

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 (IAN-R1)

Planned: 0

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

2. Fissile Material Holdings

Highly Enriched Uranium: 0 tons (end of 2003)

Supplier- US

http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/end2003/civil_heu_watch2005.pdf

3. 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

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

US: The US contributes support and maintenance to Colombia's research reactor through its Department of Energy. The U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement builds on the agency's efforts to strengthen the environment in Colombia, for investment in the nation's energy resources. These incentives are consistent with the goals of the United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), which concluded in February to increase bilateral trade. In 2006, the USTDA support for Colombian energy projects, totals \$2.05 million. <http://bogota.usembassy.gov/wwwspc114e.shtml>

4. 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

Chemical Weapons Convention, 5 April 2000

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, signed but not ratified

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 28 March 2003

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 8 April 1986

Outer Space Treaty, signed but not ratified
Seabed Treaty, signed but not ratified
Treaty of Tlatelolco, 4 August 1972
Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, 1997
http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/liability_status.pdf

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

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament
Hague Code of Conduct on Ballistic Missile Proliferation

5. Positions Taken in International Fora on Various Issues of Nuclear Disarmament

Disarmament: “In accordance with the need to achieve general and complete disarmament, which Colombia promotes as a state policy, my country has subscribed all international instruments on weapons of mass destruction. In that category, nuclear weapons still remain as the most destructive ones, and for that reason nuclear disarmament is one of the top priorities of in Colombia’s foreign policy.” - **Statement by Ambassador Claudia Blum de Barberi to the First Committee of the 61st Session of the General Assembly, 3rd October 2006.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com06/statements/Colombiaoct3.pdf>