrorists have attempted or will attempt to acquire nuclear materials. Such a scenario is terrifying.

The use of radioactive materials to build even the toughest traditional nuclear bomb will have tragic human, economic, and environmental consequences.

The use of radioactive materials to build even tough nuclear traditional bomb will have human, economical and environmental tragic consequences.

Mr. Chair,

Six years after the first Washington Summit held in 2010, we meet today to assess the various common efforts made in the field of nuclear security, in accordance with the "Washington Action Plan" and all issued Summit communiqués.

The Kingdom of Morocco has taken several concrete measures to implement this action plan into its national strategy to combat terrorism, a strategy that is also in accordance with the guidelines of His Majesty the King Mohammed VI. These guidelines call for a proactive and multidimensional approach to combat terrorism and extremism through national measures that will contribute to strengthening of the international nuclear security arsenal.

At the national level, Morocco adopted the following national measures:

1. Strengthening the legal framework relating to nuclear safety and security through the adoption of law 142-12 on nuclear and radiological safety and security, on September 18th, 2014;

2. Submission on July 28th, 2015 to the UNSC committee established through Resolution 1540 of a national report. The report outlines the new approach that implements all of the provisions as called for by UNSC resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011);

3. Adhesion to all international conventions aimed at strengthening nuclear security and safety. Morocco ratified on October 18th, 2015, the Amendment of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM);

4. Set-up of « the Moroccan Agency for Safety and Security in Nuclear and Radiological Fields ».

As for the various diversified contributions that Morocco has made to strengthening the international nuclear security regime, the following actions were undertaken;

1. An exemplary cooperation between Morocco and Spain has allowed both countries to elaborate an action plan in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) to be endorsed during this Summit;

2. The “Gate to Africa” exercise was co-organized by the Kingdoms of Morocco and Spain to evaluate the capacity of both countries to cooperate jointly in a simulation response exercise. This exercise scenario involves a terrorist act during the transportation of radioactive materials from the port of Algeciras in southern Spain to the port of Tangier-Med in northern Morocco. The outcomes and recommendations of “Gate to Africa” will be shared and presented during this Summit and during the IAEA meeting;

3. Morocco has also elaborated, since its chairmanship of the GICNT working group on the response and mitigation in 2011, a document on “Fundamentals for establishing and maintaining a nuclear security response framework: A GICNT practice guide.” that was endorsed, by acclamation, during the political meeting of the GICNT, held in Helsinki (June 2015).

4. This document was based on the results of the Morocco-Spain joint exercise “Remex 2013” held in Madrid (April 2013) and the international exercise “Convex3” named “Bab al Maghrib,” organized in Rabat, in cooperation with the IAEA, on November 27th-28th, 2013;

5. The nuclear security center of excellence has collaborated with the IAEA and the US Department of Energy in Rabat to organize several training sessions for experts from across Africa and the Middle East, for the sake to promote the nuclear security culture.

Mr. Chair,

The contribution of the Kingdom of Morocco to the strengthening of the international nuclear security system reflects Morocco’s continued commitment to the international efforts undertaken in this regard in full alignment with the vision of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, and his continued call for the reinforcement of multilateral actions through a full respect of the right to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the provisions of non-proliferation regime.

NIGERIA

Muhammadu Buhari, *Presidente de la República Federal de Nigeria*

Mr. President,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank President Barack OBAMA and the United States of America for the invitation to the 4th Nuclear Security Summit holding in Washington DC, from 31 March to 1 April 2016. Let me further pay special tribute to you Mr. President for your pace setting initiative and drive that have brought this process to this level. Nuclear terrorism is one of the greatest threats to international security and preventing nuclear terrorism and all forms of terrorism around the globe is of concern to all of us.

As we begin the 4th Nuclear Security Summit, I wish to reaffirm Nigeria's commitment to the global fight against the threat of nuclear terrorism and other forms of terrorism in all their manifestations, and our support to multilateral efforts to advance a common approach and commitment to nuclear security at the highest level. Nigeria accords high priority to all global efforts towards ending the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, including nuclear weapons. To this end, Nigeria has since the last Summit in Seoul strengthened the legal framework for fighting terrorism through the adoption in 2013 of an amendment to its Terrorism (Prevention) Act, ensuring the implementation of more robust counter-terrorism measures in the country.

In this regard, Nigeria remains committed to continue demonstrating strong support for the global nuclear security architecture. Nigeria have ratified the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM/A); and the International Convention for the Suppressions of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT); and is engaged in a process, together with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), relating to the conversion of its miniature neutron source reactor (NIRR-1) from the use of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) to Low Enriched Uranium (LEU), keeping in mind that minimizing the use of HEU remains an important goal of the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS). Nigeria is committed to the completeness of that process as soon as technically feasible.

Since the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit, Nigeria have taken a number of steps necessary for strengthening nuclear security architecture by building up its nuclear and other radioactive material security. Nigeria have developed and commenced comprehensive review and updating of the existing nuclear security regulations as well as drafting of new ones to ensure the safety and security of nuclear materials and other radioactive sources.

