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### 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/68/150.

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



## II. Replies received from Governments

### Canada

[Original: English]

[3 September 2013]

Canada has been active throughout 2013 in its efforts to support and implement General Assembly resolution [67/44](#) on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Thus far, Canadian international efforts have largely been conducted under the auspices of the Global Partnership Program of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada's contribution to the 26-member Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

Given that, in the resolutions, the General Assembly calls for States Member of the United Nations to be active in supporting international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, Canada is pleased to report on several examples of programming undertaken by the Global Partnership Program.

Canada has spent more than CAN\$ 950 million since 2002 in projects and programming aimed towards preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and knowledge to non-State actors and States of proliferation concern. This programming covers four thematic areas: nuclear and radiological security; biological security; countering knowledge proliferation; and the implementation of Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). Examples of Global Partnership Program projects include the provision of security upgrades at vulnerable installations; capacity-building in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear response and prevention; promotion of radiological source security; and support for international institutions with programme-specific funding contributions.

Canada has also been actively encouraging other Member States to ratify two key international nuclear security conventions, namely, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The Global Partnership Program has hosted regional workshops in the Middle East, the Americas and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region to assist other countries with preparing their domestic legislative frameworks in preparation for eventual ratification of those conventions.

Canada also remains active in a host of international forums that work towards the prevention of terrorist acquisition of weapons and materials of mass destruction. The Global Partnership Program works with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Health Organization, the Organization of American States and other international institutions, and partners with like-minded countries in multinational frameworks, such as the Nuclear Security Summit process and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

Canada remains convinced that international cooperation is important to the success of any counterproliferation activities and strongly encourages all other Member States to actively do more to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and knowledge.

**Iraq\***

[Original: English]

[31 July 2013]

Iraq is a State Party to eight international conventions and protocols on non-proliferation and disarmament.

Iraq is a State party to nine international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism.

Iraq welcomed the adoption of the Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and took a series of measures and practical steps, including adopting legislation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

Iraq legislated Act No. 48 (2012) on a National Monitoring Authority for Non-proliferation to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Iraqi National Monitoring Authority has prepared and issued effective national procedures to control the export and import of dual-use items on the basis of European Union regulations.

Iraq welcomes the establishment of the European Union/Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence and supports those centres. Iraq currently participates in 10 major projects with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute covering items related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material.

Iraq legislated Anti-terrorism Law No. 13 (2005) and Anti-money laundering law No. 93 (2004).

Proposal tools to achieve counter-terrorism and counterproliferation objectives within the framework of a cooperative global security strategy include the following:

(a) Enforceable international agreements to reduce and eliminate weapons of mass destruction, regulate trade in weapons-usable technologies and support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

(b) Support for the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence created by the European Union and strengthened scientific expertise required for the implementation of regional and international projects related to national capacity-building to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

(c) Full implementation of the requirements of Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) in order to prevent non-State actors from having access to weapons of mass destruction and related materials, and encourage States to submit, on a voluntary basis, additional information on steps they have taken or intended to take, including effective national practices and voluntary national implementation plans for implementing of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#);

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\* The full text of the information provided by the Government of Iraq is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs ([www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport\\_Terrorism](http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism)). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

(d) Establishment of international, regional and subregional strategies to develop joint measures to prevent non-State actors from accessing weapons of mass destruction and related materials used by terrorists;

(e) Encouragement for States to strengthen national measures, as appropriate, in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture, and encouragement of cooperation between States and relevant regional and international organizations to strengthen national capacities in this regard.

## Norway\*

[Original: English]  
[6 June 2013]

The spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups is a fundamental threat to international peace and security. All countries must deal with the serious danger of nuclear terrorism. It is a national responsibility to establish necessary legislation and safeguards for nuclear security. And, it is our collective responsibility to provide the necessary international framework to ensure the safe handling of nuclear material and to prevent such materials from falling into the wrong hands. Hence, Norway fully supports the strengthening of relevant multilateral and legally binding instruments with a view to tackling the threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction.

