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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

Note verbale dated 30 April 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith the sixth national report on the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 30 April 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

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

Pakistan remains committed to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to State or non-State actors. Pakistan has instituted robust export control measures and mechanisms that are on a par with the highest international standards.

Pakistan supports the objectives of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and filed reports in 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2017 on the implementation of the resolution. In addition, Pakistan submitted a national report in 2009 as part of its views on the comprehensive review of resolution 1540 (2004).

This sixth report contains an update on additional statutory and operational control measures taken since 2017, pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). The present document is to be read in conjunction with earlier national reports.

Operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004)

Biological weapons

Draft legislation is under interministerial consideration to broaden the scope of national measures with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, including in areas related to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

The voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken by Pakistan with regard to the Convention were submitted to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in 2019.

Chemical weapons

The Implementation Rules (2010) relating to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction are being updated to broaden the regulatory framework to encompass safety and security aspects in the procurement, production, storage, transfer, transport, usage, import and export of chemicals.

Operative paragraph 3 (a) and (b): safety and security

Pakistan accords the highest priority to safety and security issues pertaining to the chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological areas. Since 2017, many steps have been taken to further strengthen safety and security.

As a demonstration of its continued commitment towards nuclear security, Pakistan joined the Nuclear Security Contact Group in 2019 by subscribing to the Statement of Principles of the Group, contained in the information circular of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (INFCIRC/899).

The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority has promulgated the Regulations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Installations (PAK/925). The regulations are based on IAEA INFCIRC/225/Rev.5, obligations under the Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities and

its 2005 Amendment, international best practices and national experiences. The regulations provide requirements for the physical protection of nuclear material against unauthorized removal during its use, storage and transport and for the protection of nuclear installations from sabotage.

The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority has also promulgated the Regulations on Security of Radioactive Sources (PAK/926), which are in line with the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and subscribed to its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources. The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Agency maintains a national register for all categories of radioactive sources to keep track of them. In 2019, Pakistan also subscribed to the IAEA supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources.

Pakistan has deployed modern technical solutions for physical protection measures, including detection, delay and response at nuclear installations and radiation facilities, in accordance with national requirements and international standards. Physical protection measures comprise personnel, equipment and procedures intended to prevent, detect and extend delay and appropriate response to neutralize a malicious act.

The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority has also established the Regulations on Radiation Protection (PAK/904 amendment) for controlling and regulating the production, manufacturing, preparation, storage, sale, import and export of scrap or recycled metal products or other commodities having radiation levels above natural background levels. If any imported consignment, shipment or container is detected at any national entry point having radiation levels higher than the natural background levels, it shall be returned to the country of origin.

The IAEA-Pakistan Nuclear Security Cooperation Programme is being implemented successfully to improve and upgrade the nuclear security and physical protection infrastructure at the national level. Twenty-seven nuclear medical centres have been upgraded under the programme.

Operative paragraph 3 (c) and (d): border controls

Pakistan is equipping its response organizations with radiation detection equipment for the detection of and initial response to a nuclear security incident or event. Ten major entry/exit points of the country have been equipped with radiation detection equipment. Radiological assessment groups have also been established to provide technical assistance to customs authorities and response organizations.

To ensure the sustainability and long-term operation of nuclear security equipment, the Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority has established a technical support unit at the national level to provide scientific and technical assistance to the relevant stakeholders to combat the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials.

Measures to augment national export controls

Since its establishment in 2007, the Strategic Export Control Division has continued to take steps to strengthen the national export control architecture of Pakistan.

Pakistan periodically reviews and revises the National Control List of goods, technologies, materials and equipment related to weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

Since the initial notification in 2005 (Statutory Regulatory Order (SRO) 1078 (I)/2005), the National Control List has been revised and updated four

times by an interministerial joint working group: (a) in July 2011, (b) in March 2015, (c) in November 2016 and (d) in July 2018. The lists were harmonized with the lists of international export control regimes, such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime. The latest version of the National Control List was circulated as an information circular by IAEA (INFCIRC/928).

The regular revision of the Control Lists signifies the continuing resolve and policy of Pakistan as a responsible nuclear State to advance the shared goals of non-proliferation.

An interministerial licence review committee has been constituted and was notified vide SRO 412 (I)/2018 on 29 March 2018. It has further enhanced inter-agency coordination towards strengthening the implementation of the Export Controls on Goods, Technologies, Material and Equipment related to Nuclear and Biological Weapons and their Delivery Systems Act, 2004.

As part of its efforts to prevent money laundering and proliferation financing, Pakistan has set up a national counterproliferation unit to comply with international requirements.

Operative paragraphs 7 and 8 (d): outreach to academia and industry and general public awareness

The Strategic Export Control Division undertakes periodic targeted outreach to academia, research institutions, the business community and the general public to raise awareness and enhance the implementation of national export control laws. The Division also conducts seminars, in collaboration with the Higher Education Commission, exclusively for academia and researchers. In that regard, discussions and presentations have been regularly arranged involving the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, researchers and academia, trade associations and enforcement agencies.

The Strategic Export Control Division has launched an exclusive website (www.secdiv.gov.pk) for the timely dissemination of information and awareness-raising on related aspects of strategic export controls and relevant Security Council resolutions on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. To further assist exporters, the Division has launched the Goods Enquiry Tool on its website, whereby any exporter can easily ascertain whether goods are subject to an export licence.

