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Note verbale dated 22 November 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Republic of Mozambique on the implementation of Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) from the Ministry of National Defence of Mozambique (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 22 November 2021 from the
Permanent Mission of Mozambique to the United Nations
addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Mozambique on the implementation of Security Council
resolution 1540 (2004)**

I. Introduction

The present document reports on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) regarding the measures taken by the Mozambique in the context of the control of the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Resolution 1540 (2004) was adopted by the Security Council on 28 April 2004 in response to the threat to international peace and security caused by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials by non-State agents.

The Government of Mozambique commits itself to international peacekeeping and security and to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between States, and affirms its support for resolution 1540 (2004) in particular and resolutions 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2055 (2012) and 2325 (2016).

II. Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)

Resolution 1540 (2004) was adopted by the Security Council on 28 April 2004 in response to the threat to international peace and security caused by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their related materials by non-State agents, as established in its paragraphs, in particular:

Paragraph 1. Decides that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery;

Paragraph 2. Decides also that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State agent to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them;

Paragraph 3. Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.

1. In this context, it should be noted that in Mozambique there are no records of the use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The Government of Mozambique, being aware of the devastating effects of these types of weapons, does not finance or encourage any act that aims to develop, acquire, manufacture, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their related materials for non-peaceful purposes.

2. The Government of Mozambique has been committed to the adoption and development of technical and legislative measures aimed at preventing the development, acquisition, manufacture, transport, transfer and use of nuclear,

biological and chemical weapons and their routes, in compliance with the treaties and protocols to which Mozambique is a party.

3. The practice of this type of act in Mozambique without observing the regulations in the protocols is punished under the terms of article 382 of the Penal Code, as it is considered a terrorist act or a serious crime. The establishment of regulatory measures in national laws demonstrates that Mozambique is concerned with the issue at hand and takes the signed protocols very seriously.

4. Mozambique pursues a policy of peace, as set out in article 22 of its Constitution, and it discourages any active or passive support to entities involved in terrorist acts, which includes the recruitment and supply of weapons to terrorists.

5. Article 382 of the Mozambican Penal Code, reviewed through Law No. 35/2014 of 31 December 2014, deals specifically with terrorist practices. In paragraph 1 (b) of the same article, a terrorist act is considered to be the adulteration of substances or food products or other products intended for the consumption of populations, animals or socioeconomic units with the purpose of causing death or serious health problems or to the economic cycle in order to create insecurity, terror or panic. Paragraph 2 of the same article adds that the importation, manufacture, storage, purchase, sale or assignment, transportation, possession, handling and use of flammable, explosive, asphyxiating, toxic or chemical and biological substances and their movement without prior authorization from the competent authorities, jeopardizing State security, is punishable with a sentence of 12 to 16 years and a corresponding fine.

6. In addition to article 382 of the Penal Code, referring to terrorism, articles 162, referring to poisoning, 350, referring to the spread of illnesses, 351, referring to toxic and harmful substances to health, 354, referring to pollution of water, soil and the environment, 369, regarding the provocation of war, 391, regarding sabotage, 401, regarding criminal meetings, and 402, regarding armed meetings, adequately address some issues dealt with in resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#) and [2325 \(2016\)](#).

7. The Government of Mozambique reiterates greater responsibility for fully complying with the provisions of the agreements signed in the context of non-proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and related materials. It is also convinced that the protocols and conventions provide mechanisms to ensure that States comply with their obligations, with the aim of strengthening international confidence and security. In this way, the Government of Mozambique reiterates its determination to improve national and international peace and security, emphasizing systematic and progressive efforts towards a world free from threats of weapons of mass destruction, as highlighted below.

1. Within the scope of chemical weapons

1. Mozambique adhered to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention) through resolution No. 12/2000 of 20 June 2000 of the Council of Ministers.

2. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Council of Ministers created, through resolution No. 36/2006 of 26 December 2006, the National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention, and in article 1 of the same resolution appointed the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation as the head of the National Authority, which functions as a national coordination centre and ensures effective liaison with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and with other States parties to the Convention.

3. Article 5 of the same resolution created the technical group that assists the National Authority in carrying out its functions. The technical group consists of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development and Eduardo Mondlane University.

4. In compliance with articles VII and X of the Chemical Weapons Convention and paragraph (a) of article 2 of resolution No. 36/2006 of the Council of Ministers, the National Authority maintains a strong link with OPCW and other States parties to the Convention. In this context, members of the technical group of the National Authority have participated in the meetings and courses offered by OPCW in the field of assistance and protection, with a view to increasing the capacities and skills of members to better comply with the obligations set out in the Convention.

