

POSITION PAPER

COUNTRY: Cuba

COMMITTEE: Annual General Conferences of IAEA

TOPIC: Technology infrastructure for prevention, detection
And responses regarding nuclear security

DELEGATE NAME: Özge Hidiroğlu



Introduction:

Since 2009, within the framework of the Integrated Plan to support Cuba's Nuclear Physical Security, the General Customs of the Republic of Cuba (GCR) has been developing a nuclear physical security detection architecture at the border, in conjunction with national agencies and multilateral organizations such as the International Nuclear Energy Agency (IAEA) and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Cuba's role in IAEA:

Cuba has participated actively as lead partner in design and implementation of the two regional technical cooperation projects conducted over the last six years by the International Atomic Energy Agency to address cardiovascular diseases in Latin American and Caribbean member states. Cuba has made significant efforts in nuclear accounting, control and security.

Cuba is included among the countries that do not have undeclared nuclear and radioactive material and among those in which all declared material is used in peaceful activities, in strict compliance with the standards established by the IAEA.

The country has a solid system of regulation and control of nuclear and radioactive materials and has created an inter-institutional infrastructure that consolidates nuclear security throughout the national territory.

The national legislation in force guarantees the strictly peaceful use of nuclear energy, as well as of the equipment and technologies associated with it, and is in line with the nuclear conventions and treaties to which our country is a party.

Nuclear weapons :

Cuba does not possess nuclear weapons, and is not known to be pursuing them. In 2002, Havana acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), ratified the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and deposited an Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Conclusion:

In spite of these affectations, Cuba will continue to allocate important human and material resources to guarantee the safe handling of nuclear materials; and with its proven vocation of solidarity and support for multilateralism, it will continue to share its experiences in this field with other countries in need.