

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 31 December 2014 from the Chair of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution
1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council**

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), I have the honour to refer to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1977 (2011) and to transmit herewith the review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for 2014 (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you could bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council and have them circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) **Oh Joon**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1540 (2004)



Annex

Review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for 2014

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council expressed its intention to monitor closely the implementation of the resolution and, at the appropriate level, to take further decisions that may be required to that end. On 20 April 2011, the Council, noting that the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by all States was a long-term task, unanimously adopted resolution 1977 (2011) extending the mandate of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for 10 years. In paragraph 9 of resolution 1977 (2011), the Council decided that the Committee should continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004) through its programme of work, which includes the compilation and general examination of information on the status of the implementation by States of resolution 1540 (2004) and on efforts by States at outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation. The annual review on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) is prepared before the end of each December with the assistance of the Group of Experts.

II. Summary

2. The annual review for 2014¹ comprises two parts. The first part contains a factual summary of activities of States in the areas of implementation; assistance; cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations; and transparency and outreach, as facilitated by the Committee and its Group of Experts. The second part contains an assessment of progress, measured against the programme of work of the Committee, and an analysis of implementation. The review addresses all aspects of resolution 1540 (2004). Enclosure 1 contains a list of outreach events attended by the Chair of the Committee, its members and experts. Enclosure 2 contains a list of events for which formal invitations were received but which were not attended.

III. Progress and achievements

A. Trends in implementation

3. During the reporting period, the following trends in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) emerged:

(a) The higher level of national reporting maintained in 2014 shows an increase in the number of measures taken by Member States to implement the resolution, including through adhering to the legally binding instruments and other guidance documents relevant to resolution 1540 (2004). Although most updates to

¹ The 2014 review contains data and information received as at 19 December 2014. Data and information received in 2014 after that date will be reflected in the 2015 review.

current legislation predate 2014, they have led to the clarification of domestic prohibitions on nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. The States reporting in 2014 supplied the Committee with new information on the status of implementation of the resolution to which it can refer in its revision of the matrices for each State;

(b) The special effort made to hold events that involved direct interaction with non-reporting States elicited two first reports from such States and provided the opportunity for sharing advice and raising awareness among the others. While taking account of the particular challenges faced by most non-reporting States, it is likely that more results of those efforts will become apparent in 2015;

(c) States report an increase in measures taken with regard to terrorism financing and a number of States have instituted financial intelligence units. In that sector, however, States need more guidance and advice on regulatory action, in particular with regard to proliferation financing;

(d) Measures reported or undertaken by States remain predominantly in the nuclear and chemical areas. The biological area is the least reported one and the one for which it is most difficult to find legislation relevant to resolution 1540 (2004). In that connection, it should be noted that there is not an international organization in the biological area that supports the implementation of the convention in that area, as there is in the nuclear and chemical areas, namely, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In the area of export controls, relatively fewer measures are taken by many States. In general, States that do not participate in export control regimes seem to lack specific legislation regarding the control of exports of materials related to the resolution;

(e) The submission and development of voluntary national implementation action plans has been increasing, and that, in turn, enhances implementation;

(f) There was a noticeable increase in the submission of clearly defined assistance requests, which was met with more prompt responses from providers, as indicated in the present report;

(g) The number of outreach events related to resolution 1540 (2004) increased in 2013 and that increase was maintained in 2014. It is likely that those interactions, particularly those involving direct interaction with States such as visits to States and national round tables, were an important source of impetus for the trends noted above;

(h) The continued strengthening of cooperation between relevant international organizations, such as IAEA, OPCW, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), and regional organizations, such as the African Union, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), has led to broadening the opportunities for outreach to Member States and receiving more prompt responses to assistance requests. The increased use of the regional centres of the Office for Disarmament Affairs has added considerable value to regional outreach activities;

(i) Outreach to civil society, in particular to industry and academia, was maintained.

4. Another influential factor that encouraged the positive results in 2014 was undoubtedly the events marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the resolution. The key event was the Security Council open debate held on 7 May 2014, which resulted in a presidential statement and interventions expressing support by more than 60 States from all regions of the world. That and the series of events dedicated to the anniversary gave impetus to the efforts to enhance the implementation of the resolution.

B. Monitoring and national implementation

5. In 2014, the Committee continued to facilitate and monitor the implementation by States of resolution 1540 (2004). In accordance with the twelfth and thirteenth programmes of work of the Committee (S/2013/327 and S/2014/369), its working group on monitoring and national implementation considered 68 matrices presented to them by the experts, 55 of which the Committee approved and sent to States for review. Those matrices are being converted into the new matrix template and revised since the last matrices were updated in 2010. Although the Committee did not meet the 31 May and 30 August deadlines for receiving all of the revised matrices in the twelfth and thirteenth programmes of work, the present objective is to complete the revision of all of the matrices by 30 April 2015. That will contribute to the comprehensive review of the implementation of the resolution, which is to be completed before December 2016.

6. In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council called upon all States that have not yet done so to submit a first report to the Committee without delay. During the reporting period, two more States, Lesotho and Malawi, submitted their initial reports on the implementation of the resolution, bringing the total number of national implementation reports provided by States to 173. With the objective of achieving universal reporting, the Committee continued its efforts to encourage such reports, including participation in three workshops for non-reporting States, organized with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), in which most of the non-reporting States participated. In the margins of those workshops, the experts held bilateral discussions with some of those States. During the course of those discussions, the Committee experts assisted participating States in the drafting of their initial national implementation reports.

7. The Security Council, in its resolution 1977 (2011), encouraged States to provide on voluntary basis additional information on their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including on their effective national practices in implementing resolution 1540 (2004). During the 2014 reporting period, 24 States provided additional information, including on their effective national practices, such as those related to preventing financial institutions from engaging in the financing of proliferation activities and strengthening controls to prevent the illicit trafficking of such weapons and related materials,² compared with 28 reports in 2013, 7 reports in 2012, 8 reports in 2011, 7 reports in 2010 and 5 reports in 2009. There was an increase in States reporting in a matrix format similar to the one approved by the Committee.

² Includes a joint report by Australia and Germany as two reports.

