



NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

24 FEBRUARY 2014

Since the 2nd Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul 2012), the Kingdom of Morocco has undertaken the following actions, in line with its commitments, to implement the Action Plan adopted at the 1st Nuclear Security Summit (Washington 2010):

I- SUPPORT FOR THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Morocco chaired, in 2005, the 6th Committee of the UN General Assembly and played a significant role in facilitating the consensus for the adoption of the Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT). Morocco has been party to this important instrument, since February 23rd, 2010.
2. Morocco accepted the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) to which it is party since July 23rd, 2002. The ratification of this instrument is in its final phase after its adoption by the Council of Ministers.
3. Morocco has been party to the Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement, since March 5th, 2011 and continues to fully comply with the IAEA's inspection reports, and positively considers their recommendations.
4. Morocco regularly updates and submits its report to the UNSC resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent resolutions, pursuant to its obligations to implement the resolution 1540.

II- CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS AND IAEA ACTIVITIES IN STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY REGIME

Morocco hosted, organized and coordinated, with IAEA, several activities by adopting an integrated and global approach, aiming at strengthening the international nuclear security regime. The areas covered range from training, capacity-building, information-sharing to exercises on nuclear security (prevention, detection and response). Morocco has, also, built its notification, information exchange and assistance request System with IAEA, pursuant to the relevant dispositions of the "Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident" and "the Assistance in case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency".

1. Morocco continues to develop, in coordination with IAEA, its national Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP) in different fields (Legal and regulatory framework, prevention, detection, response and Human Resources Development).
2. Morocco hosted and co-organized a sub-regional workshop for French-speaking African countries (Marrakech, 10-12 December, 2013), aiming at sensitizing African participants to the importance of an integrated nuclear security support plan (INSSP).
3. Morocco continues, through such activities with national and foreign stakeholders, to promote the commendable tradition of 'House Gifts', and substantially contribute to strengthening the international nuclear safety and security regime through information-sharing, expertise exchange and best practices.
4. Morocco co-chaired with the United States of America, during the "International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts" (Vienna, 1-5 July 2013), the main session on "the International Cooperation and Assistance, and the Role of IAEA". Morocco submitted to this Conference a research paper



on the “Inter-linkages and Added Value of International Initiatives to the Enhancement of Nuclear Security: the Moroccan Experience”.

5. Morocco served as a member of the program committee and Rapporteur of the International Conference on “the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources: Maintaining the Continuous Global Control of Sources throughout their Life Cycle” (Abu-Dhabi-UAE, October 2013).

III- SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES ON NUCLEAR SECURITY

As a founding member of the Global Initiative for Combating Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), Morocco continues to implement its statement of principles and terms of reference as amended at the 6th GICNT Plenary Meeting (Abu-Dhabi-UAE, June 2010).

1. Morocco has chaired, since GICNT 7th plenary meeting (Deajon, June 2011), the Response and Mitigation Working Group (RMWG). In this regard, Morocco hosted the Mid-year Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting (Marrakech, February 2012). This meeting, which formally established the 3rd IAG Working Group on “Response and Mitigation”, outlined the road map, with concrete benchmarks, for developing opportunities and undertaking practical activities and producing best practices and guidance documents for the three GICNT/IAG working groups: Nuclear Detection (Netherlands), Nuclear Forensics (Australia) and Response and Mitigation (Morocco).
2. Morocco presented, for consideration, during the GICNT/IAG Meeting (Madrid, February 2013) the draft RMWG “Response and Mitigation Framework Document-RMFD-”, regarding the establishment of a robust capability for the emergency response to radiological/nuclear terrorist act. The IAG Meeting was an opportunity to review specific accomplishments, and activities carried by the Group, over the past two years, since Marrakech IAG Meeting.
3. Morocco’s mandate, as chair of the RMWG, was extended to 2015 by the 8th GICNT Plenary Meeting (Mexico, May 2013), until the up-coming 9th GICNT Plenary Meeting (Helsinki, June 2015), where Morocco will submit the final draft of RMFD Document for endorsement.
4. Morocco participated, in its capacity as the RMWG Chair, in the workshop pertaining to the Exercise ‘Tiger Reef’, (Kuala Lumpur, February 4-7, 2014), which was aimed at addressing the overlapping concerns of the two GICNT/IAG Working Groups (NFWG and RMWG). This exercise was an opportunity for Morocco to support the exercise facilitation and present the workshop’s conclusions with regard to response and mitigation.
5. The GICNT co-chairs (United States and Russia), Morocco, the Netherlands and Australia, will submit a Joint Statement, as a ‘gift basket’, to the 3rd NSS (The Hague, March 2014) laying out the GICNT community’s contribution to the enhancement of Nuclear Security architecture.