## Paraguay

[Original: Spanish]  
[14 August 2013]

In this context, we wish to report that, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006) and 1810 (2008), preventive measures have been taken, based on inter-agency coordination meetings, in order to carry out internal monitoring to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

On 12 June 2013, the Republic of Paraguay launched the National Strategic Plan to combat money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which was an inter-agency project that became State policy. The Plan aims to coordinate the activities of the relevant agencies to prevent, detect and curb such crimes effectively, in order to protect the integrity of the economic system, maintain national order and protect public security.

In addition, the Financial Action Task Force recommendations with regard to national cooperation and coordination are being fully observed; the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are set out under its section 2.

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\* The full text of the information provided by the Government of Norway is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs ([www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport\\_Terrorism](http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/SGReport_Terrorism)). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

These points have been discussed in meetings of the Specialized Forum on Terrorism, in the context of meetings of the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), and in the meetings of the International Counter-Terrorism Network.

With regard to points of contact, it should be noted that all States involved in the Specialized Forum on Terrorism and the International Counter-Terrorism Network have created a directory of authorities competent to issue an early warning in the event of an evident risk or an imminent threat that a terrorist act is about to be committed or weapons of mass destruction deployed.

Consequently, cooperation and coordination between Member States has improved significantly, as facilitating the exchange of information, building trust and strengthening commitment among members of international intelligence networks has proved to be highly useful.

Finally, we note that during the period under review, to date there has been no information at the local or subregional level indicating that any non-State actors, whether individuals or organizations, are attempting to develop, acquire, manufacture, transport or use weapons of mass destruction.

## Portugal

[Original: English]  
[6 June 2013]

Portugal has been a steadfast supporter of international efforts to curb terrorism in all forms. Key to those efforts is Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and the principles set by the Council therein. In addition, Portugal is party to several international legal instruments, such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

Portugal further believes that having in place an efficient export control system is especially important. In this regard, Portugal participates in all relevant export control regimes focusing on dual-use goods and technology related to the production of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery: the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Australia Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Furthermore, as a member of the European Union, Portugal applies European Council Regulation (EC) no. [428/2009](#), of 5 May 2009, which sets up a regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. The Regulation introduces a list of products for which an export licence is required, and a case-by-case risk assessment is conducted. Catch-all controls are also exerted. The fact that all European Union member States exert these common controls further enhances their effectiveness.

Preventing terrorists from gaining access to nuclear and radiological sources, as well as other forms of nuclear terrorism, is a transnational concern that must be dealt with at the global level. This is why Portugal believes that the International Atomic Energy Agency must continue to play a central role in the field of nuclear security.

Reaffirming Portugal's long-standing commitment to the fight against terrorism, Portugal also participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative, which has celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2013. These international forums provide for the active engagement of national institutions with their foreign counterparts on many areas of cooperation in counter-terrorism, such as information-sharing, training and awareness-raising.

Finally, concerning the work of the Financial Action Task Force, Portugal is committed to the development of policies, at the national, regional and international levels, to combat money-laundering and terrorism financing.

## **Ukraine\***

[Original: Russian]  
[15 August 2013]

Ukraine is taking appropriate measures to prevent weapons of mass destruction and their components from falling into the hands of terrorists, in accordance with the national security strategy of Ukraine and the Counter-Terrorism Act, the Intelligence Bodies Act, the Act on State control of international transfers of military and dual-use goods, and other legislation.

In order to achieve effective implementation of State counter-terrorism policy in Ukraine, on 25 April 2013, Decree No. 230 of the President of Ukraine approved a counter-terrorism policy outline and, on 11 July 2013, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the plan of measures for implementation of that outline.

Ukraine cooperates actively with international counter-terrorism bodies, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Network of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism, the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and, within the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, as well as the Subcommittee on New Threats and Challenges of the Subcommittee on International Cooperation attached to the Ukrainian-Russian Federation Inter-State Committee.

With a view to maintaining readiness for conducting counter-terrorism operations, national practical exercises are held annually, at locations including facilities housing items that might be used to create weapons of mass destruction.

Representatives of Ukraine participate in international events aimed at deepening cooperation and introducing effective mechanisms for denying terrorists access to weapons of mass destruction.

Ukraine has devised and is successfully operating a government system for the detection and prevention of illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive material. About 50 to 60 annual inspections are conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at nuclear power stations in Ukraine.