8. The 26 States that submitted either initial reports or additional information to the Committee in 2014 provided evidence that some had taken or recently have taken measures to implement the resolution. Armenia, Cuba, Japan, Jordan, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided the Committee with information in the matrix format, or a very similar form, with a range of information on the measures they have put in place as at 2014. Azerbaijan, Colombia, Guyana, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mongolia, Togo, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates submitted narrative reports on the steps they have taken. Montenegro presented both a narrative report and a national action plan. The Czech Republic submission included both a narrative summary and a matrix, whereas Kyrgyzstan reported on the steps taken to implement the national action plan that it submitted in 2013, which also covered a wide range of its activities. Whereas most of the narrative reports addressed a broad range of implementation measures, some States highlighted specific aspects of their implementation efforts, such as export control measures by Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates or a focus on updates to the criminal code and the export control system by Montenegro. Although all of the reports included measures taken prior to 2014, at least four States reported legal measures taken in 2014, including the amendments to the Jordanian Criminal Code and articles 3 and 4 of its 2014 Terrorist Prevention Act, Decision No. 197 of the Government of Kyrgyzstan, approving the adoption of a national export control list and Interministerial Decree No. 014/053/MS/MEF/MAEC of 30 April 2014 of Togo, which established a preparatory committee for the establishment of a national radiation protection and nuclear safety and security authority. In addition to those legal measures, at least five States reported having taken other steps in 2014 to further implement the resolution, including the adoption of a plan to establish a comprehensive biological laboratory network in Armenia, the holding of training for specialists in biological security and the State Customs Service in detecting radiation at border crossings in Kyrgyzstan, the establishment of an inter-agency working group of a parliamentary body that reviewed the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Mongolia, the submission of a national action plan by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the establishment of an interministerial body to coordinate implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Togo.

9. In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council also encouraged States to prepare on a voluntary basis national implementation action plans to map out their priorities and their plans for further implementing resolution 1540 (2004). In 2014, Colombia, Croatia, Mexico, Montenegro, the Niger and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia submitted national implementation action plans, bringing to 14 the total number of such plans received by the Committee. The Committee experts were involved in efforts to develop voluntary national implementation action plans through direct interaction with the States concerned. Six States are currently in the process of developing or finalizing such plans.

10. The Security Council, in its resolution 1977 (2011), also recognized the importance of the active engagement and dialogue of the Committee with States on their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through visits to States at their invitation. In 2014, members of the Committee and its Group of Experts visited the Niger, Bangladesh, Malawi, China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Committee has also responded positively to invitations from Mozambique and the Republic of Moldova. The visits provided an opportunity for States to provide updated information on the implementation of

resolution 1540 (2004) and to identify achievements, gaps and assistance needs. During the visits, representatives and experts of the Committee met relevant national officials, including representatives at the ministerial level. The increase in the number of visits to States reflects the strengthened emphasis of the Committee on the importance of direct interaction with States. Following visits by the Committee, the Niger submitted its national implementation action plan and Malawi submitted its initial report. Both of those submissions included specific assistance requests.

11. In 2014, six States and four international, regional and subregional organizations and others submitted to the Committee information on relevant experiences, lessons learned and effective practices in the areas of concern of resolution 1540 (2004), in response to a letter from the Chair dated 6 November 2013 (S/AC.44/2013/OC.86), inviting such submissions. The replies have been uploaded to the Committee website and are contained in a dedicated section, which includes a compilation summarizing the effective practices detailed in those reports. In accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1977 (2011), the working group of the Committee on monitoring and national implementation, with the support of the Group of Experts, considered the compilation of effective practices, templates and guidance and a possible technical reference guide for resolution 1540 (2004).

12. Representatives from 60 States addressed the Security Council at its meeting to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, held on 7 May 2014. Most of those States also reported on measures taken to implement the resolution. At the meeting, the President of the Security Council made a statement (S/PRST/2014/7) on behalf of the Council reaffirming that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security and calling upon all States to step up their efforts to implement resolution 1540 (2004), with a view to achieving full implementation of the resolution by 2021. Those States and others provided information on the implementation of the resolution in the many activities conducted in the context of its tenth anniversary year, 2014. Those activities served to highlight the importance of resolution 1540 (2004) and encourage cooperative endeavours for the full and effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

C. Assistance

13. In 2014, four States submitted new requests for assistance to the Committee, while four States submitted offers in response to those requests and some from 2013. In addition, seven international organizations sent 10 responses to requests from 2013 and 2014. In fulfilling its clearing-house function in a transparent manner, the Committee continued to post on its website the requests and offers of assistance. In its role of facilitating technical assistance by matching offers with requests for assistance, the Committee and its experts continued to undertake dialogue with potential assistance providers. They also continued to keep an up-to-date consolidated list of assistance requests so that it can be referred to, as required, in response to requests for information and at the appropriate outreach events.

14. The Committee received a request for assistance from the Niger, which was included in their voluntary national implementation action plan. In addition,

assistance requests from Malawi and Togo were included in their reports to the Committee, and Malawi submitted a second assistance request. Responses to the assistance request from the Niger were received from IAEA, the World Organization for Animal Health, WCO and the World Bank. Responses to an assistance request from Malawi were received from WCO, the World Organization for Animal Health and UNODC.

15. Assistance offers were received in response to the 2013 request from Grenada for legislative assistance for developing a regulatory mechanism for the compliance and implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), strengthening its institutional and regulatory framework for the management of chemicals and related materials, disposing of obsolete chemicals and enhancing capacity for detecting, testing and responding to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats. Responses came from Argentina, South Africa and Spain, as well as from IAEA, UNODC, the World Organization for Animal Health, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Missile Technology Control Regime. Grenada accepted the offer of assistance from South Africa, and in July 2014, members of the South African Non-Proliferation Council visited Grenada to discuss strategic trade controls. That visit was followed up by a visit to South Africa by a delegation from Grenada in September 2014, where they participated in a chemical assistance and protection course and undertook a collaborative drafting effort on their new strategic trade control bill with the assistance of representatives from South Africa. That visit was held in the context of a trilateral mentorship programme between South Africa, Grenada and OPCW, to which OPCW also contributed funding, and implemented as a result of the assistance request from Grenada.

16. During a meeting of the Committee working group on assistance, the delegation of the Russian Federation reported that its Ministry of Industry and Trade had provided export control assistance related to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention); and the confidence-building measures in the framework of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; as well as training in nuclear-related export controls, in response to an assistance request submitted by Kyrgyzstan in 2013. In September, Malawi submitted to the Committee a request for assistance in building the capacity of border management and security agencies in handling potential sources of chemical and biological weapons and in developing the human and technical capacity of those agencies to manage the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction; providing training for border security personnel and the relevant technology to assist in the detection of dual-use items that could be used in chemical and biological weapons; and strengthening biosecurity and infectious disease surveillance, detection and diagnostics. Malawi received offers for assistance in those areas from WCO, the World Organization for Animal Health and UNODC.

17. In response to the request by the secretariat of CARICOM to finance the position of a regional coordinator, Australia informed the Committee that its Government would finance a focal point position for CARICOM to strengthen implementation of non-proliferation and counter-terrorism obligations, including those related to resolution 1540 (2004), from the period 1 June to 31 December 2014.

18. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) has been supporting States in the Caribbean through a legislative assistance package to strengthen the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the region. In that regard, national round tables were organized in Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Committee experts participated in those activities. Legislative studies were prepared for the Dominican Republic and Belize and will be presented to those States in early 2015. UNLIREC provided legal and technical assistance for the drafting of new legislation in Grenada and Jamaica, through a series of national work sessions and launched a similar assistance process in Trinidad and Tobago which is set to progress further in 2015. UNLIREC also supported the development of a voluntary national implementation action plan in Grenada.

19. The Australia Group formally informed the Committee of its willingness to provide assistance to Member States.

20. The Committee and its working group on assistance continued to work towards improving the effectiveness of its assistance mechanism. In particular, it focused on identifying and analysing assistance needs; facilitating matchmaking between assistance requests and offers; furthering the dialogue on assistance with relevant international, regional, subregional and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations; and increasing awareness of assistance issues.

21. Committee experts continued their consultations with officials from States and international organizations, in particular on existing and new assistance requests, including during visits to States and in the context of national round tables. For example, as a direct result of such visits and round tables, Malawi, the Niger and Togo submitted assistance requests. Furthermore, during other outreach events, the Committee experts also regularly discussed assistance matters and explained the clearing-house role of the Committee. Whereas assistance matters were raised at all meetings in which the experts participated, plans for a dedicated assistance conference to bring together those requesting assistance with potential providers was not realized. A regional approach to such engagement is under consideration.

D. Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations

22. The Working Group on cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), discussed the strategy of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to engage international, regional and subregional organizations with the objective of guiding future cooperation with such organizations and developing ways of cooperating more closely with them, reflecting the variation in the capacity and mandate of each organization.

23. The collaboration between IAEA and the Committee increased in the area of nuclear security through bilateral discussions and participation in events, such as outreach and information exchange meetings, including Committee participation in a regional workshop on familiarizing Member States in Asia with Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans.

24. OPCW collaboration with the Committee intensified, including through its invitation to the Chair to participate in the meeting of the open-ended working group in The Hague and inviting the Group of Experts to participate with others involved in the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in a subregional national capacity evaluation and training workshop for personnel of national authorities of State Parties from Pacific island States involved in the national implementation of the Convention, held in Brisbane, Australia, and in a regional meeting on education in the responsible application of knowledge of dual-use chemicals in Latin America. The collaboration was also intensified within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks. In response to a request from the Committee, OPCW sent the Committee a report on its assistance activities in the implementation of articles VII and X of the Convention, including details of that organization's assistance to States that submitted assistance requests related to chemical weapons to the Committee.

25. The Committee continued its cooperation with the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. An expert participated in the annual Meeting of Experts, from 4 to 8 August, held in advance of the Meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention. In addition, a former expert participated in a meeting on the implementation of the Convention in Burkina Faso, on behalf of the Committee.

26. Other partners continued to engage the Committee and its experts on a regular basis, especially INTERPOL and WCO. With the commitment by INTERPOL to include resolution 1540 (2004) in its training programmes, the experts participated in and spoke at a series of its chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorism prevention courses in Ethiopia, Poland, Tajikistan and Thailand. The Secretary General of the World Customs Organization addressed the Committee in an open briefing organized by the Committee reaffirming a cooperative partnership with the objective of advancing further the areas of mutual interest, such as the WCO strategic trade control enforcement project. Committee experts participated as keynote speakers at the second WCO Global Seminar on Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement and in the meeting of the thirty-third session of the Enforcement Committee of WCO.

27. The Committee and its experts participated in a meeting of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, held in Russia. The meeting was the continuation of the discussions and interactions between the Committee experts and members of the Global Partnership, in particular in relation to the subject of assistance.

28. The Committee and its experts interacted with the Financial Action Task Force in areas of mutual interest. They participated in relevant activities also attended by representatives of the Task Force or its regional bodies, such as with the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering at the Asia Regional Seminar in Seoul in October 2014.

29. During the reporting period, representatives of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IAEA, IMO, INTERPOL, the World Organization for Animal Health, OPCW, WCO and the World Health Organization participated with members and experts of the Committee in international outreach events. That participation offered many

opportunities to raise the awareness of States of their common objectives in the areas of non-proliferation and international cooperation.

30. Regional and subregional organizations continued to play an important role in enhancing the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Cooperation with the African Union on resolution 1540 (2004) increased as a result of the public statement by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), which reiterated their commitment to work towards the effective implementation of that resolution in Africa. That cooperation was reinforced by the publication in 2014 of the report of the workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Africa, hosted by the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa. The Commission also hosted a meeting on national points of contact with regard to resolution 1540 (2004) in November 2014. The participants at the meeting agreed on the need for a training course for national points of contact and expressed a preference for such training to be conducted on a regional basis.

31. OSCE enhanced its cooperation with the Committee, in particular through inviting Committee experts to participate in the voluntary national implementation action plan consulting sessions with representatives from the Governments of Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, organized by OSCE in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs. OSCE also organized a number of workshops and capacity-building events in the region, in which Committee members and experts participated, including a meeting of OSCE points of contact with regard to resolution 1540 (2004), at which 27 national points of contact participated, a national seminar on resolution 1540 (2004) in Turkmenistan, a dialogue meeting of Forum for Security and Cooperation under the chairmanship of the Republic of Moldova, in which the Chair of the Committee participated, and three events for international and regional organizations held in Austria, which were organized by OSCE and supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. With 27 out of the 57 OSCE participating States in attendance, that meeting was a starting point for further coordination activities within that network. The consulting sessions on voluntary national implementation action plans with the representatives of OSCE participating States were valuable in facilitating the effective and sustained implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The submission of the national implementation action plans from Croatia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was also due to the collaborative work between OSCE, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Committee and its experts.

32. The CARICOM programme on resolution 1540 (2004) continued to assist its member States in meeting national commitments to the resolution. In 2014, for example, an inter-agency round table on the resolution with Haitian officials, organized by CARICOM and the Government of Haiti (a non-reporting State), was held in the context of the objective to achieve universal reporting. The CARICOM programme also lent support to the important areas of commodity identification training and the promotion of the Committee's direct interaction with States.

33. OAS increased its operational support for the work of the Committee in 2014. OAS and the Government of Colombia officially launched that country's voluntary national implementation action plan and launched Mexico's voluntary national implementation action plan in December. OAS also dedicated a meeting to support for implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) at the hemispheric level, held in

Washington, D.C., where it noted its intention to seek a regional coordinator to support the implementation of the resolution.

34. Several international and regional organizations also provided the Committee information on effective practices. In response to the Chair's letter encouraging the sharing of experience, lessons learned and effective practices in the areas of concern of resolution 1540 (2004), dated 6 November 2013, the League of Arab States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, IAEA and the Nuclear Suppliers Group made submissions.

35. A seminar on effective practices for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) was organized by the Regional Arms Control Verification, Implementation and Assistance Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC) in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Government of Croatia. The seminar provided a chance for the participants to share their practical experience with a view to improving their national implementation measures and facilitating the identification of effective practices.