5. Within the scope of management and monitoring, the National Authority has already prepared the national legislation, which describes the responsibilities of the parties involved in the process and is pending the approval of the Assembly of the Republic. The elaboration was based on the provisions described in the Convention and will serve, together with the Convention, as instruments that will help the National Authority to regulate and control issues related to chemical weapons and their precursors.

6. The technical group of the National Authority benefited from training in the planning for and management of chemical emergencies, with the aim of helping the Mozambican State to develop a national protection programme against chemical emergencies through the establishment of concrete measures and the promotion of a cooperation network between the institutions that are part of the technical group of the National Authority in order to guarantee effective national security for chemical protection. In this training, Mozambique identified the main threats and the respective areas of greatest risk for the development, manufacture, storage, transport and use of chemical weapons and their precursors, and they will deserve greater attention in the preparation of the chemical emergency plan.

2. In the field of the nuclear weapons

1. Mozambique does not own and does not even intend to possess nuclear weapons. With regard to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Council of Ministers created, through decree No. 67/2009 of 11 December 2009, the National Atomic Energy Agency, whose specific functions are to promote and ensure the safe use of nuclear technologies and nuclear energy in the country for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of human health, the environment and economic development. The National Atomic Energy Agency maintains a constant link with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through resolution No. 39/2011 of 11 August 2011 of the Council of Ministers, in compliance with the provisions of article 24 of the agreement signed between Mozambique and IAEA for the application of safeguards in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the respective additional protocol, and in compliance with paragraph 1 of article III of the same Treaty.

2. As a way of guaranteeing and controlling activities involving nuclear energy and ionizing radiation, Mozambique approved Act No. 8/2017 of 21 July 2017 (the Atomic Energy Law). The law designates the National Atomic Energy Agency as the regulatory authority in Mozambique and provides for the respective responsibilities regarding the promotion, authorization, supervision, inspection and sanctioning of

entities interested in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and radioactive substances. As a result, the National Atomic Energy Agency is in an ongoing partnership with IAEA and other national and international collaborators with the aim of responding in an integrated manner, with efficiency and effectiveness, in case of need.

3. By adhering to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, Mozambique reaffirms its commitment to maintaining peace in the region and in the world and fulfils the objective set out in paragraph 4 of article 22 of the Constitution of Mozambique, which advocates the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a denuclearized zone.

3. In the field of biological weapons

1. Mozambique adhered to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1972 through resolution No. 26/2011 of 13 June 2011 of the Council of Ministers.

2. The management and control of biological agents and toxins in Mozambique is headed by the Ministry of Health through the different sectors that make up the Ministry, namely public health, medical assistance and research, supported by other ministries, such as the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate General of Customs.

3. The work of the Ministry of Health is based on the guidelines set out in chapter 5 of the World Health Organization *Manual for the Public Health Management of Chemical Incidents*. In this context, when it comes to an outbreak, the health sector participates jointly with other component response agencies in the detection, identification of the origin and nature of the contamination, as well as the interruption of the exposure (through the withdrawal of products from the market, for example), with the aim of protecting people.

4. The Ministry of Health works together with the World Health Organization and other national and international organizations to assess the possible threats and risks of biological agents and toxins to health in the short and long term. As a result of this assessment, the Ministry of Health has identified the locations for evacuation and installation of field hospitals, with a view to providing timely assistance to those affected.

4. Control mechanisms

1. Mozambique, aware of the need for greater control at points of entry to and exit from Mozambican territory (airports, ports, terminals, highways and land, sea, air and lake borders), adopted the system of non-intrusive inspection of goods, means of transport, luggage and people, through decree No. 75/2009 of 15 December 2009 of the Council of Ministers. The equipment includes portable scanners for detecting metals, drugs, explosives, radiation and dangerous liquids and displaying the chassis and container codes, and closed circuit television.

2. By adopting this type of surveillance system, Mozambique is ready to detect and control all types of material related to nuclear, biological and chemical weapons through customs and police services and, consequently, forward the possible offenders to the hands of justice.

3. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the national system of management and internal security on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction involves all defence and security forces, migration services, customs and health authorities and criminal investigation. However, as a way to improve measures for the efficient implementation of resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#) and [2325 \(2016\)](#) and other protocols that

are aimed at the non-proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the Government of Mozambique has carried out studies that aim to identify the sectors that need technical assistance.

