

The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT): core provisions, benefits of adherence and UNODC's related assistance

PGA Parliamentary Workshop on Nuclear and Radiological Security

18 March 2024

Kathmandu, Nepal

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UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Nepal's stance on nuclear issues

National statement, IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security (ICONS) (2020)

*“Even though Nepal uses nuclear technology in a limited way for the purpose of **medical, agriculture, livestock and disaster management**, we recognized the great importance of nuclear related international conventions and treaties from the very beginning. [...] We are committed not only to respect but also to adhere to the fundamental tenets of such treaties and conventions. Such commitments shall serve the basis of international common efforts to strengthen cooperation, as well as to **build a safe, secure and peaceful world through effective nuclear security of all nuclear and other radioactive materials and facilities**. [...] Though Nepal has **limited application of nuclear technology** that started just in a recent past, our parliament is already discussing a **draft nuclear bill**. The objective of the bill is to enhance the overall national welfare through **peaceful use of nuclear applications** undertaking its research and development for the economic and social prosperity of the country. The issues of nuclear security are always at the core of such exercises”*

Nepal's stance on nuclear issues

Country statement, IAEA General Conference (GC) (2021)

“Nepal has always been committed to the peaceful uses of nuclear technology [...]. Nepal believes that nuclear science and technology should be used only for peaceful purposes [...]. Nepal also promulgated a law governing the Utilization and Regulation of Radioactive Materials in 2020.”

Country statement, IAEA GC (2022)

*“More recently we have also adopted Radioactive materials (use and regulation) Act, 2020 and Radioactive materials (use and regulation) Rules, 2022 [...]. Nepal is working on establishing, in its own capacity, an efficient and effective Regulatory Body [...]. The Country Programme Framework to be signed today will focus on technical cooperation in such areas as legal framework, radiation safety and **nuclear security**, food and agriculture, health and nutrition, water and the environment, energy and industry, and nuclear knowledge development and management.”*

Nepal's stance on nuclear issues

Country statement, IAEA GC (2023):

*“In line with the objectives of the IAEA, Nepal adopted long back **National Nuclear Policy, 2007, which aims at regulating, controlling, and monitoring the use of nuclear energy as per IAEA guidelines; enhancing overall national welfare through the peaceful use of nuclear science; and taking sufficient safety measures for the development and use of nuclear energy by enhancing public awareness about benefits and consequences of it.**”*

Nepal's preliminary report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (2006)

*“While we are willing to work with fellow member countries in supporting the United Nations in the fight against terrorism, **we look forward to the early entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.** [...] Nepal has already become party to the following anti-terrorism conventions, and is considering joining the remaining ones as soon as possible [...].”*

Participation in UNODC Global Workshop on the Universalization of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment (2018)

Adoption and entry into force

- Ad hoc committee established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210 (17 Dec 1996)
- Adopted in 2005
- Entered into force in 2007
- 124 States parties as of March 2024
- Depositary: UN Secretary-General



International legal framework against terrorism

- ICSANT is one of 19 international legal instruments against terrorism
- Similar structure to other counter-terrorism treaties:
 - ✓ Criminalization
 - ✓ Jurisdiction
 - ✓ Principle 'extradite or prosecute'
 - ✓ International cooperation



- 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
- 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
- 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation
- 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents
- 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages
- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation
- 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
- 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection
- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
- 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM
- 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
- 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf
- 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation
- 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
- 2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft

ICSANT's scope of application

Article 3: **transnational character** of the offence

Article 4: exclusions from ICSANT's scope of application

- **Activities of armed forces** during an armed conflict → international humanitarian law
- Activities undertaken by military forces in the exercise of their official duties → other rules of international law
- Use/threat of **use of nuclear weapons by States** → nuclear non-proliferation regime

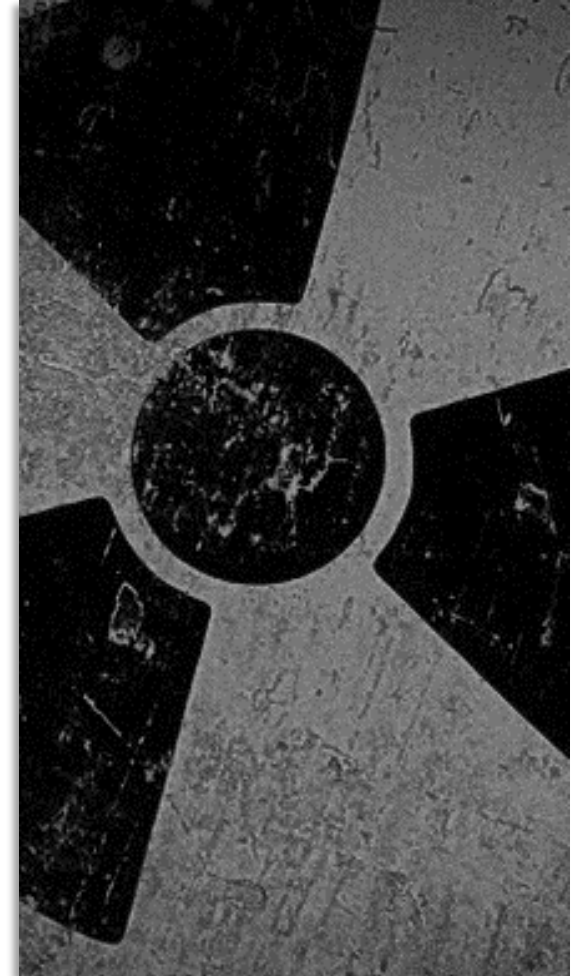
ICSANT applies only to acts by
non-State actors

