



# General Assembly

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Item 95 (dd) of the provisional agenda\*

### General and complete disarmament

## Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

### Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum\*\*

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\* A/67/150.

\*\* The information contained in the addendum was received after the submission of the main report.



## II. Replies received from Member States

### India

[Original: English]

[7 August 2012]

1. In its resolution 66/50, entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction” the General Assembly highlights the concerns of the international community with regard to terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction and calls upon all Member States to take measures aimed at preventing terrorists from acquiring such weapons. The international response to this threat needs to be at the national, multilateral and global levels. India expresses satisfaction that this resolution has been adopted by the Assembly and supports its continued implementation.

2. India recognizes that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is a major challenge facing the international community and has supported global efforts for preventing their proliferation. As a victim of terrorism for over three decades, we are fully cognizant of the catastrophic dangers that transfers of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors and terrorists could entail. Clandestine proliferation networks have led to insecurity for all and must not be allowed to reappear. The international community must join hands in eliminating the risks relating to sensitive materials and technologies falling into the hands of terrorists and non-State actors. The focus on non-State actors should in no way diminish State accountability in combating terrorism, dismantling its support infrastructure or curbing its linkages with weapons of mass destruction.

3. India has taken steps to prohibit access by terrorists and non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction through measures at the national level as well as participation in international cooperation efforts. India has in place a well-established, stringent and effective export control system based on legislation, regulations and a control list of sensitive materials, equipment and technologies consistent with the highest international standards. With a view to supplementing and complementing the existing legislation, the Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act was enacted in 2005. It provides integrated and overarching legislation on prohibiting unlawful activities in relation to weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials, equipment and technologies. In 2010, India enacted amendments to the Foreign Trade Act, 1992, to further strengthen the national export control system. India is committed to maintaining effective national export controls and is prepared to make its contribution as a full member of the respective multilateral export control regimes.

4. India supports enhanced international cooperation, including through the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and other relevant forums to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. India participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and has contributed to the Nuclear Security Summit processes, including by hosting a Sherpa meeting in New Delhi in January 2012. We welcome the outcome of the Nuclear Security Summit held in Seoul in March 2012. We see the Nuclear Security Summit process as aimed at

building pragmatic and purposeful frameworks, setting benchmarks and standards and fostering confidence in international cooperation to supplement and not substitute for the central role of existing multilateral institutions such as IAEA. India believes that the primary responsibility for ensuring nuclear security rests at the national level, but that national responsibility must be accompanied by responsible behaviour as well as sustained and effective international cooperation. All States should scrupulously abide by their international obligations.

5. India has made good progress on setting up the Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership, which will cooperate with IAEA and other foreign partners. India is contributing 1 million United States dollars to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund for 2012-13. India has submitted its reports and updates to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). An Indian expert participated in the work of the Committee between 2007 and 2009. India has also expressed readiness to offer assistance to other countries in capacity-building and in fulfilling their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004). In April 2011, India supported Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), which extended the mandate of the Committee for a period of 10 years.

## **Mexico**

[Original: Spanish]

[24 July 2012]

Mexico remains firmly committed to and continues to promote concrete measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems by terrorist groups and other non-State actors through its active participation in major multilateral forums as well as various international initiatives and other regional forums.

In that regard, our country recognizes the grave threat constituted by international terrorism and it therefore works resolutely to prevent the diversion of dual-use technology and materials into the manufacture and proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction. Consequently, Mexico has advocated the strengthening of national security and improvement of its border controls, in particular by applying stricter measures in the area of import and export controls.

Based on the decision in 2010 by the High-level Specialized Committee on International Disarmament, Terrorism and Security, the interministerial body responsible for meeting Mexico's relevant international commitments at the national level, that it was advisable for Mexico to join the major export control regimes — the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Nuclear Suppliers Group — our country has focused on strengthening the national normative framework, which has been fully operational for some years, and in formalizing its membership in those mechanisms.

Mexico therefore seeks to make a substantive contribution to the strengthening of international export control regimes, since those mechanisms are useful tools to ensure full observance of State obligations under such international instruments as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Convention on the Prohibition of the

Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. In addition, Mexico also promotes high-level and strategic industrial development.

**Other relevant measures**

- In February 2010, Mexico joined the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism through the adoption of its eight principles. In June 2011, at its seventh plenary session held in the Republic of Korea, Mexico announced that it would host the next session, in the first half of 2013. This meeting will be the first of its type hosted by a country in the region.
- On 4 May 2011, the Decree promulgating the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was issued. Mexico considers this instrument to be the international norm or standard to be observed in this area.
- For the purpose of strengthening the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) regarding the threat represented by the use of dual-use materials for terrorist purposes, Mexico is promoting a cooperation programme with the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States to support its implementation at the national level.
- Mexico has been the location of international mass events (XVI Pan American Games, Guadalajara 2011) where it received assistance from the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in order to build national capacity to combat terrorism and its association with weapons of mass destruction. That assistance was channelled through the High-level Specialized Committee on International Disarmament, Terrorism and Security.