



Universalisation of the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material & its Amendment:

Contribution of the Kingdom of Morocco

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- Why the amendment and its universalisation?
- What should further be done to reach universalisation?
- Nuclear Security in the Kingdom of Morocco and its contribution to national, regional & global nuclear security:
 - *International commitments.*
 - *Legal and Regulatory Framework.*
- Importance of International Cooperation in Physical Protection.
- Conclusion.

Why the amendment and its universalisation (1)?

- “Entry into force was a significant step towards **making the world more secure**. It will reduce the risk of nuclear material or facilities being subjected to malicious acts,” said IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano at the event. “However, there are still a **large number** of countries which are not parties to the Amendment. **Terrorists will target the weakest link in any chain. Universal adherence to the amended Convention is therefore essential.** I urge all States that have not yet done so to adhere to the CPPNM and the Amendment.”

Why the amendment and its universalisation ⁽²⁾?



- The amendment has significantly expanded on the original treaty by requiring parties to protect **all their nuclear material**, whether in domestic use or storage or in domestic or international transport, as well as their nuclear facilities used for peaceful purposes.

Why the amendment and its universalisation ⁽³⁾?

- The amendment **requires**, inter alia, **parties** to apply, insofar as is reasonable and practicable, a set of **fundamental security principles** that define the key elements of a state's **nuclear security regime**, such as establishing a competent & **independent regulatory authority** and setting up **licensing and inspection** systems to verify compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

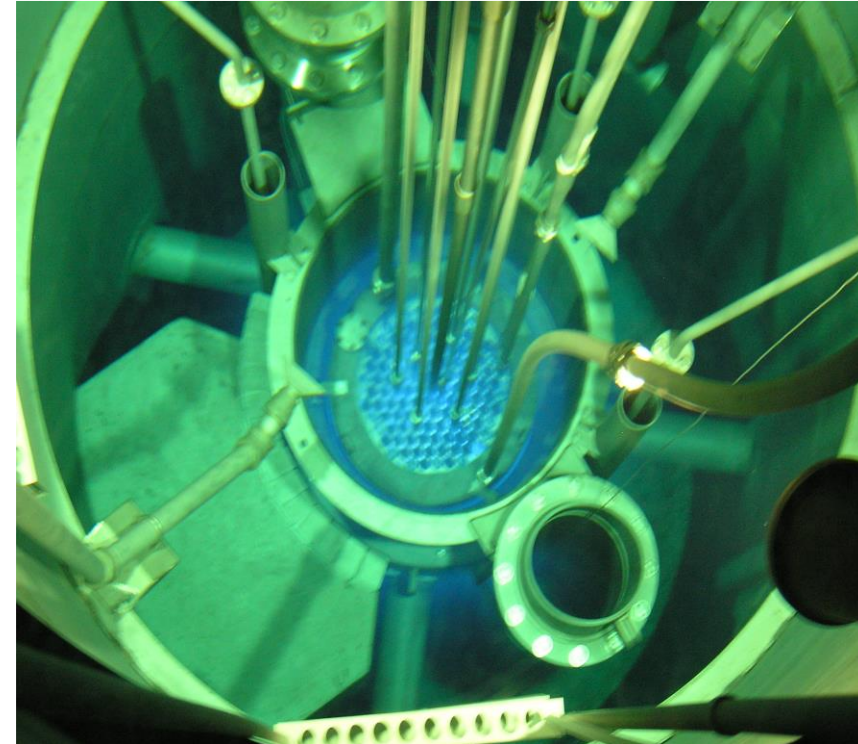
Why the amendment and its universalisation ⁽⁴⁾?



- Reports by the MSs to the IAEA's ITDB indicate that **nuclear material continues to go missing**. Also many nuclear facilities are still inadequately protected and sabotage thereof is a threat.
- The **threat is global** and the **response shall also be global**. Therefore **universalisation** and adequate implementation of the amendment is more than **justified**.

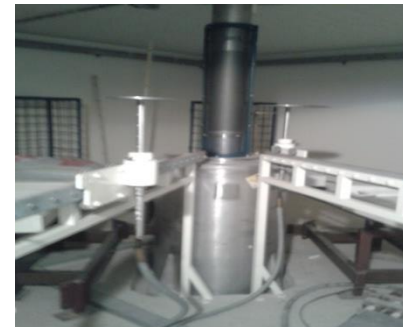
Use of nuclear material in the Kingdom of Morocco

- Nuclear Research Center of Mamora (CNESTEN):
 - 2 MW Research reactors
 - Radioactive waste treatment and interim storage facilities
 - Radioisotopes Production Labs