Definitions

Article 1: definitions of key terms

‘Radioactive material’: nuclear material and other radioactive substances which contain nuclides which undergo spontaneous disintegration (a process accompanied by emission of one or more types of ionizing radiation, such as alpha-, beta-, neutron particles and gamma rays) and which may, owing to their radiological or fissile properties, cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial damage to property or to the environment.

‘Nuclear material’: plutonium, except that with isotopic concentration exceeding 80 per cent in plutonium-238; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotope 235 or 233; uranium containing the mixture of isotopes as occurring in nature other than in the form of ore or ore residue; or any material containing one or more of the foregoing [...].



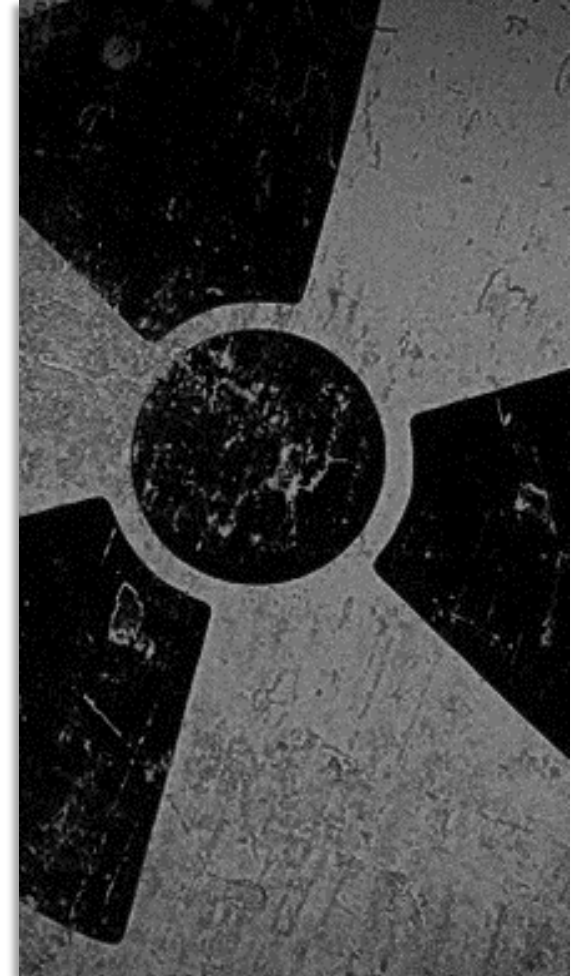
Definitions

'Nuclear facility':

- (a) Any nuclear reactor, including reactors installed on vessels, vehicles, aircraft or space objects for use as an energy source in order to propel such vessels, vehicles, aircraft or space objects or for any other purpose;
- (b) Any plant or conveyance being used for the production, storage, processing or transport of radioactive material.

'Device':

- (a) Any nuclear explosive device; or
- (b) Any radioactive material dispersal or radiation-emitting device which may, owing to its radiological properties, cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial damage to property or to the environment.



Criminalization



Article 2: Offences involving radioactive material, radioactive device, nuclear facilities

- Possession
- Use / damage
- Threat
- Demand
- Attempt
- Participation as accomplice
- Organization/direction of others
- Contribution in any other way

ICSANT requires a special intent for an act to be criminalized

Offences

1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally:
 - (a) **Possesses** radioactive material or makes or possesses a device:
 - (i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or
 - (ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment;

Offences

- (b) **Uses** in any way radioactive material or a device, or uses or **damages** a nuclear facility in a manner which releases or risks the release of radioactive material:
- (i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or
 - (ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment; or
 - (iii) With the intent to compel a natural or legal person, an international organization or a State to do or refrain from doing an act.

Offences

2. Any person also commits an offence if that person:

(a) Threatens, under circumstances which indicate the credibility of the threat, to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 (b) of the present article; or

(b) Demands unlawfully and intentionally radioactive material, a device or a nuclear facility by threat, under circumstances which indicate the credibility of the threat, or by use of force.

3. Any person also commits an offence if that person **attempts** to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article.

Offences

4. Any person also commits an offence if that person:

(a) **Participates as an accomplice** in an offence as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article;
or

(b) **Organizes or directs others** to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article; or

(c) In any other way **contributes** to the commission of one or more offences as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article by a group of persons acting with a common purpose; such contribution shall be intentional and either be made with the aim of furthering the general criminal activity or purpose of the group or be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the offence or offences concerned.

Jurisdiction

- **Article 9:** States parties to establish jurisdiction over Convention offences
- Extradite or prosecute (no safe haven)

Mandatory jurisdiction:

- (a) The offence is committed **in the territory** of that State; or
- (b) The offence is committed **on board a vessel** flying the flag of that State **or an aircraft** which is registered under the laws of that State at the time the offence is committed; or
- (c) The offence is committed **by a national** of that State.