Cooperation with United Nations entities

36. The Group of Experts, as an entity of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, continued its active participation in work related to implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, notably its various thematic working groups and annual retreat.

37. The Committee continued its cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and their experts, within their respective mandates, including through joint or coordinated outreach activities. In 2014, the Group of Experts participated in country visits to Malta and Mongolia that were led by the Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), which allowed the Group of Experts to engage with the appropriate officials in those countries on the full range of obligations related to resolution 1540 (2004).

38. In May, with the counter-terrorism-related committees, the Committee briefed the Security Council on the continuing cooperation among the three Committees and their respective expert groups. The Committee also briefed the Council on its activities. In an exception to their usual joint briefings, the schedule of which will be resumed in 2015, the three Committees gave separate briefings to the Security Council in November. The experts of the three Committees continued to share relevant information and to meet, when appropriate, in order to discuss issues of common concern, coordinate actions and exchange information. In addition, the Group of Experts regularly participated in thematic briefings of mutual interest organized by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001). Another step in the collaboration between the Committees was the designation of a shared focal point for the Caribbean region. That position is hosted by CARICOM and funded by the Government of Australia (see also para. 17).

39. The Committee continued its close cooperation with UNODC on aspects of their mandates that overlap. Examples of that cooperation include the participation by UNODC in meetings related to the work of the Committee, such as the international and regional organizations week and the regional seminar on Asia, held

in the Republic of Korea, and participation by Committee experts in a workshop on the promotion of the ratification of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and of the implementation of its criminalization provisions by selected Asian and Pacific island countries, held in Thailand.

40. Discussions continued between the Committee and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on potential programmes and activities in support of the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). They were aided by the Chair's participation in an event on meeting the challenges of international security through chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear national action plans, held in New York and organized by the Government of Georgia in cooperation with the Institute.

41. Cooperation with UNREC, UNLIREC and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) was intensified by the Committee and its experts, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, with a view to increasing the role of the Centres in supporting outreach to enhance the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Examples of that cooperation were the collaboration between UNREC and the Committee, supported by the Office, in organizing three workshops for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Gabon, South Africa and Togo and implementation round tables in Gabon and Togo. In Peru, with UNLIREC and supported by the Office, the experts participated in a national round table on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and in a regional workshop for South American States. The experts, in collaboration with UNRCPD, assisted Bangladesh with the development of its voluntary national implementation action plan during the Committee's visit at that country's invitation.

Civil society and the private sector

42. In its resolution 1540 (2004), the implementation of which is the responsibility of States, the Security Council called upon all States to develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public regarding their obligations emanating from national laws implementing the resolution. The Committee and its experts continued where appropriate to reach out to industry and the public with consent of the States to generate wider awareness of the resolution and to facilitate its effective implementation.

43. As part of the effort to reach out to industry, Germany continued to invite the Committee to participate in the "Wiesbaden process", and the Chair and a Committee expert participated in the third Wiesbaden industry conference, organized in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the European Union-Outreach in Export Control of Dual-Use Items Programme. The conference focused on governance and compliance management and provided a platform for raising awareness of resolution 1540 (2004) and the sharing of effective practices among diverse sectors of industry on nuclear, chemical and biological security-related matters, in particular on compliance management issues. In September, a member of the Group of Experts also participated in a symposium for the shipping and transportation sector on managing proliferation risk in Singapore. To assist in developing appropriate ways to work with and inform industry in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), Australia and Germany submitted a paper

on effective practices for engaging industry in the development and implementation of export controls.

44. Civil society representatives, often through the Office for Disarmament Affairs, involved the Committee and its experts in many outreach events. Examples of such events include:

- A workshop on the identification of effective implementation practices by examining resolution 1540 (2004) after a decade of its existence
- A workshop on bridging the security-development divide and resolution 1540 (2004)
- A meeting to discuss new activities to be undertaken by the Institute for Security Studies, held in Pretoria
- A meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) 10 years on: preventing non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, organized by King's College London
- A meeting on preventing proliferation through intangible technology transfer and balancing academic freedom and non-proliferation: a role for resolution 1540 (2004), organized by King's College London

A fuller description of the meetings, including organizers and sponsors, may be found in enclosure 1. Other examples of the involvement of civil society in the process of implementing resolution 1540 (2004) in 2014 were the inclusion of resolution 1540 (2004) in the curriculum of the Security and Strategic Trade Management Academy of the Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia in the United States of America and the focus on activities related to the resolution by the diplomatic academy of Mexico (El Instituto Matías Romero) and the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies in the United States in their training. Committee members, experts, Governments, professional associations, universities, colleges and institutes and non-governmental organizations participated in outreach events and engaged with students, reflecting the continued and wide-ranging interest in the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). New topics, such as intangible technology transfer, the strong link between arms control and disarmament and achieving the goals of the resolution, were introduced.

E. Transparency and outreach

45. Transparency makes an important contribution to enhancing confidence, fostering greater cooperation and raising the awareness of States, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and the private sector regarding issues relevant to resolution 1540 (2004). Among other benefits, transparency alerts States, organizations, institutions and others to opportunities to assist with or contribute to the effective implementation of the resolution in their areas of expertise and competency. It not only informs industry, for example, of the obligations of the resolution, but it also helps them to implement those obligations effectively and efficiently. It thereby facilitates the effective implementation of the resolution by States.

46. Direct outreach to States, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and the private sector is essential, and the Committee website is a vital tool to raise public awareness regarding issues relevant to resolution 1540 (2004), its obligations and its continuing importance and relevance. The website provides interested parties with a rich source of information on the work and activities of the Committee, the steps already taken by Member States, effective practices and Member States' plans to implement the resolution.

47. During the reporting period, web-based transparency was strengthened through regular updates to the website with support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including on points of contact, assistance requests and offers, listings of outreach events and information notes on the outcomes of those events, as well as relevant statements and presentations by Committee members and experts. Increased transparency on the status of implementation also flows from the posting of all reports submitted by States, with their consent, including reports in the form of a matrix. During 2014, the website had 60,316 visits, which represented an increase of 22 per cent compared with the previous year. Over the past two years there has been almost a 50 per cent increase in the number of visits to the website.

48. Outreach activities are one of the principal tools that assist the Committee in utilizing its limited resources efficiently to reach wider and targeted audiences. In 2014, there were 89 outreach events in which the Chair, Committee Members and experts participated. The Chair participated in 8 of those activities; Committee members in 12; and the Group of Experts in 76. The participation of Committee experts in seven events was fully or partially sponsored by the organizers or sponsors, that is, from sources other than the funds administered by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. A list of events in which Committee members and the experts participated is contained in enclosure 1. Contained in enclosure 2 is a list of events to which Committee members and/or the experts were invited but did not participate.

49. The screening of the short film *Weapons of mass destruction: threats and global responses* was organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in cooperation with the Foreign Press Association and the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations. The film was also shown at a number of outreach events, including in Cambodia, China, Colombia, Germany, Mexico, Peru and the Republic of Korea. It is available on the Committee website.

50. The Committee noted with appreciation the publication of the journal *1540 Compass*, which focuses specifically on the practical implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). It was launched in 2012 and is published by the Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia, United States, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs. In the fourth quarter of 2014, it published its seventh issue, which contained articles written by authors drawn from academia, the business sector, government, non-governmental organizations and the Group of Experts.

51. The working group of the Committee on transparency and media outreach continued to consider ways to improve outreach, for example, through a systematic effort to maintain an up-to-date and expanded contact list. The working group also invited a representative of the International Nuclear Security Education Network to brief the working group to improve its understanding of the effective ways to reach out to academia and to ascertain the extent to which the Network could support the

needs of Member States to implement the resolution. More than 100 universities from all regions of the world are part of the Network, which operates under the auspices of the IAEA Nuclear Security Programme.

52. Specific outreach to the media included a briefing of the United Nations Correspondents Association by the Chair of the Committee and an expert. In 2014, 17 press releases were published by the Organization on events related to the resolution, compared with 5 such releases in 2013.

53. The tenth anniversary of the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1540 (2004) was marked 28 April 2014. The tenth anniversary year provided an important opportunity to reflect on the accomplishments achieved during the previous 10 years, to review the status of resolution 1540 (2004) and to look forward. Of major importance was the Security Council debate and the presidential statement of 7 May (S/PRST/2014/7) on behalf of the Council reaffirming that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security (see para. 9 above). The Secretary-General delivered a video message on the tenth anniversary that emphasized the continuing relevance of the resolution in which he called upon all States to intensify efforts to stop the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Also marking the tenth anniversary, the Council held a meeting entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction" on 7 May 2014, at which 60 States spoke on their support for the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Activities conducted during 2014 in the context of the tenth anniversary served to highlight the importance of the resolution and to energize cooperative endeavours for its full and effective implementation.

They included:

- A workshop to examine the resolution after a decade of existence, held in India
- A round table on ten years of resolution 1540 (2004): global and regional efforts in non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, held in Geneva
- A workshop on the contribution of resolution 1540 (2004) to regional and global disarmament and non-proliferation, seminar on the occasion of the tenth anniversary, held in Kazakhstan
- A press release by the African Union marking the anniversary of the resolution, emphasizing its relevance and reiterating the commitment of the Union to work towards its effective implementation in Africa
- The publication by the University of Georgia Center for International Trade and Security of a special edition devoted to the tenth anniversary of the resolution
- The release of the documentary film *Weapons of mass destruction: threats and global responses*, produced by the Office for Disarmament Affairs
- A panel discussion on the tenth anniversary of resolution 1540 (2004) co-organized by the Permanent Missions of Mexico and Spain to the United Nations, held in New York
- A regional workshop on promoting the full implementation of the resolution: sharing effective practices, revitalizing assistance and developing future

strategies, hosted by the Government of the Republic of Korea and held in Seoul

- A workshop on resolution 1540 (2004) 10 years on: preventing non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, held in London

Those events engaged the time, resources and energies of many, including Committee members, experts, the Governments of Kazakhstan, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States and international organizations and institutions, including the African Union, CARICOM, OSCE, WCO, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC, the University of Georgia in the United States, King's College London in the United Kingdom and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses in India.

54. A joint statement at the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit by 32 Governments noted the tenth anniversary of resolution 1540 (2004) and promoted the full and universal implementation of the resolution. The statement contains a number of commitments by the States concerned to support efforts to advance the implementation of the resolution, including through assistance to States that need it and financial support for the Committee in the conduct of its activities. It also requested that the statement and the commitments therein be taken into account in the upcoming comprehensive review.

F. Administration and resources

55. The Committee held six formal meetings and three informal meetings. Its working groups conducted 14 meetings.

56. In 2014, the Republic of Korea made a grant of \$1 million to the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities to support the practical implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). That contribution was in addition to those made in previous years by Andorra, Denmark, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

57. The Committee noted that, using those extrabudgetary funds, the Office for Disarmament Affairs organized, co-organized or supported 42 conferences, workshops, seminars, country-specific dialogues and other events on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in 2014 (see enclosure 1). The Committee welcomes those activities in support of the Committee and its experts.

IV. Assessment and analysis

58. As called for in its twelfth and thirteenth programmes of work, the Committee made a substantial effort to move towards universal reporting, building on the engagement in 2013 with the missions in New York of those States that have yet to report to the Committee, and with the African Union, including specialized workshops for non-reporting States and engagement with non-reporting States at other events. Additional results from those substantial interactions could come in 2015, if contact is maintained in that regard.

59. The 2013 request from the Committee to all States for additional information or initial reports and the 2014 request for information on effective practices is clearly associated with the increase in national reports in those years (see para. 5), and the Committee should encourage that trend. The Committee should continue to promote engagement with Member States and assist with providing the Committee with the information necessary for it to monitor compliance. In addition, the Committee should review which of its efforts have proved effective in eliciting reports and explore new and more innovative ways to stimulate national reporting, particularly for those States that have not yet presented their first reports and those that have reported only once since 2004.

60. With regard to matrices, the deadline set in the current programme of work was not met. The Committee notes that having the most accurate and up-to-date data in the matrices, with each State having ample opportunity to review its matrix to ensure accuracy, is important for preparing the annual reports. That is especially so to ensure the efficient conduct of the upcoming comprehensive review to be completed by December 2016, as called for in resolution 1977 (2011). Accordingly, the Committee should give high priority to that task in the first half of 2015.

61. The Committee recognizes the value of the information provided in the matrices as a unique source of global data on measures taken by States to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery to non-State actors and on the appropriate control of related materials.

62. Given the importance of the database, in 2015 the Committee should consider steps to avoid lengthy gaps in the updating of the matrices, such as implementing a continuous process of revision and Committee approval according to a schedule for all 193 Member States. That would help to ensure that the most up-to-date information is available for its annual reports and the comprehensive review. The methods of collection, storage and management of the data merits careful study in the 2016 comprehensive review, with a view to devising a strategy for the efficient compilation and use of those data.

63. The response to the letter dated 6 November from the Chair of the Committee to Member States and international organizations that called for the submission of effective practices brought some responses in 2014, as noted above in paragraph 11. The Committee should consider ways to elicit more responses, such as through dedicated events such as peer reviews, visits to States and national round tables or by sending another letter encouraging the submission of reports of effective practices. Any effort by the Committee should stress that the reports of such practices should be “in a searchable, accessible format so that the practices might be used in providing further general and specific guidance” (as stated in the thirteenth programme of work).

64. The Committee takes note of the steady increase in voluntary national implementation action plans. As noted in paragraphs 31 and 33, experience in 2014 indicates that regional and subregional organizations have a role in convening activities to promote the development and implementation of voluntary national implementation action plans. The Committee noted that voluntary national implementation action plans often contained requests for assistance related to capacity-building, which indicates that the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) is becoming embedded in the routine implementation activities of States. The Committee should assess those plans for opportunities to obtain information and

feedback on the implementation, as was the case with the review requested by Kyrgyzstan in December 2014.

65. With regard to assistance, continuous updating of the consolidated list of assistance requests in 2014 has enabled the delivery of timely and accurate responses to requests to the Committee for information. Collecting accurate data for the list remains a challenge, since States do not keep the status of their requests up-to-date in their reports to the Committee, despite requests to do so. Whenever the opportunity arises during the course of direct interaction with States, the experts should seek an update on offers and requests for assistance and reflect changes in the consolidated list.

66. More attention and resources are still required for the assistance mechanism to prompt well-designed requests for assistance and effective responses to those requests. The Committee recognizes the need for a dedicated dialogue with and among States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) to ensure that the assistance given to requesting States corresponds to their national circumstances, priorities and needs. Other than its provision of information and technical expertise, the Committee relies on the responses from Member States and international organizations. The Committee should consider ways to provide assistance, especially as a real-time response to requests made during the course of dialogue with States, such as finding and using additional resources, including the potential use of the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities. The Fund could be used to finance small-scale projects deriving from the Committee's direct interaction with States that enable the Committee and its experts to better define requests and engage possible assistance providers at an early stage.³

67. The commitment of some regional and subregional organizations to helping their members implement the resolution also suggests that the Committee should consider supporting regional approaches to assistance, such as through regional assistance meetings. In 2015, the Committee will review a non-paper being drafted by the experts on that topic. Enhancing the assistance mechanism should be a theme in the comprehensive review.

68. The increased number of formally notified points of contact, including for assistance and particularly from international organizations at national and regional events, is an important development in improving the response time for assistance requests and other matters. In 2015, the Committee should take steps to develop and implement a strategy for making effective use of the points of contact in promoting the implementation of the resolution and the work of the Committee, including the preparations for the comprehensive review. There has been an encouraging move at the regional level to encourage national points of contact, as shown by the efforts of OSCE and the African Union. That development should be encouraged further. The development of training courses conducted at the regional level for points of contact merits consideration in the 2015 programme of work in accordance with Committee strategy and objectives.

³ The Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities is administered under the responsibility of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. Assistance from the Fund must be in line with United Nations rules and regulations and with existing and future donor agreements made with the Office.

69. The engagement by the Committee and its experts with relevant international organizations has reached a satisfactory level and care should be taken to maintain that level of cooperation. As noted in section III.C, the Committee and its experts have had substantial and positive engagement with key international organizations and other United Nations bodies. In 2015, the Committee, including through its working group on cooperation, should review and implement its objectives for cooperation with different international and regional organizations. It should continue such activities as the joint country visits with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the regular exchange of calendars of activities with appropriate organizations, and the collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies.

70. The experience with the African Union, CARICOM, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the OSCE, and the regional branches of the Office for Disarmament Affairs suggests that the existence of dedicated organizational staff and points of contact has been very positive in promoting implementation of the resolution at the local level. The Committee should continue to promote the concept of regional coordinators, or assigned staff arrangements, where appropriate, noting the merits of drawing synergies with the implementation of related Security Council obligations.

71. With regard to outreach to civil society, including industry, the Committee welcomed the participation of Committee members and experts in nine dedicated civil society events in various parts of the world and the continuation of industry events in Wiesbaden, Germany, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. The support of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and extrabudgetary funding for the majority of those events was vital to their success. The Committee looks forward to further outreach in 2015 to build on the practical gains made in 2014, including in helping States, at their request, to work with and inform industry and the civil society. The Committee has unrivalled information on national efforts to conduct such outreach, and several States submitted information on effective outreach practices. It will be important to draw on the themes discussed at those events and on contacts made at them for the comprehensive review.

72. On the subject of transparency and outreach, in 2014, the number of outreach events (87) in which Committee members and experts participated was close to that of 2013 (90). The demand from Member States and international organizations for participation by Committee members and experts continues to support a welcome awareness-raising of resolution 1540 (2004) and its obligations and may reflect the recognition of the tenth anniversary year of the resolution. In line with its programme of work, the Committee should endeavour to encourage that trend to continue despite resource constraints.

73. The Committee welcomes the national, regional and international activities in support of resolution 1540 (2004), many of which were supported through the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities. Accordingly, the Committee encourages those in a position to do so to consider contributing to support such activities, including through donations to the Trust Fund to facilitate the implementation of the resolution in line with its programme of work.

74. While the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), formally notified the Committee of its point of contact, there were no direct interactions with parliamentary organizations in 2014 apart from an informal discussion with the Secretary-General

of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in which the coordinator of working group IV, a member of the Group of Experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs participated. Outreach to parliamentarians remains an important yet underdeveloped response to a recommendation from the 2009 comprehensive review. In 2015, the Committee should make a special effort to engage with appropriate parliamentary institutions, such as IPU, to raise awareness of resolution 1540 (2004) and its legislative requirements.

75. The Committee should include in its fourteenth programme of work preparations for the conduct of the comprehensive review due to be submitted to the Council before December 2016. Drawing on experience from 2014 and previous years, the Committee should develop a plan that will identify the objectives, scope, timing and participants by 31 March 2015. Where appropriate, the Committee and its experts should draw on outside sources of expertise to assist in those efforts, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs and other United Nations bodies. To assist in those efforts, the Group of Experts should be tasked to prepare a non-paper on the conduct of the comprehensive review for the Chair by 28 February 2015. The Committee, with the assistance of its experts, should develop and begin execution of a strategy in line with that plan no later than 30 September 2015.

76. The requirement to deliver the report on the comprehensive review to the Security Council no later than 30 November 2016 means that the first draft of the report should be in the hands of the Committee by 1 September 2016. To ensure that the schedule is met, the Committee could oversee the work itself or consider appointing an open-ended steering group of members of the Committee.

77. The Committee recommends that the format and style of future annual reviews be revised to provide more analysis of trends in implementation and to provide more insights and data regarding the implementation activities of Member States.

Enclosure 1**Outreach events held in 2014 attended by the Chair,
members and/or experts of the Committee**

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Visits to States, at their invitation | | | |
| 13-17 January | Visit to Niger | Niamey, Arlit and Torodi, Niger | Government of the Niger and the Committee |
| 21-23 April | Visit to Bangladesh | Dhaka | Government of Bangladesh and the Committee |
| 5-8 August | Visit to Malawi | Lilongwe | Government of Malawi and the Committee |
| 23-24 October | Visit to China | Beijing | Government of China and the Committee |
| 7 November | Visit to the United Kingdom | London | Government of the United Kingdom and the Committee |
| Peer review | | | |
| 16-17 December | Peer review preparatory meeting between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) | Bishkek | Governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| Joint visits to States | | | |
| 26-30 May | Visit to Mongolia with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate | Ulaanbaatar | Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate |
| 8-10 October | Visit to Malta with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate | Valletta | Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate |
| Other country-specific activities | | | |
| 26 February | Caribbean Community (CARICOM) programme on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction official visit to Haiti | Port-au-Prince | Government of Haiti and CARICOM |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20-23 March | African subregional meeting for French-speaking non-reporting States | Libreville | Government of Gabon and the Office for Disarmament Affairs/ United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) |
| 24 March | National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) | Libreville | Government of Gabon and the Office for Disarmament Affairs/UNREC |
| 10-11 April | African subregional meeting for English-speaking non-reporting States | Pretoria | South Africa and the Office for Disarmament Affairs/UNREC |
| 5-6 June | African subregional meeting for Portuguese-speaking non-reporting States | Lomé | Government of Togo and the Office for Disarmament Affairs/ UNREC |
| 6 June | National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) | Lomé | Government of Togo and the Office for Disarmament Affairs/UNREC |
| 10-12 June | Country-specific discussion on national legislation | St. George's | Government of Grenada and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, and Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) |
| 17 June | Consultative session with Armenia on the preparation of a voluntary national implementation action plan | Vienna | Government of Armenia, OSCE and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 19-20 June | Consultative session with Uzbekistan on the preparation of a voluntary national implementation action plan | Vienna | Government of Uzbekistan, OSCE and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 17-18 July | Armenia national implementation action plan meeting | Vienna | Government of Armenia, OSCE and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 13-14 October | First round table with national stakeholders on resolution 1540 (2004) | Port of Spain | Government of Trinidad and Tobago and UNLIREC |
| 20-21 October | National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) | Phnom Penh | Government of Cambodia and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21-22 October | Workshop on the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention | Ouagadougou | Government of Burkina Faso and the Office for Disarmament Affairs in Geneva |
| 6-7 November | Launching of Colombia's national implementation action plan | Bogota | Government of Colombia and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 14 November | National round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) | Lima | Government of Peru and the Office for Disarmament Affairs/UNLIREC |
| 3-5 December | National round table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) | Kingston | Government of Jamaica and UNLIREC |
| 16 December | Launching of Mexico's national implementation action plan | Mexico City | Government of Mexico and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 17 December | National round table on the implementation of a national implementation action plan | Bishkek | Government of Kyrgyzstan, OSCE and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 18 December | National round table on resolution 1540 (2004) | Panama City | Government of Panama, Organization of American States (OAS) and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| Other outreach activities | | | |
| 15 January | Meeting with the Center for Information on Security Trade Control and major Japanese private companies | New York | Center for Information on Security Trade Control and the Group of Experts |
| 22-23 January | Science and technology solutions to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear disasters: perspectives of the United States and South Korea | Washington, D.C. | American Association for the Advancement of Science Center for Science, Technology, and Security Policy and the Asan Institute for Policy Studies |
| 27-31 January | Joint seminar of Spain and Mexico on resolution 1540 (2004) | Madrid | Governments of Spain and Mexico and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 20-21 February | Nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear security: where to go and how | Daejeon, Republic of Korea | Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25-26 February | Civil society event on the identification of effective implementation practices by examining resolution 1540 (2004) after a decade of its existence | New Delhi | King's College London in cooperation with the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, India, and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 25-27 February | Group of Eight Global Partnership Working Group meeting | St. Petersburg, Russian Federation | Government of Russia and the Group of Eight |
| 26-28 February | Twenty-first Asian export control seminar | Tokyo | Government of Japan and the Center for Information on Security Trade Control |
| 28 February | Open briefing by the Secretary-General of the World Customs Organization (WCO) | New York | Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) |
| 3 March | Chemical Weapons Convention open-ended working group on terrorism | The Hague | Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) |
| 7 March | Geneva Centre for Security Policy outreach seminar on resolution 1540 (2004) for the Geneva disarmament community | Geneva | OSCE with the Government of Switzerland, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 10-14 March | Workshops on non-proliferation and export control compliance | Beijing and Tianjin, China | China Arms Control and Disarmament Association, King's College London Centre for Science and Security Studies and China Machinery Engineering Corporation |
| 11-12 March | Conference on 10 years of resolution 1540 (2004): global and regional efforts in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament of weapons of mass destruction" | Astana | Government of Kazakhstan and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 13-14 March | Workshop on non-Proliferation and Export Control Compliance in the Composites | Tianjin, China | China Arms Control and disarmament Association and King's College London Centre for Science and Security Studies |
| 16-18 March | Fourteenth international exports control conference | Dubai, United Arab Emirates | Governments of the United Arab Emirates and the United States |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17 March | Meeting of the WCO enforcement committee | Brussels | WCO |
| 20 March | Support for implementation at the hemispheric level of resolution 1540 (2004) | Washington, D.C. | OAS |
| 26 March | Turtle Bay security round table: managing the next generation of weapons threats | New York | Governments of Japan, Poland and Turkey and the Stimson Center |
| 7 April | International and regional organizations round table on comprehensive security culture | Vienna | OSCE with the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 7-9 April | Regional meeting on education in the responsible application of knowledge of dual-use chemicals | Buenos Aires | Government of Argentina and OPCW |
| 8-9 April | International and regional organizations round-table meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) activities, focusing on technical assistance programmes | Vienna | OSCE with the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 8-10 April | Seminar on the strategic trade controls enforcement project | Brussels | WCO |
| 10-11 April | International and regional organizations seminar on identification of effective practices | Vienna | OSCE with the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 10 April | Meeting of the OSCE points of contact on resolution 1540 (2004) | Vienna | OSCE with the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 10 April | Bridging the security-development divide and resolution 1540 (2004) | New York | Government of Finland and the Stimson Center |
| 29 April | Briefing of the United Nations Correspondents Association | New York | Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) |
| 5-9 May | International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) course on chemical and explosives countermeasures | Warsaw | INTERPOL |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7 May | Security Council open debate on resolution 1540 (2004) | New York | Security Council |
| 8 May | Tenth anniversary of resolution 1540 (2004): international cooperation for effective implementation | New York | Governments of Mexico and Spain and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 14-15 May | Workshop to raise the awareness of strategic trade controls and non-proliferation in the nuclear industry in China | Beijing | Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia and the China National Nuclear Security Technology Centre |
| 20-26 May | Workshop on national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention for Pacific island States | Brisbane, Australia | Government of Australia and OPCW |
| 26-30 May | Course on radiological nuclear investigations | Manila | INTERPOL |
| 11 June | Interactive dialogue on addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism | New York | Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force |
| 11-12 June | Fourth biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy | New York | General Assembly |
| 17-20 June | INTERPOL course on chemical and explosives countermeasures | Phuket, Thailand | INTERPOL |
| 18 June | 758th plenary meeting of the Forum for Security Co-operation | Vienna | OSCE |
| 26-27 June | Seminar on effective practices of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) | Zagreb | Government of Croatia, Regional Arms Control Verification, Implementation and Assistance Centre for Security Cooperation and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 7-11 July | Mexico summer school on disarmament and non-proliferation | Mexico City | Government of Mexico and the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies |
| 21-23 July | Counter nuclear smuggling workshop | Dushanbe | INTERPOL |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24-25 July | National seminar on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction | Ashgabat | Government of Turkmenistan, OSCE and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 24-25 July | Regional workshop on resolution 1540 (2004) | Manila | Governments of the Philippines and Canada |
| 4-8 August | Biological Weapons Convention governmental experts meeting | Geneva | States parties to the Biological Weapons Convention |
| 12 August | Meeting to discuss plans for promoting implementation of the resolution in Africa | Pretoria | Government of South Africa, Institute for Security Studies and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 19-21 August | Regional workshop on familiarizing Member States in Asia with Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans | Yogyakarta, Indonesia | International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) |
| 4-5 September | European Union Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference | Brussels | International Institute for Strategic Studies on behalf of the European Union Non-Proliferation Consortium, with the support of the European Union |
| 10-12 September | Symposium for the maritime transportation sector on resolution 1540 (2004) | Singapore | Governments of Australia and Singapore |
| 22-26 September | INTERPOL African regional biosecurity workshop | Addis Ababa | INTERPOL |
| 3-8 October | Fifty-seventh annual biological safety conference | San Diego, United States | American Biological Safety Association |
| 7-9 October | Regional workshop to familiarize Member States in Europe with Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans | Chisinau | IAEA |
| 13-24 October | Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia strategic trade academy (training of national officials) | Athens, United States | Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15-17 October | Regional workshop on physical protection and accounting for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on resolution 1540 (2004) | Phnom Penh | Government of Cambodia and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 20 October | Premiere of the film <i>Weapons of mass destruction: threats and global responses</i> , produced by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in cooperation with the United Nations Television and Video, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004) | New York | Government of the Republic of Korea, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Foreign Press Association |
| 27-28 October | Regional workshop on promoting full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004): sharing effective practices, revitalizing assistance, and developing future strategy | Seoul | Government of the Republic of Korea and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 29 October | Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear national implementation action plans: meeting the challenges of international security | New York | Government of Georgia, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute |
| 5 November | Civil society event on resolution 1540 (2004) ten years on: preventing non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction | London | Government of the United Kingdom, King's College London, Chatham House and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 6 November | Civil society event on controlling proliferation through intangible technology transfer and balancing academic freedom and non-proliferation: a role for resolution 1540 (2004) | London | Government of the United Kingdom and King's College London |

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11-13 November | Regional workshop on physical protection and accounting for South American States | Lima | Office for Disarmament Affairs and UNLIREC |
| 14 November | National round-table meeting on the resolution | Lima | Government of Peru in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs and UNLIREC |
| 20-21 November | Third Wiesbaden conference with industry in support of implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) entitled “Non-proliferation risks: governance and compliance management” | Frankfurt am Main, Germany | Government of Germany, the European Union-Outreach in Export Control of Dual-Use Items Programme and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 20-22 November | 2014 Moscow Nonproliferation Conference: Nuclear Energy, Disarmament, and Non-proliferation | Moscow | Center for Energy and Security Studies in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation |
| 2-3 December | Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force retreat | Greentree Estate, New York | Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force |
| 16-17 December | Workshop on the promotion of the ratification of the 2005 amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and of the implementation of their criminalization provisions by selected Asian and Pacific island countries | Bangkok | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| 18 December | Civil society event on resolution 1540 (2004) with representatives from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan | Bishkek | OSCE and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |

Enclosure 2

Outreach events held in 2014 not attended by the Chair, members and/or experts of the Committee^a

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3-6 March | Non-conventional threat: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives, EurAsia | Kyiv | IB Consultancy |
| 2-4 | Fifth annual international symposium on biosecurity and biosafety: future trends and solutions | Milan, Italy | Government of Italy and the University of Milan |
| 13-15 May | Nuclear deterrence and emerging dynamics in South Asia | Islamabad | South Asian Strategic Stability Institute |
| 3-5 June | Regional workshop to familiarize Member States in Africa with Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans | Accra | IAEA |
| 9-13 June | Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security culture: concept, assessment and enhancement | Yerevan | Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia, NATO, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority and Dow Chemical Company |
| 10-12 June | Regional workshop on effective border control coordination | Helsinki | IAEA |
| 17-18 June | Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security culture | Budapest | Hungarian Institute of International Affairs and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| 2 July | Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear workshop on resolution 1540 (2004) | Nay Pyi Taw | Government of Myanmar and IB Consultancy |
| 25-26 August | Special session of the League of Arab States for building the capacity of Arab countries with regard to resolution 1540 (2004) | Tunis | League of Arab States |

^a The list includes those events for which the Committee received an invitation from the organizers/sponsors, but the Chair, members or the experts of the Committee did not attend. The reasons for non-attendance were varied and included, inter alia, conflict with other events, lack of a speaking role at the event or lack of availability of experts. Throughout 2014, the experts were understaffed, so lack of availability was the prevailing reason.

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Organizer/sponsor</i> |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2-3 September | Non-conventional threat: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives, Europe | Leipzig, Germany | IB Consultancy |
| 29-30 September | Inauguration conference for the Center for Security Culture and Assessment and promoting security culture in Southeast Asia | Serpong, Indonesia | Indonesia, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia |
| 1 October | Consultations between Indonesia, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Ukraine on their future joint projects regarding the promotion and assessment of comprehensive security culture | Serpong, Indonesia | Indonesia, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia |
| 3 November | Group of Eight Global Partnership centre of excellence and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security sub-working group: a road map for comprehensive and sustainable chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security culture | Berlin | Governments of the United States and Italy, as Global Partnership Working Group co-chairs, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia |
| 4 November | Group of Eight Global Partnership Working Group | Berlin | Government of Germany and the Global Partnership Working Group |
| 18-19 November | Training workshop for national point of contact on resolution 1540 (2004) | Addis Ababa | African Union and the Government of Ethiopia |
| 1-5 December | Meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention | Geneva | States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention |
| 11-12 December | National round table on chemical security in Ukraine | Kyiv | Ukraine, OSCE and the Office for Disarmament Affairs |