The Nigerian Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials Regulations; Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources Regulations; System of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material; and the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Nuclear Facilities; are at various stages of completion of review and updating. With the changing nature of global and national threats, Nigeria in conjunction with relevant stakeholders is currently reviewing the Design Basis Threat (DBT) developed in 2012. This is aimed at guiding holders of nuclear and radiological materials on the appropriate physical protection systems to be put in place.

In the area of performance of Oversight, Nigeria undertakes regular security inspections of facilities to ensure that materials are secured. The inspections are regular and routine in nature and the inspectors are benefitting from requisite training. To this end, Nigeria has established a Nuclear Security Support Centre which is aimed at enhancing human capacity development in the area of nuclear

security. The Centre continues to actively interact with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other relevant international organizations to develop and undertake training programmes for stakeholder organizations in 2016 and beyond. The Centre is intended to serve Nigeria and sub-Saharan Africa.

At the same time, Nigeria has developed a programme for search and secure of orphan and legacy radioactive sources. The programme has been established with the ultimate aim of identifying, securing and recovering vulnerable orphan and legacy radioactive sources in the country and to ensure that they are secured to prevent unauthorized access by terrorists and criminals. The Search and Secure programme is a yearly exercise. The latest exercise was conducted in November/December 2015 in three geopolitical zones of Nigeria, and efforts are on-going to acquire more equipment and expertise to ensure efficiency and sustainability of the programme.

The survey of Depleted Uranium (DU) which commenced in 2011 is an on ongoing programme with the latest exercise conducted in November/December, 2015. Nigeria has compiled and submitted earlier reports to the IAEA. The programme is continuing and comprehensive reports will be forwarded to the IAEA accordingly. Nigeria conducts regular inspection of the 234 legacy sources at Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited to guarantee their security pending their transfer to a temporary Radioactive Waste Management Facility, prior to the efforts in a more definitive manner to repatriate them to their country of origin. At the same time, regular inspection is conducted on the disused radioactive sources located at the Temporary Waste Management Facility. Efforts are also being made for their final repatriation to their countries of origin.

Nigeria undertakes regular inspection of NIRR-1 and supports IAEA safeguard inspection of the facility. Nigeria conducts various training and retraining programmes for its Frontline Officers from the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria Customs Service, Nigeria Police Force, State Security Service, Nigeria Immigration Service, Federal Fire Service, Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria, Nigeria Ports Authority and the Defence Headquarters of the Nigerian Armed Forces. Frontline Officers are also nominated to attend IAEA organized training courses on Illicit trafficking/border monitoring, nuclear security, physical protection of nuclear and radiological facilities to make them respond to unauthorized acts involving nuclear and other radioactive materials.

Nigeria installed its first Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos in 2008 and put into operation in April 2009. The RPM was donated by the IAEA and meant to prevent accidental or undeclared import and export of radioactive sources as well as checking illicit trafficking of nuclear materials. Three more RPMs have since been procured and discussions are on-going with the manufacturer for the purpose of installing them at strategic ports of entry into the country. A specific airport is designated for import and export of radioactive materials. The Installation of the three portal monitors shall be completed before the end of 2016. Effort is being made to cover all points of entry into the Country. The NSSC shall give training of frontline officers a priority.

To enhance Nuclear Security, Nigeria has reinforced its cooperation with the IAEA; United States Department of State's Partnership for Nuclear Security (PNS); and the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS); to mention a few. Nigeria actively participated in the WINS professional Certification programmes.

Nigeria is collaborating with Oak Ridge National Laboratory of the United States of America to implement a Human Reliability Programme (HRP) for the Nigerian nuclear industry. A pilot HRP programme is being developed at the Centre for Energy Research and Training, ABU Zaria, and is being facilitated by the ORNL with support from Partnership for Nuclear Security (PNS). The programme is expected to be replicated at other high risk nuclear and radiological facilities in the country.

In addition, Nigeria has signed an agreement of cooperation with the United States Department of Energy (US-DOE) Office of Radiological Security (ORS). The objectives of this cooperation are: to

reduce and protect vulnerable nuclear and other radioactive material located at civilian sites; remove and dispose excess nuclear and other radiological materials; and protect nuclear and other radiological materials from theft or sabotage. The cooperation included Physical Security upgrades of some high risk radiological facilities. Nigeria intends to strengthen its partnerships with relevant international organizations to promote capacity building, particularly in the development of the Nigerian Nuclear Security Support Centre, Physical Security Upgrades and HRP Implementation.

Thank you very much.

SUDÁFRICA

Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Ministro de Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación de la República de Sudáfrica

On behalf of the Government and People of the Republic of South Africa, I wish to express my appreciation to President Obama for hosting the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit in Washington D.C. It is fitting that this Summit, which marks the end of the Nuclear Security Summit process in its present format, is again held in Washington, where the first Summit took place in 2010.

Looking back, I believe that we should be pleased with the high level of political commitment to nuclear security that has been established amongst the States participating in the Nuclear Security Summit process. Commencing in 2010, the various Summits have forged a common awareness of the importance of nuclear security and have strengthened the nuclear security architecture.

