

# COLOMBIA

## 1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

While Colombia does not have a nuclear power program, it is nevertheless included as one of the 44 States listed in Annex II of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), whose ratification is required for that Treaty to enter-into-force.

Power Reactors- 0

Research Reactors

Operational: 1

Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rpdb/>

## 2. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Centers

UPME: Colombia Planning Unit of Ministry of Energy

INEA: Colombia Nuclear Research Center

[http://www.dis.anl.gov/CEEESA/about\\_sponsors.html](http://www.dis.anl.gov/CEEESA/about_sponsors.html)

Nuclear Cooperation

Colombia is a member of the Regional Cooperative Agreements for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America.

IAEA: Colombia also participates in the IAEA technical cooperation program, receiving training and security for its research reactor. [http://www.nti.org/e\\_research/official\\_docs/labs/LAUR03-6%202.pdf](http://www.nti.org/e_research/official_docs/labs/LAUR03-6%202.pdf)

US: The US contributes much support and maintenance of Colombia's research reactor through its Department of Energy.

## 3. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

Antarctic Treaty, 31 January 1989

APM Convention, 6 September 2000

Biological Weapons Convention, 19 December 1983

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 6 March 2000

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, not ratified

Chemical Weapons Convention, 5 April 2000

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 8 April 1986

Outer Space Treaty, not ratified

Sea Bed Treaty, not ratified

Treaty of Tlatelolco, 4 August 1972

Colombia signed the IAEA Additional Protocol 25 November 2004 but has not yet ratified.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct on Ballistic Missile Proliferation

#### 4. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

*CTBT*: “The disarmament agenda also implies a prompt entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty -CTBT. My country signed the CTBT in 1996 as a result of its conviction that a total nuclear test ban is indispensable for international peace and security. Colombia is a non-nuclear country without any intention or reason to change that situation. On the contrary, we firmly believe in the non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons and in the peaceful use of nuclear science and technology. The inclusion of Colombia in Annex II of the Treaty as a country which ratification is needed to its entry-into-force gives us an additional responsibility. Our commitment with the CTBT is reflected in our national government will to ratify it as soon as possible. Our Congress has already issued the law that approves the treaty and it is now under our constitutional control.”

*Nuclear disarmament*: “My delegation wishes to underline that there is still a lot to be done in the field of nuclear disarmament. The danger of a nuclear war still exists, as well as the possibility of a total destruction. Furthermore... the doctrines that seek to justify the use of nuclear weapons also persist, as well as the qualitative development of these weapons. Although we recognize that the reduction in the number of nuclear weapons is a step in the right direction, a more resolved action is required on the part of the states that possess these weapons to establish a program for its total elimination.”

*Universality*: “We are convinced of the necessity to guarantee (the) preservation (of the NPT), its strengthening and its universality. In this context, we are convinced that it is through a successful review process that the Treaty keeps its validity.”

All statements are by Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso to the Second Preparatory Committee of the 2005 NPT Review Conference, 8 April 2002.  
<http://www.basicint.org/nuclear/NPT/2002prepcom/colombia.htm>