5. Draft of the implementation matrix

More information on the inspection, control and regulation bodies established for the scope of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) is contained in the enclosed matrix.

Enclosure

Implementation matrix

The information in the matrices originates primarily from national reports and is complemented by official government information, including that made available to intergovernmental organizations. The matrices are prepared under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

The Committee intends to use the matrices as a reference tool for facilitating technical assistance and to enable the Committee to continue to enhance its dialogue with States on their implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

The matrices are not a tool for measuring compliance of States with their non-proliferation obligations but for facilitating the implementation of resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2055 (2012) and 2325 (2016). They do not reflect or prejudice any ongoing discussions outside the Committee, in the Security Council or any of its organs of a State's compliance with its non-proliferation or any other obligations. Information on voluntary commitments is for reporting purposes only and does not constitute in any way a legal obligation arising from resolution 1540 (2004) or its successive resolutions.

Matrix entries are only indicators of fact and not indicators of the degree of compliance under resolution 1540 (2004) and its successor resolutions.

An “X” in any data field signifies only that the Committee considers that a State has taken the steps required and/or has provided specific references to the applicable legal basis or executive behaviour as evidence of such steps. An “X” against any data field does not necessarily signify that a State has met in full its obligations under the resolution for that data field.

A “?” in any data field signifies that the references to legislative or other measures may not be directly relevant or are incomplete.

“N/A” (not applicable) in any data field signifies that the data field is not applicable to a State that, through legally binding instruments, specified that it did not possess related materials or facilities.

A blank in any data field signifies that there is insufficient information available to enter an “X” or a “?” against a particular data field.

Paragraph 1 and related matters from paragraphs 5, 8 (a), (b) and (c) and 10

Adherence to legally binding instruments, membership of organizations, participation in arrangements and statements made		Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official website)
		Relevant information (i.e. signing, deposit of instrument of accession, ratification, etc.)
1	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Deposited 4 September 1990
2	Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone/Protocol(s)	African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty), deposited 28 August 2008
3	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	Signed 1 May 2006
4	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Deposited 3 March 2003
5	2005 Amendment to the Convention	
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (not in force)	Deposited 4 November 2008
7	Chemical Weapons Convention	Deposited 15 August 2000
8	Biological Weapons Convention	Deposited 29 March 2011
9	Geneva Protocol of 1925	
10	1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	Deposited 14 January 2003
11	1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	Deposited 14 January 2003
12	2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	
13	2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	
14	2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation	Deposited 17 August 2016
15	Other relevant regional legally binding instruments	Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, deposited 3 January 2003

Adherence to legally binding instruments, membership of organizations, participation in arrangements and statements made	Relevant information (i.e. signing, deposit of instrument of accession, ratification, etc.)	Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official website)
16 International Atomic Energy Agency	Protocol to the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, deposited 22 August 2011	
17 Directly relevant arrangements	Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, deposited 29 March 1999	
18 Statement on non-provision of weapons of mass destruction and related materials to non-State actors	Member since 2006	
19 Membership of relevant international, regional or subregional organizations	The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, subscribed 14 March 2003	
	African Union	
	Southern African Development Community	
	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group	
	International Maritime Organization	
	World Health Organization	
	World Customs Organization and signed declaration on the implementation of the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade	
	World Organization for Animal Health	
	International Criminal Police Organization	
	State party to the Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States of the other part, as revised in 2005 (member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States)	

Paragraph 2: nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological weapons

National legislation that prohibits persons or entities from engaging in one of the following activities and its enforcement		National legal framework				Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties				Remarks
		X/?			Source document of national implementation law	X/?			Source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
1	Manufacture	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 12 (manufacture of nuclear weapons or other explosive devices) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (manufacture in case of terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 70 (penalties) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
2	Acquire	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 12 (acquisition of nuclear weapons or other explosive devices) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (purchase in case of terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 70 CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
3	Possess	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 12 (possession of any radioactive material without a licence) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (possession in case of terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 70 CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
4	Develop									
5	Transport	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 12 (transport of any radioactive material without a licence)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 70	

National legislation that prohibits persons or entities from engaging in one of the following activities and its enforcement		National legal framework				Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties				Remarks
		X/?			Source document of national implementation law	X/?			Source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (carriage in case of terrorism)				CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
6	Transfer		X	X	CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (sale/transfer in case of terrorism)		X	X	CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
7	Use	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, arts. 12 (use of any radioactive material without a licence) and 48 (use exclusively for peaceful purposes)		X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 70	
					CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (use in case of terrorism)				CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91, art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
8	Attempt to engage in above-mentioned activities	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 70 (5) (attempt)		X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 70	
					CW/BW: Explanatory notes to the Penal Code, art. 105 (attempt)				CW/BW: Explanatory notes to the Penal Code, art. 105 (attempt)	
9	Participate as an accomplice in above-mentioned activities		X	X	CW/BW: Explanatory notes to the Penal Code, art. 103 (accomplice)		X	X	CW/BW: Explanatory notes to the Penal Code, art. 103	
10	Assist in above-mentioned activities									

National legislation that prohibits persons or entities from engaging in one of the following activities and its enforcement	National legal framework				Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties				Remarks
	X/?			Source document of national implementation law	X/?			Source document	
	NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
11 Finance above-mentioned activities	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law No. 14/2013 (Anti-Money Laundering Act) Decree No. 66/2014 (Anti-Money Laundering Regulations) Law No. 14/2007 – replaced by Law No. 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit)	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law No. 14/2013 (Criminal Investigation Police) Decree No. 66/2014 (Anti-Money Laundering Regulations) Law No. 14/2007 – replaced by Law No. 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit/Gabinete de Informação Financeira de Moçambique)	
12 Above-mentioned activities related to means of delivery ^a									

Abbreviations: BW, biological weapons; CW, chemical weapons; NW, nuclear weapons.

^a Means of delivery: missiles, rockets and other unmanned systems capable of delivering nuclear, chemical or biological weapons that are specially designed for such use.

Paragraph 3 (a) and (b): account for/secure/physically protect nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, including related materials^a

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of NW, CW, BW, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials		National legal and/or regulatory framework				Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties				Remarks
		X/?			Source document	X/?			Source document	
		NW	CW	BW ^b		NW	CW	BW		
1	Measures to account for production	X	?	?	NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol and additional protocol (IAEA safeguards agreement) Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, arts. 9 (licensing), 53 (system for accounting for nuclear material) and 54 (manipulate/process) Decree No. 13/2006 (radioactive waste management) CW/BW: Decree No. 13/2006 (toxic; infectious)	X	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Decree 13/2006 NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 21	
2	Measures to account for use	X	?	?	NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol and additional protocol Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, arts. 9 (licensing), 53 (system for accounting for nuclear material) and 54 (use) Decree No. 13/2006 CW/BW: Decree No. 13/2006	X	?	?	NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 21 Decree No. 13/2006 CW/BW: Decree No. 13/2006	
3	Measures to account for storage	X			NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol and additional protocol	X			NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 21	
4	Measures to account for transport	X			NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 43 (accountability for transport of nuclear material)	X			NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 21	

<i>Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of NW, CW, BW, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials</i>		<i>National legal and/or regulatory framework</i>				<i>Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties</i>				<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>X/?</i>			<i>Source document</i>	<i>X/?</i>			<i>Source document</i>	
		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW^b</i>		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>		
5	Measures to secure production	N/A			NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol	N/A			NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol	
6	Measures to secure use	N/A			NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol	N/A			NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol	
7	Measures to secure storage	N/A			NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol	N/A			NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol	
8	Measures to secure X transport				NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 30 (security of transport of radioactive material – follow IAEA guidance)	X			NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 21	
9	Physical protection measures	X	?	?	NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 54 (physical protection of nuclear material) CW/BW: Decree No. 13/2006	X	?	?	NW: INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 21 CW/BW: Decree No. 13/2006	
10	Personnel reliability									

Abbreviations: BW, biological weapons; CW, chemical weapons; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; NW, nuclear weapons.

^a Related materials: materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

^b Information required in this section may also be available in the State's confidence-building measures report, if submitted to the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit.

Paragraph 3 (a) and (b): account for/secure/physically protect nuclear weapons, including related materials (nuclear weapon-specific)

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials

Source document

Remarks

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 1 | National regulatory authority | National Atomic Energy Agency (Agencia Nacional De Energia Atomica)
Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 5 | |
| 2 | Licensing of nuclear installations/entities/use of materials | | |
| 3 | IAEA safeguards agreements | INFCIRC/813, small quantities protocol and additional protocol, 1 March 2011 | |
| 4 | IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources | Expressed support – notification pursuant to GC(47)/RES/7.B | |
| 5 | Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources | Expressed support – notification pursuant to GC(48)/RES/10.D | |
| 6 | IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database | Participating State | |
| 7 | Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan/International Physical Protection Advisory Service | | |
| 8 | Applying the physical protection recommendations in INFCIRC/225/Rev.5 | | |
| 9 | Other agreements related to IAEA | Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
(in force since 29 November 2009)

Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (in force since 29 November 2009)

Revised Supplementary Agreements Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by IAEA (in force since 23 February 2011) | |
| 10 | National legislation and regulations related to nuclear material, including the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities | | |

Abbreviation: IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency.

Paragraph 3 (a) and (b): account for/secure/physically protect chemical weapons, including related materials (chemical weapon-specific)

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials

Source document

Remarks

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | National Chemical Weapons Convention authority | Directorate for Legal and Consular Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |
| 2 | Licensing/registration of installations/facilities/persons/entities/use/
handling of related materials | |
| 3 | Old or abandoned chemical weapons | |

Paragraph 3 (a) and (b): account for/secure/physically protect biological weapons, including related materials (biological weapon-specific)

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons, their means of delivery; controls over related materials

Source document

Remarks

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Licensing/registration of installations/facilities/persons/entities/use/
handling of materials | Decree No. 6/2007 of 25 April 2007 (biosafety legislation on
management of genetically modified organisms)? |
|---|---|--|

Paragraph 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from paragraph 6: controls of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and biological weapons, including related materials

	<i>Border controls and export and trans-shipment controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, including related materials</i>	<i>National legal framework</i>				<i>Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties</i>				<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>X/?</i>				<i>X/?</i>				
		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>Source document</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>Source document</i>	
1	Border control to detect, deter, prevent and combat illicit trafficking	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Ministerial Diploma No. 262/2004 of 22 December 2004 (customs procedures) Decree No. 56/1998 of 11 November 1998 (pre-shipment inspection)	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Ministerial Diploma No. 262/2004 of 22 December 2004 (Directorate General of Customs) Decree No. 56/1998 of 11 November 1998	
2	Law enforcement to detect, deter, prevent and combat illicit trafficking									
3	Border control detection measures									
4	Control of brokering									
5	Export control legislation in place	X	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Ministerial Diploma No. 202/98 of 12 November 1998 (regulation on registration of external trade agents) Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 (licence for importers/exporters) NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, chap. X (control of exports and imports)	X	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Decree No. 30/2002 of 2 December 2002 (rules for customs clearance) Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, arts. 21 and 70	

	Border controls and export and trans-shipment controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, including related materials	National legal framework				Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties				Remarks
		X/?				X/?				
		NW	CW	BW	Source document	NW	CW	BW	Source document	
6	Licensing provisions and authority	X	?	?	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 57 (export licence) Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 (licences) Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 (licence for importers/exporters) CW/BW: Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004	X	?	?	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, arts. 21 and 70 Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 (Ministry of Commerce) CW/BW: Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004	
7	Control lists of materials, equipment and technology	X			NW: Atomic Energy Act, art. 58 (authority to issue control lists)					
8	Intangible technology transfers									
9	Inclusion of means of delivery									
10	End user controls									
11	Catch-all clause									
12	Transit control	X	?	?	NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, art. 57 (transit licence)	X			NW: Atomic Energy Act No. 8 of 2017, arts. 21 and 70	

Border controls and export and trans-shipment controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, including related materials	National legal framework				Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties				Remarks
	X/?				X/?				
	NW	CW	BW	Source document	NW	CW	BW	Source document	
				CW/BW: Ministerial Diploma No. 116/2013 of 8 August 2013 (regulation of custom transit/trans-shipment)					
13 Trans-shipment control									
14 Re-export control									
15 Control over financing of exports/trans-shipments that would contribute to proliferation	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law No. 14/2013 (Anti-Money Laundering Act) Decree No. 66/2014 (Anti-Money Laundering Regulations) Law No. 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit)	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law No. 14/2013 (Criminal Investigation Police) Decree No. 66/2014 Law No. 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit/Gabinete de Informação Financeira de Moçambique)	
16 Control over services related to exports/trans-shipments that would contribute to proliferation including transportation									

Abbreviations: BW, biological weapons; CW, chemical weapons; NW, nuclear weapons.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 (d): assistance, work with and inform industry and the public, and other information

<i>Assistance, work with and inform industry and the public, and other information</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 Assistance offered	
2 Assistance point of contact (for assistance providers only)	
3 Assistance requested	
4 Action taken to work with and inform industry	
5 Action taken to work with and inform the public	
6 Point of contact	
7 Voluntary national implementation action plan	
8 Committee visits to States	