Use of other radioactive material

- Over **1200** radioactive sources used in **~100** facilities:
 - Medical applications
 - Gamma knife
 - Brachytherapy (HDR)
 - Industrial applications
 - Gamma radiography
 - Gauges
 - Agriculture (irradiator)
 - Research



Commitment to International legal instruments

Binding instruments

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (**ratified in 2002**);
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (**ratified in 2015**);
- The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, (**ratified in 2002**)
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (**ratified in 2010**);
- UNSCR 1540 & 1373...etc.; and
- Conventions on Early Notification and assistance (**ratified in 1993**);

Non binding instruments

- *Code of Conduct of the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources*
- Import and export guidance

Legal & Regulatory Framework (1)

- Law 142-12 sets provisions to establish:
 - A unique and **independent** regulatory authority ***Agence Marocaine de Sûreté et de Sécurité Nucléaires et Radiologiques (AMSSNuR)***, regulating safety, security and safeguards aspects;
- Law 02-02 on civil liability;
- Law 03-03 on criminalization of acts of terrorism; and
- Draft law on dual uses.

Legal & Regulatory Framework (2)



- Competent authorities are responsible for:
 - Establishing a Physical Protection System based on DBT and the graded approach;
- **AMSSNuR is responsible for :**
 - Preparing relevant regulations, criteria and guides;
 - Establishing and implementing a licensing and enforcement physical control system;
 - Establishing & maintaining an inventory of radioactive sources and NMAC system;
 - Searching and securing orphan sources;
 - Assisting competent authorities, inter alia in:
 - Establishing a response plan;
 - Responding to a security event

- A set of regulatory texts is being prepared:
 - Regulation on security of radioactive sources;
 - Regulation on Physical Protection on nuclear material and associated facilities;
 - Technical regulation on reliability and access control; and
 - Technical regulation on information and computer security.

International cooperation ⁽¹⁾



- The IAEA has done a lot to strengthen physical protection and nuclear security in accordance with GC Resolutions and relevant Nuclear Security Plans:
 - Nuclear Security Series and their implementation;
 - INSSP;
 - Peer Reviews (IPPAS and INSServ...etc.)
 - Capacity Building and Education and Training;
 - Knowledge networks; and
 - Risk reduction

International cooperation ⁽²⁾



The Kingdom of Morocco is a **key partner** in international cooperation:

- IAEA (Integrated National Nuclear Security Support Plan, NSGC, INSEN...etc.);
- Knowledge Networks (FNRBA, ANNuR , GNSSN)...etc.;
- EC, US, France, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Ghana, Senegal, Jordan, UAE...etc.;
- The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism;
- The Nuclear Security Summit;
- Regional regulatory workshop on nuclear security for high level senior regulators from 36 MSs in Africa (3-7 April 2017, Rabat).

International cooperation ⁽³⁾



A lot has been done, but a lot remains to be done :

- Establishing and implementing a Specific Action Plan for promoting Universalisation, as was done for the Amendment
- Promoting, within INSSP, specific actions to speed up universalisation.
- Strengthening national legal and regulatory frameworks, and increasing law enforcement cooperation to tackle illicit smuggling and other crimes;
- Promoting the adoption and implementation of IAEA relevant nuclear security guidance;
- Encouraging and expanding the use of peer reviews;

International cooperation ⁽⁴⁾

- Promoting conferences, technical meetings and networking to discuss ways to strengthen and continuously improve physical protection and nuclear security, and allow states to identify critical areas that would require specific actions.
- The IAEA Director General, as the Depositary of the CPPNM/A, will convene the Conference of States Parties that would **review the implementation of the CPPNM/A** and its adequacy as concerns the preamble, the whole of the operative part and the annexes in the light of the then prevailing situation. This will greatly contribute to the overall strengthening of global Nuclear Security and Physical Protection.

Summary ⁽¹⁾



- A lot has been done, but a lot remains to be done to promote the Amendment and its universalization.
- A Specific Action Plan should be established by the Secretariat of the IAEA and implemented, in cooperation with friends of the universalization.
- The Conference of States Parties in 2021 could consider ways to promote universalization of the Amendment.

Summary ⁽²⁾



- The Kingdom of Morocco has established an adequate basis to implement an effective and sustainable nuclear security regime and is ready and willing to share its experience with IAEA MSs, and in particular African MSs.
- AMSSNuR organized with the IAEA this year a regional workshop on nuclear security for High Level Regulators from 36 MSs, and is ready to host other events to promote the Amendment and its Universalization.

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Thank you for your attention!

You are kindly invited to the

Third International Regulators Conference on Nuclear Security

to be held in January 2019 in Morocco in cooperation with the IAEA, EC, US (NRC), Spain (Consejo) and others.