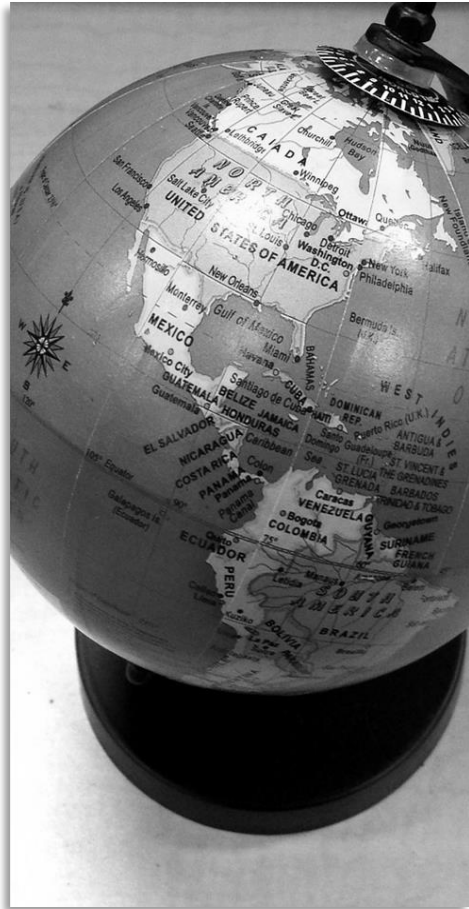


Jurisdiction

Optional jurisdiction:

- (a) The offence is committed **against a national** of that State; or
- (b) The offence is committed **against a State or government facility** of that State **abroad**, including an embassy or other diplomatic or consular premises of that State; or
- (c) The offence is committed **by a stateless person** who has his or her **habitual residence** in the territory of that State; or
- (d) The offence is committed in an attempt **to compel** that State to do or abstain from doing any act;
or
- (e) The offence is committed **on board an aircraft** which is **operated by the Government** of that State.

International cooperation



- ✓ Information exchange
- ✓ Extradition
- ✓ Mutual legal assistance
- ✓ Competent authorities / liaison points
- ✓ Preventive measures
- ✓ Post-crisis situations

Information exchange

Article 7.4:

*"States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their **competent authorities and liaison points** responsible for sending and receiving the information referred to in the present article. [UNODC in charge of this function as of 3 Oct 2022]*

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate such information regarding competent authorities and liaison points to all States Parties and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Such authorities and liaison points must be accessible on a continuous basis."



Extradition

Article 11: extradite or prosecute

Article 13:



- Offences to be considered **extraditable** offences in all existing / future extradition treaties among States parties
- **Modification** of provisions incompatible with the Convention
- Convention may be used as the **legal basis for extradition**

Mutual legal assistance

Article 14:

*"States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of **assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings** brought in respect of the offences set forth in Article 2, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings."*



Preventive measures and post-crisis situations

✓ Measures to **prevent** or **counter** the preparation of offences



✓ **Exchange of information** among States parties and with relevant international organizations to detect, prevent, suppress and investigate the offences



✓ **Protection** and **safety** of radioactive material/devices, modalities of **storage and return** of the material seized following the perpetration of an offence



Benefits of joining ICSANT

Complementary to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its 2005 Amendment (A/CPPNM)

- Mutually reinforcing
- Complementary provisions (references to CPPNM and IAEA)
- Larger scope of application of ICSANT
 - Covers all radioactive material (not only nuclear material) – almost all countries have radioactive sources
 - Military and peaceful purposes
 - Broader definition of ‘nuclear facility’

Benefits of joining ICSANT

Facilitates international cooperation in criminal matters

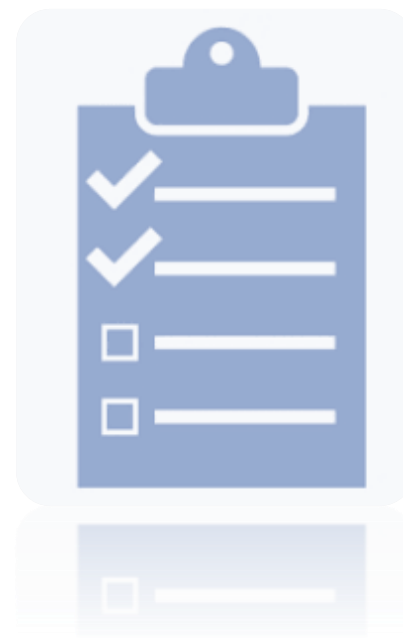
- Provisions on extradition, mutual legal assistance, information exchange
- Transnational nature of the threat



Benefits of joining ICSANT

Provides a common baseline for legal frameworks in nuclear security

- Common definitions and minimum standards
- At the discretion of States Parties to go beyond (e.g. acts to be criminalized)



Benefits of joining ICSANT

Reduces risk of impunity

- Criminalization and jurisdiction provisions: no safe haven
- Deterrent effect
- Strengthens national, regional and global security



Benefits of joining ICSANT

May contribute to States' compliance with UNSC resolutions

- Incorporation of ICSANT's criminalization requirements into national legislation as a way to fulfil UNSCR obligations



United Nations Security Council resolutions

UNSCR 1373 (2001) on Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

OP 2: “...all States ... shall **deny safe haven** to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens; [...] ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is **brought to justice** and ensure that [...] such terrorist acts are established as **serious criminal offences** in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts [...].”

United Nations Security Council resolutions

UNSCR 1540 (2004) on Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors

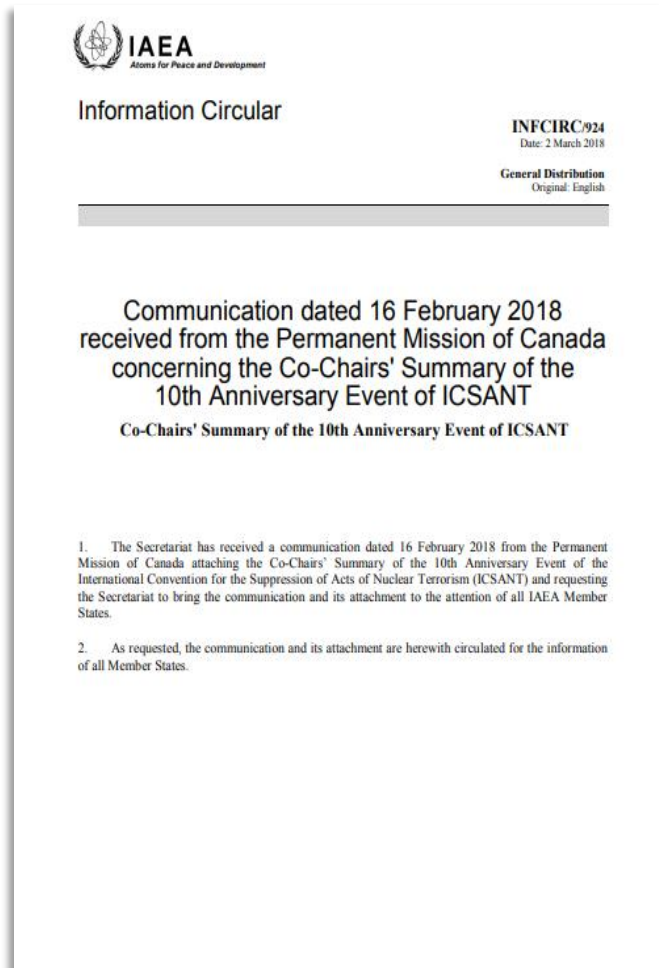
OP1: “...all States shall **refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors** that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.”

OP 2: “...all States ... shall **adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws** which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them.”

Summary of benefits of adherence

- ✓ Complementary to other legal instruments
- ✓ Larger scope of application
- ✓ Facilitates international cooperation
- ✓ Establishes common definitions and minimum standards in the field of nuclear security
- ✓ Contributes to reducing risk of impunity
- ✓ Deterrent effect
- ✓ May contribute to States' compliance with obligations deriving from relevant UNSC resolutions

INFCIRC/924



- 10th anniversary of ICSANT
- Event Co-Chaired by Canada and UNODC (Vienna, 5 Dec 2017)
- 100 delegates, 47 countries
- Sharing of information on national models for implementation, challenges and lessons learned, synergies and differences *vis-à-vis* CPPNM and CPPNM/A, efforts towards universalization
- Key findings in IAEA INFCIRC/924

INFCIRC/924

*"In light of the persistent and evolving worldwide threat of nuclear terrorism, mutually reinforcing national and international initiatives have been major priorities in the effort to enhance global nuclear security, given its trans-border nature. One such area of work includes **strengthening legal frameworks that underpin and sustain a nation's nuclear security architecture.**"*

15th Anniversary of ICSANT's entry into force



High-level event, Vienna, 12 Dec 2022

100+ participants from MS



“I am convinced that by joining forces around our common legal framework, we can more effectively prevent, and combat nuclear terrorism.”

Ghada Waly
Executive Director
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

How to join ICSANT?

INFCIRC/924 – Note from the UN Office of Legal Affairs on procedures for adherence to ICSANT

A note on procedures for ratification of ICSANT from the UN Office of Legal Affairs

As of the date of this meeting, December 5, 2017, ICSANT has 115 signatories and 112 Parties. The UN Secretary-General is the depositary of ICSANT, along with more than 560 multilateral treaties concluded in the framework of the UN. The Treaty Section of the UN Office of Legal Affairs, located in New York, is the sole office that discharges the depositary functions of the Secretary-General. This means that any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must be sent to the Treaty Section (or the UN Legal Counsel or the Secretary-General himself) for its deposit with the Secretary-General. No other office may accept such instruments in deposit on behalf of the Secretary-General. The date of deposit, which will determine the entry into force of the Convention for the State, is the date of receipt by the Treaty Section (or the Legal Counsel or the Secretary-General). The Treaty Section website (<https://treaties.un.org>) also contains more general information on all the depositary functions of the Secretary-General.

As per the law of treaties, instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must be signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs, and must include the following: (a) the title, date and place of conclusion of the treaty concerned; (b) the full name and title of the signatory; (c) an unambiguous expression of the intent of the Government, on behalf of the State, to consider itself bound by the treaty and to undertake faithfully to observe and implement its provisions; (d) the date and place where the instrument was issued; and (e) the signature.

Model instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession may be found on the Treaty Section's website at:
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Resource.aspx?path=Publication/ModelInstruments/Page1_en.xml

Information concerning the status of the Convention, including the list of Parties, texts of declarations, reservations and objections, as well as the electronic certified true copy of the Convention, also may be found on the website of the UN Office of Legal Affairs, Treaty Section, at:
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-15&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=en

How to join ICSANT?

- Instrument of **ratification, acceptance, approval** or **accession** deposited with the UNSG
- **Signed** by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Contain the following **information**:
 - ✓ Full title, date and place of conclusion of the treaty in question
 - ✓ Full name and title of the signatory
 - ✓ Date of signature
 - ✓ Unambiguous expression of the intent of the Government to consider itself bound by the convention and to undertake faithfully to observe and implement its provisions
 - ✓ Date and place where the instrument was issued
 - ✓ Signature

How to join ICSANT?

- **Instrument sent** to the Treaty Section of the UN Office of Legal Affairs, or to the UN Legal Counsel, or directly to the UN Secretary-General
- **Model instruments** available on the Treaty section's website (<https://treaties.un.org>)



*“The risk of nuclear and other radioactive material falling into the wrong hands and being used for terrorist or other criminal purposes is one of the greatest challenges of our time. All States need to establish **robust and sustainable legal frameworks** to counter this threat.”*

*“For nearly two decades, UNODC has been at the forefront of efforts to **promote universalization and effective implementation of the counter-terrorism international legal instruments, including ICSANT**. We stand ready to continue to provide tailor-made technical and legal assistance towards these aims.”*



Ghada Waly
Executive Director
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC's mandate to counter nuclear and radiological terrorism

UN General Assembly A/RES/78/226 on technical assistance provided by UNODC related to counter-terrorism
(19 December 2023)



Para 24: *“Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, within its mandate, to develop its specialized knowledge of the **international legal framework against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism** as enshrined in the relevant conventions and protocols in order to **continue to provide assistance** to requesting Member States in the effective legal, operational and technical implementation of these instruments, including through capacity-building [...]”*

UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch



Promote adherence to 19 international legal instruments against terrorism (including ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM)



Assist Member States in bringing their counter-terrorism legislation in line with these instruments

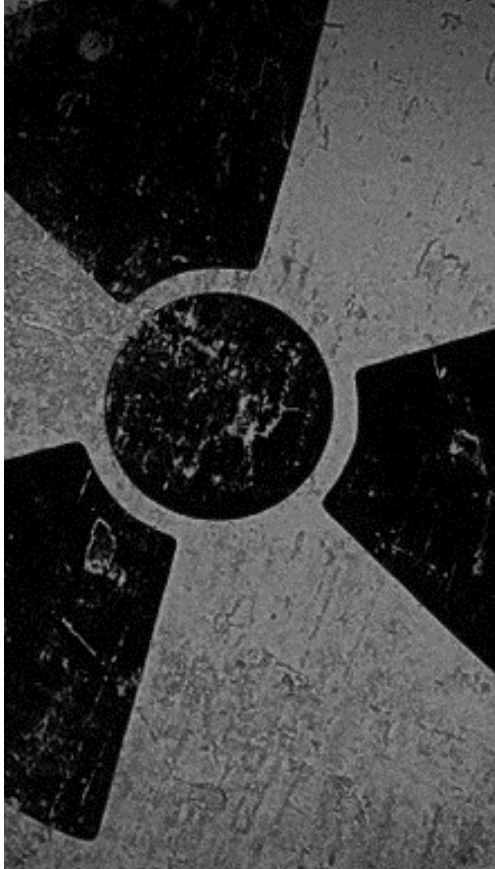


Build the capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent and combat terrorism (including nuclear terrorism)



Strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters

UNODC's projects on nuclear security



- Strengthening the Global Fight Against CBRN Terrorism Through Raising Awareness and Promoting Adherence to and Implementation of International Legal Frameworks related to Nuclear Security
- Union Support for the Universalization and Effective Implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (jointly with UNOCT/UNCCT)

Canada



Canada



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC's technical and legal assistance



- **Outreach and awareness raising** (workshops, seminars, visits)



- **Capacity building activities** for criminal justice officials (workshops, webinars, mock trials, table-top exercises)



- **Capacity building tools** (manuals, e-learning modules)



- **Legislative assistance** and related tools



- **Other tools**

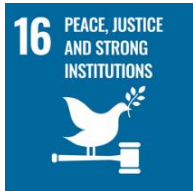
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

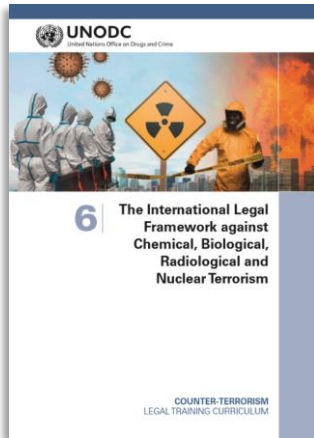


Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

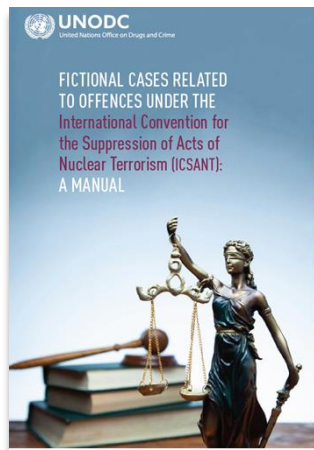


Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Capacity-building tools



Module 6 of UNODC Counter-terrorism legal training curriculum - international legal instruments against CBRN terrorism, available in all six UN official languages

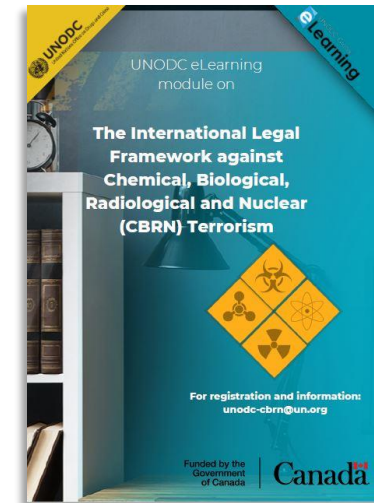


Manual of fictional case studies on ICSANT (focus on criminalization provisions), available in all six UN official languages and Portuguese

Capacity-building tools

eLearning module on the international legal instruments against CBRN terrorism

- 2,600+ practitioners from 120+ States
- available in all six UN official languages + Portuguese

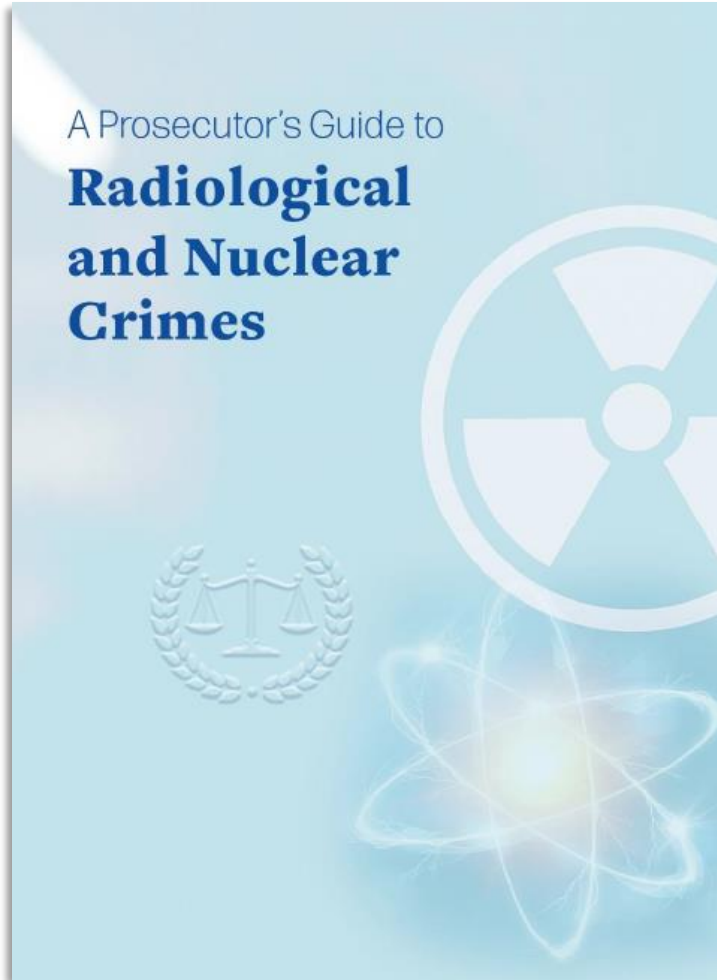


eLearning module on ICSANT

- available in all six UN official languages + Portuguese



Capacity-building tools



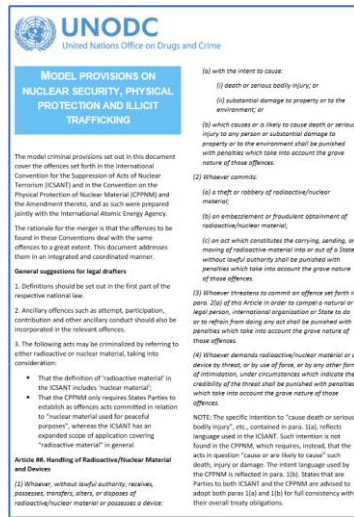
- UNICRI-IAP-JRC-UNODC initiative
- Guidance for prosecutors, investigators and law enforcement and judicial authorities to support the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of radiological/nuclear crimes

Legislative assistance

Legislative assistance

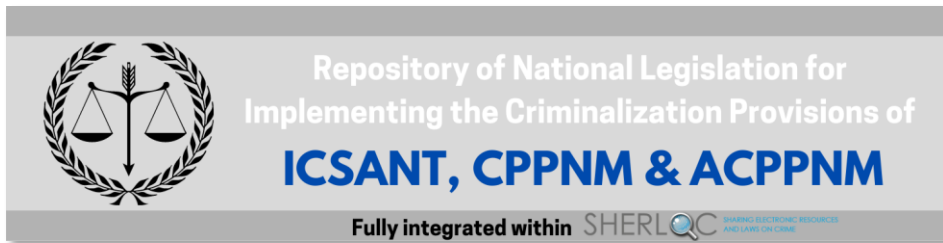
Available upon request

ICSANT available in all national languages upon request



Model criminalization provisions

IAEA and UNODC jointly: model provisions on the implementation of the criminalization provisions of ICSANT, CPPNM and its Amendment (2009)



Repository of National Legislation for Implementing the Criminalization Provisions of ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM

Other tools



ICSANT Website:
www.unodc.org/icsant



Repository of all resources on ICSANT
Available in all six UN official languages
Regularly updated

Newsletter



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HIGHLIGHTS 2023

UNODC CBRN Terrorism Prevention Programme, Terrorism Prevention Branch



With a mandate from the United Nations General Assembly, UNODC's [CBRN Terrorism Prevention Programme](#) assists Member States with:

Awareness raising on the importance and benefits of adhering to and fully implementing the international legal instruments against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism;

Legislative assistance to national policy-makers and legislators in drafting and reviewing CBRN legislation upon request;

Capacity-building of criminal justice officials to ensure effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of CBRN-related terrorism offences;

Training tools; and

International cooperation in criminal matters related to CBRN terrorism.



UNODC strives to mainstream human rights, gender equality, disability inclusion and prioritizes leaving no one behind.

Projects

Funded by the Government of Canada: Strengthening the Global Fight Against CBRN Terrorism Through Raising Awareness and Promoting Adherence and Implementation of International Legal Frameworks Related to Nuclear Security, Phase III (2023-2026).



Funded by the European Union: Union Support for the Universalisation and Effective Implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2023-2026) (with UNOCT).



Cooperation and partnerships

International and regional organizations: 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts; ASEAN Regional Forum; AU; CARICOM; EU CBRN CoE; EU JRC; IAEA; ICAO; IMO; INTERPOL; OECD-NEA; OPCW; OSCE; UNICRI; UNOCT; UNODA

Civil society: African Center for Science and International Security (AFRICISIS); International Association of Prosecutors; James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies; Nuclear Threat Initiative; Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA); Stimson Center; Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Initiatives: Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, and others



UNGA resolution [A/RES/78/226](#):

"The General Assembly [...] requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, within its mandate, to develop its specialized knowledge of the international legal framework against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism as enshrined in the relevant conventions and protocols in order to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in the effective legal, operational and technical implementation of these instruments, including through capacity-building."

International legal instruments against CBRN terrorism:

1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material ([CPPNM](#))

1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings ([Terrorist Bombings Convention](#))

2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism ([ICSANT](#))

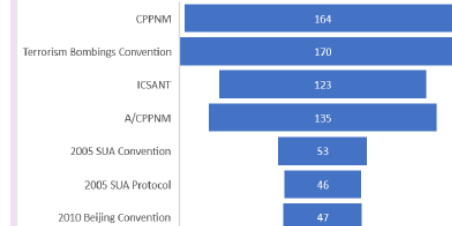
2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material ([A/CPPNM](#))

2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation ([2005 SUA Convention](#))

2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf ([2005 SUA Protocol](#))

2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation ([2010 Beijing Convention](#))

Status of adherence as of 31 December 2023



First issue: UNODC CBRN work in 2023 (highlights)

<https://bit.ly/UNODC-CBRN>

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unodc-cbrn@un.org



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Newsletter

HIGHLIGHTS 2023

☰ Universalization of CBRN instruments

Country visits: UNODC promoted adherence to ICSANT through country visits to [Brunei Darussalam](#), [Cameroon](#), [Maldives](#), [Mauritius](#), [Sierra Leone](#), [Togo](#) and [Zimbabwe](#).



Regional/global events:

- UNODC conducted two workshops on the universalization and effective implementation of ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM for [the Pacific](#) and [Southeast Asia](#).
- UNODC further promoted adherence to ICSANT via four online regional workshops for [English](#) and [French](#)-speaking African countries, [the Pacific](#) and [Southeast Asia](#).
- Together with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNODC co-hosted [a side event](#) during the 67th IAEA General Conference on strengthening nuclear security worldwide through ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM.



📄 Examples of contribution to partners' activities:

- AFRICISIS [high-level meeting for African countries](#) on facilitating adherence to the A/CPPNM in Africa.
- UNODA-Government of Kenya-IGAD workshop on UNSC resolution 1540 (2004) for [IGAD Member States](#) (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda).
- PGA event for national parliamentarians of [Cameroon](#) which focused on enhancing nuclear security measures in the pursuit of global peace, including through adhering to relevant international legal instruments.
- The first [European Union CBRN Centres of Excellence-African Union Forum](#) on mitigating risks related to CBRN materials, which was held by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

📄 Capacity building



National: UNODC Seminar on the implementation of ICSANT for judges, prosecutors, inspectors, and other government officials of [Montenegro](#).

Regional/global: UNODC Regional workshop to support [South-Eastern European countries'](#) efforts in strengthening the capacities of their criminal justice systems for the effective implementation of ICSANT.



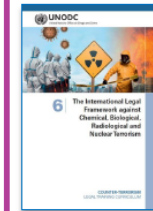
Cross-regional tabletop exercise "Snow Leopard" in Tajikistan aimed at identifying and demonstrating effective regional and international cooperation mechanisms (including ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM) for investigating and prosecuting radiological and nuclear crimes (UNODC together with the host country, the Netherlands, Romania, the United States of America, and UNOCT).

📄 Resources



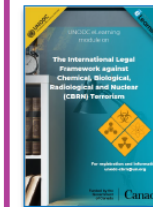
UNODC website on ICSANT: www.unodc.org/icsant. The leading, comprehensive resource for information, tools and updates on ICSANT – a key international legal instrument against nuclear terrorism.

Available in all six UN official languages: [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#).



UNODC training **Module** on *The International Legal Framework against CBRN Terrorism*. The module provides a thorough examination of the international legal framework against CBRN terrorism and aims at strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice officials to implement it.

Available in all six UN official languages.



UNODC eLearning **module** on *The International Legal Framework against CBRN Terrorism*. Building upon the above publication, this self-paced module promotes awareness of the need to adhere to the international legal instruments against CBRN terrorism and to incorporate their provisions into national legislation.

Upon successful completion, participants receive a personalized certificate.

Available in all six UN official languages and Portuguese.

Upcoming issues: on a quarterly basis

To subscribe: email unodc-cbrn@un.org

Partnerships

- **Cooperation with other IROs**, including: IAEA, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL, UNICRI, UNOCT, UNODA, 1540 Committee, ARF, AU, CARICOM, OAS-CICTE, OSCE
- **Cooperation with NGOs**, including: Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), Stimson Center, Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (VCDNP)
- **Observer** to Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- **Member** of the Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact
- **Corresponding organization** to the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiological and Nuclear Emergencies (IACRNE)

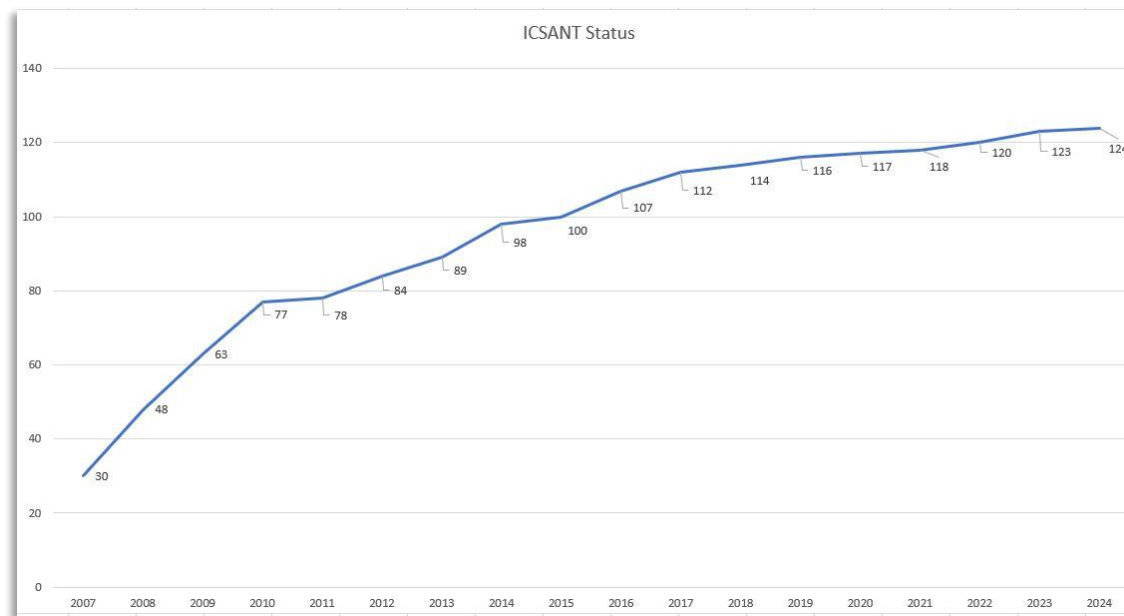
Contribution to PGA events

Parliamentary sessions on nuclear and radiological security held for:

- Africa (16 Jun 2021)
- Caribbean region (2 Sep 2021)
- South and South-East Asia (26 Oct 2021)
- Latin America (10 Nov 2021)
- Trinidad and Tobago (6 Jul 2023)
- Seychelles (20 Jul 2023)
- Gambia (31 Jul 2023)
- Suriname (27 Oct 2023)
- Cameroon (15 Nov 2023)
- Zimbabwe (12 Feb 2024)

Impact

UNODC's outreach and technical assistance efforts yielded tangible results (e.g. building the capacity of national criminal justice systems, increasing number of States Parties to ICSANT), contributing to strengthening the international nuclear security regime



Increase in the adherence rate to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism since its entry into force

Thank you for your attention!
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