IV- STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS FOR COMBATING NUCLEAR OR RADIOLOGICAL ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

1. The Council of Government adopted, on May 16th, 2013, the “142-12” Law, which will establish the legal framework for licensing, supervision and inspection of nuclear and radiological facilities and activities. This Law has been submitted to the Parliament for adoption.
2. Morocco is in the process of finalizing, in cooperation with the EU and US DoE, a new draft law to develop an export and import control system of dual-use products.
3. Morocco relevant authorities continue to update the national register of radioactive sources, as well as the nuclear materials accountability system.
4. Morocco hosts a regional CBRN Secretariat for the African Atlantic Façade Countries in Rabat, and coordinates, closely with the EU, within the framework of tripartite/triangular cooperation, the implementation of several CBRN projects, namely on capacity-building for the African Atlantic Façade Countries.
5. Morocco is currently conducting consultations among the national task force members, including representatives from Ministerial Departments, public institutions, research centers and academia, to elaborate a national CBRN Work Plan to be shared with the African Atlantic Façade Countries. The objective is to set the agenda for future action in terms of CBRN risk reduction.

V- PROMOTION OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY CULTURE

1. Morocco has initiated in 2013, with the support of DOS/PNS, a Human and Reliability Program to enhance the safety and security of activities in Maamoura Nuclear Research Center.
2. Morocco continues to organize and host, at the premises of the National Nuclear Security Support Center (NSSC), training activities on nuclear security to disseminate information and promote international standards in nuclear security for African and MENA region countries' representatives.
3. Morocco conducted, during the period of 2010 to 2013, 25 training programs for almost 1500 national and foreign participants in partnership with IAEA and US DoE. The National Centre for Nuclear Energy, Sciences and Techniques (CNESTEN) coordinated the organization of these activities.

VI- REINFORCEMENT OF BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Morocco continues to actively engage in international cooperation to enhance nuclear security at the bilateral, regional and international levels. In this regard, Morocco has taken, inter alia, the following actions:

1. The establishment of an adequate and sustainable nuclear security infrastructure and the implementation of international instruments on nuclear security and safety.
2. The promotion of regional and international coordinated response to nuclear/radiological threats through information-sharing and experience exchange.
3. The strengthening of the physical protection, with the US-DoE's support, of the nuclear materials used in CNESTEN's 2MW research reactor and the security of the facilities using radioactive sources for various purposes (radioisotope production, radiotherapy, Gamma radiography, collect, conditioning and interim storage of used radioactive sources).
4. The adoption of a comprehensive Joint Action Plan (Morocco-Spain-IAEA) aiming at strengthening bilateral cooperation in nuclear security framework (Madrid, May 2012). A joint meeting is scheduled in 2014 to assess the Joint Action Plan's implementation.
5. The organization with Spain, of a Joint Exercise "REMEX-2013" (Madrid, April 2013) on Response and Mitigation. This exercise aimed at testing national capabilities of both countries and assessing their bilateral cooperation on response and mitigation to simultaneous terrorist attacks involving radioactive materials.
6. The participation of Morocco in "CURIEX 2013", organized by Spain (Caceres, 5-7 November 2013), at the Almaraz Nuclear Power Plant, with a forward medical base equipped and a decontamination line of 19 people and three vehicles. The 'CURIEX 2013' aimed at testing the various measures in place to protect the population and coordinate the emergency plans and operational teams that would need to be activated in a real situation.
7. The co-organization by Morocco and IAEA, (Rabat, November 20-21, 2013) of the International Exercise "ConvEx3" (Bab Al-Maghrib), with the participation of 58 States and 10 International Organizations. This Exercise was based on a scenario of a terrorist attack involving a smuggled RDD (Radiological Dispersal Device) from country X of the Sahelo-Saharan region on sensitive targets in Tangier Med Port and Jamaa Al Fna square in Marrakech. "Bab Al-Maghrib" was the first exercise of its kind with double dimension (security and safety), aiming at testing Member States' and relevant international organizations' communication and response capabilities to malevolent acts, and coordinating international assistance through relevant channels.
8. The submission by Morocco of "Convex-3" evaluation exercise report highlighting its findings, recommendations and lessons learned which were presented during the Exercise Evaluation Meeting (Vienna, 10-13 February 2014). During this meeting, which brought together representatives from the United States of America, Norway and relevant International Organizations, it was agreed that the IAEA will present "Bab Al-Maghrib" Exercise evaluation report to the up-coming Board of Governors Meeting (Vienna, June 2014).