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Ukraine has joined and actively supports all international initiatives in the areas of nuclear non-proliferation and the protection of nuclear facilities and material. In fulfilling its international obligations, Ukraine has voluntarily renounced nuclear weapons and highly enriched uranium, and calls on other States to join these initiatives.

### **III. Replies received from international organizations**

#### **Collective Security Treaty Organization**

[Original: Russian]  
[10 September 2013]

The work of the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) is founded on its member States' commitment to supporting international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

Preparation of joint statements and declarations on matters related to disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and increased cooperation to counter international terrorism remain among the regular measures taken in this area in the framework of CSTO. Documents of this type were adopted by Heads of State and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CSTO member States on 15 May, 27 September and 19 December 2012 and on 27 May 2013.

Enshrined in these documents are approaches to supporting the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in Central Asia, South-East Asia and Africa; and the United Nations initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. The documents also mention the need for a negotiation process to draft a fissile material cut-off treaty and confirm the commitment of CSTO member States to compliance with international regimes prohibiting biological, toxic and chemical weapons.

During the Conference on Disarmament session held in Geneva in March 2013, representatives of CSTO member States agreed upon and signed a statement on prevention of an arms race in outer space.

At the routine disarmament and arms control consultations of representatives of CSTO member States held at the CSTO secretariat in March 2013, it was determined that it would be useful to continue joint efforts to implement the decisions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and participate actively in the next Treaty review cycle. Also considered at the consultations was the Russian initiative for the withdrawal of reservations to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925 Geneva Protocol) regarding the possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons as a retaliatory measure. The initiative was subsequently mentioned at the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague, Netherlands, from 8 to 19 April 2013. The initiative was included in the final report of the Session.

One proposal for future disarmament and arms control consultations of representatives of CSTO member States involves holding an exchange of assessments of the degree of threat represented by illegal proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of the vulnerability to abuse of goods transportation for illegal transfers of such weapons through regions for which the Organization is collectively responsible. At the same time, mechanisms are being developed to expand CSTO cooperation on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction with regional international organizations, including the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Economic Community and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Training and workshops for the CSTO Collective Rapid Response Forces are at the planning stage. They will include exercises to halt simulated terrorist activities and intercept illicitly trafficked weapons of mass destruction.

It is believed that implementation of these measures will help to eliminate the conditions that lead to or cause the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists.

## **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe\***

[Original: English]  
[7 June 2013]

### **Promoting implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)**

The Forum for Security Cooperation has been mandated by Athens Ministerial Council Decision No. 16/09 (2009) to facilitate, where appropriate, the fulfilment by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating States of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). In addition, in 2011, Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/11 on the proper role of OSCE in the facilitation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), tasks the relevant decision-making bodies within their mandates to continue to identify and strengthen the specific forms of OSCE contributions to assist participating States, upon their request, in the further implementation of the resolution, in close coordination with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

In line with the above, OSCE, with its 57 participating States, in close cooperation with the Committee, its group of experts and other relevant international and/or regional organizations, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs, has identified existing gaps in the implementation process of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), emphasizing the added value of a regional approach in this regard.

Since 2010, a four-year extrabudgetary project to support regional implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) has been established within the OSCE secretariat's Conflict Prevention Centre in order to strengthen OSCE expertise and capacities. The main objectives of the project lie in translating the political tasking to promote implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) into concrete

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assistance activities, including assistance in the development of the national action plans of interested participating States.

The Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit of the OSCE secretariat also supports the objectives contained in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) through two of its programmes: the programme on promoting the international legal framework against terrorism and cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism and the programme promoting container and supply-chain security.

The first programme contributes to the dissemination of best practices and the sharing of information among prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials on international judicial and legal cooperation tools related to combating terrorism.

The second programme facilitates technical assistance and awareness-raising efforts in the field of container security, in support of the World Customs Organization and other relevant international organizations.

The OSCE secretariat and the Office for Disarmament Affairs concluded a memorandum of understanding in 2011 on the joint implementation of projects on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in response to the requests of OSCE participating States. Within that framework, the two organizations coordinate their efforts to assist OSCE participating States, upon their request, in developing their legislative framework and technical capabilities.

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