Regrettably, in the recent past the world has again witnessed acts of terrorism. Our own Continent has also been a regular target for terrorist attacks. It is clear that such incidents could occur anywhere in the world: in developing or developed countries, and in nuclear weapon or non-nuclear weapon States. Such incidents demonstrate the need to collaborate and work together, recognizing that no country is immune to acts of terrorism. Addressing the root causes of terrorism in all its manifestations should remain our key priority. At the same time, in the nuclear arena, we need to continue investing in nuclear security to enhance expertise to deter, detect and combat malicious acts in order to protect nuclear facilities, nuclear material and other radiological substances.

Nuclear security is a global concern requiring global solutions that involve all States. It therefore follows that the level of nuclear security can only be effectively raised through cooperation in fora where all States can contribute to shaping a truly international response. It is for this reason that South Africa has long advocated for a multilateral approach to promoting nuclear security which upholds the centrality of the United Nations system and respects the principles enshrined in its Charter. For South Africa, much of the value of the Nuclear Security Summit process has therefore been the political support generated for the work of existing multilateral bodies, notably that of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

South Africa believes that through a co-operative approach in the relevant multilateral organisations, we can effectively deal with nuclear security risks. We are therefore pleased that after this Summit, we will vest the issue of nuclear security mainly in the IAEA by infusing the gains of the NSS into the IAEA and bringing on board those countries that are currently not part of the NSS process. Although nuclear security remains a national responsibility, the IAEA has an essential role in facilitating and coordinating international cooperation and supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their nuclear security responsibilities.

South Africa remains committed to ensuring and maintaining effective nuclear security measures in respect of all nuclear and other radioactive material, including nuclear facilities in the country, in accordance with its national and international obligations. As South Africa is planning a future expansion to its nuclear programme, nuclear security remains a priority for us.

South Africa welcomes the progress that has been made since our first Summit in Washington D.C. followed by further Summits in Seoul and The Hague in 2012 and 2014. We are committed to the continuous enhancement of nuclear security control measures in accordance with the national threat assessment, as well as global threats, taking into consideration our international obligations. We remain committed to ensuring adherence to our international obligations and implementing nuclear se-

curity measures in accordance with our legislation. In this regard, South Africa is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and is in the process of ratifying the Amended Convention with the objective of enhancing its obligations related to nuclear security.

South Africa will continue to work together with the international community to enhance nuclear security. We have installed Radiation Portal Monitors at some facilities and currently we are working with the IAEA to enhance the detection capabilities at our Ports of Entry. In August 2014, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) of the United States of America audited one of our facilities with the objective of assessing security systems. I am pleased to say that the outcome was positive.

Following the FIFA World Cup in 2010 hosted by South Africa, the support we have received from the IAEA (including capacity building and detection equipment) has enabled the country to offer national training courses to law enforcement officials, including operators, to implement nuclear security measures at relevant events. South Africa has hosted and participated in numerous workshops with the objective of enhancing nuclear security at its nuclear installations.

We are continuing with our programme to recover, consolidate and return disused and orphan radioactive sources throughout Africa and some non-African countries. We are also in the process of finalising the establishment of a nuclear forensics capability. As South Africa recognises the need for a Nuclear Security Support Centre to coordinate nuclear security activities in the country, we are committed to establishing such a Centre to ensure sustainability of expertise in the nuclear security field.

Although the Summit process has done much to strengthen nuclear security, we should not forget that in order for the global nuclear security system to be truly effective, it needs to be comprehensive. Even if all civilian materials were fully secured to the highest standards, this would only cover an estimated 15% of the weapons-usable material around the world, leaving a critical gap in the architecture.

It is thus both legitimate and important to also address the issue of the remaining 85%, which is categorized as military materials that are not subject to any international security standards or oversight mechanisms. In this regard, it is important to note that the 2016 Communique reaffirms the commitment of leaders to the shared goals of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Enhanced nuclear security arrangements for nuclear material and facilities in civilian use and nuclear non-proliferation efforts alone will not eliminate the threat of nuclear terrorism. Progress towards the realization of our shared goal of a world without nuclear weapons can no longer be postponed. As long as high-risk nuclear material remain outside international oversight, the threat of nuclear terrorism will remain.

Nuclear energy not only provides for the expanded opportunity to generate power for our development, but we also derive benefit from its application in areas such as health, nutrition and agriculture. It is therefore appropriate that the 2016 Communique states that measures to strengthen nuclear security will not hamper the right of States to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

As we are meeting for the last time as participating States in the Nuclear Security Summit process, it is important that we share the outcome of this Summit with other International Atomic Energy Agency Member States, as well as with the Agency and other multilateral organisations. It is trusted that the International Conference on Nuclear Security scheduled to take place in December this year in Vienna, Austria, will serve us well in carrying forward the 2016 Summit's outcomes and deliverables.

I thank you.

CARI

CONSEJO ARGENTINO PARA LAS
RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES