

Senegal

Senegal has signed the major international conventions relating to the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery and has accepted the obligations flowing from such treaties.

It signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction on 13 January 1993 in Paris and ratified it on 20 July 1998. Senegal had previously signed, on 1 July 1968 and ratified, on 22 December 1970, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It had also signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction on 10 April 1972 in Washington and ratified it on 3 April 1973. As a signatory State of these treaties, Senegal strictly abides by the obligations stipulated there under. In that regard, it established, pursuant to Decree No. 2002-839 of 27 August 2002, a National Committee on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons.

Moreover, Senegal neither possesses nor produces biological weapons. It neither aspires to acquiring those different types of weapons nor to developing programmes to produce them.

Senegal signed on 26 October 1979 and ratified on 14 October 2003 the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with a view to ensuring that, should such products be imported, including for agricultural and public health purposes, they would not fall into the hands of non-State actors, especially terrorists. The Convention provides for specific measures, especially escorts during transport and enhanced security measures at storage sites.