Furthermore, Pakistan has organized two international seminars on Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and export controls, in 2017 and 2018, to enhance the exchange of international best practices. The most recent one was organized on 9 and 10 May 2018 on the theme “The Present and Future of Strategic Export Controls”. A national seminar on the theme “Strengthening Strategic Export Controls by Internal Compliance” was also held on 31 October 2017, in Islamabad. The seminars received wide participation and acclamation at both the national and international levels.

Pakistan has also hosted several Missile Technology Control Regime and Australia Group outreach visits. A Missile Technology Control Regime delegation, including the Chair, visited Islamabad in March 2018.

Assistance and cooperation

Pakistan considers technical assistance and capacity-building to be key enablers in the effective implementation of Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), in particular by developing countries.

Pakistan is a member of several IAEA committees on safety and security, including the Advisory Group on Nuclear Security and the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee. While working closely with IAEA, Pakistan actively participates in the

Agency's efforts to promote nuclear safety and security internationally. Experts regularly participate in IAEA activities to provide services for the development of IAEA nuclear safety and security documents and training material, which also includes IAEA expert missions to Member States in the domain of nuclear safety and security, including the assessment of the regulatory infrastructure of countries embarking on a nuclear power programme.

Pakistan conducts regular training courses in the area of nuclear safety and security, in partnership with IAEA. Several countries have benefited from the training programmes.

Pakistan established a Centre of Excellence on Nuclear Security in 2012. The Centre includes the Pakistan Centre of Excellence for Nuclear Security, the National Institute of Safety and Security and the Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences. It has physical protection exterior laboratories and physical protection interior laboratories that are equipped with physical protection gadgetry.

The Centre of Excellence on Nuclear Security has grown into a regional and international hub for nuclear security training. The Centre conducts specialized courses for the dedicated Nuclear Security Force, with a focus on intelligence, counter-intelligence, the Human Reliability Programme, material control, accountancy and the physical protection of nuclear materials, including during transport. It has hosted several national, regional and international training courses. Since the fifth national report was submitted, training has been conducted in various disciplines of nuclear security for 10,900 persons. In addition, the Centre periodically organizes workshops and seminars in collaboration with IAEA in various areas related to nuclear security and safety.

Since 2017, over 2,800 personnel have been trained through 146 training courses and workshops by the National Institute of Safety and Security in the field of physical protection and nuclear security. Since 2017, 4 international, 1 regional and 14 national training courses have been conducted at the Pakistan Centre of Excellence for Nuclear Security. Over 140 international participants from 46 Member States have attended the trainings at the Centre, with IAEA assistance. Four national training courses have been planned for 2020. Two international courses and four to five national training courses are being proposed for 2021.

The Pakistan National Authority on the Chemical Weapons Convention, in coordination with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), has conducted nine international advanced assistance and protection courses, in which 216 participants from 58 countries have been trained. The tenth international advanced assistance and protection course is being organized in 2020.

Moreover, the Pakistan National Authority has organized 11 assistance and protection courses at the national level, in which over 275 participants from emergency response units and other stakeholders have been trained.

Pakistan has one independent expert serving as a member of the OPCW Advisory Board on Education and Outreach and one independent expert is a member of the OPCW Scientific Advisory Board, which shows the commitment of Pakistan to the OPCW regime.

Since 2017, the Pakistan National Authority has been regularly conducting seminars, workshops and symposiums on chemical safety and security in collaboration with the Chemical Security Program of the United States of America, in which all relevant stakeholders, including local manufacturers from industries, members of academia, importers and transporters are trained. A total of five such workshops have been conducted so far. The sixth workshop will be conducted in 2020.

Offer for assistance under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Over the years, Pakistan has acquired considerable experience and expertise in the safe and secure utilization of nuclear energy, as well as in the application of chemical and biological fields for peaceful purposes.

Pakistan stands ready to offer its assistance, including in the form of trainings, to interested States and in response to specific requests in those areas where it has gained expertise, including those relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

The areas include:

Strategic export controls

- Establishment of a legal and regulatory framework on export controls
- Training of enforcement officials in commodity identification of dual-use items
- Industry outreach and public awareness-raising
- International compliance and self-regulation
- Training for licensing officers
- Outreach to academia and research institutions and setting up a compliance mechanism

Nuclear security trainings and assistance

- Introduction to the evaluation of the effectiveness of physical protection systems
- Implementation of nuclear security recommendations on the physical protection of nuclear material and facilities
- Security of radioactive sources
- Radiation detection techniques for front-line officers
- Technical support capabilities for alarm assessment and response initiation
- Sustainability of radiation detection equipment and export support capabilities
- Threat assessment and risk-informed approach for nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control
- Threat assessment and design basis threat

Trainings and assistance related to the Chemical Weapons Convention

- Assistance in the establishment of a national authority on the Chemical Weapons Convention, including the drafting of Convention-related legislation and advanced trainings to first responders and law enforcement agencies
- Industry outreach and awareness-raising to the public and academia

Future action plan

For the short to medium term, Pakistan is working on the following:

- Active consideration to undertake an IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service mission at the earliest opportune time
- Legislation for the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention

- Strengthening of the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Rules (2010) to broaden the regulatory framework to encompass safety and security aspects

Miscellaneous

Through the inter-agency process, Pakistan reviews the existing legislative, regulatory and administrative structures, as an obligation under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), and identifies areas requiring improvement and, where necessary, makes recommendations for the adoption of new regulatory and legislative instruments and enforcement mechanisms. In that regard, in August 2018, Pakistan established the Inter-Agency Committee for Coordination, Review and Monitoring and notified vide SRO 1067 (I)/2018 dated 28 August 2018 to effectively implement, supervise and monitor the enforcement of Security Council resolutions and decisions on countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to ensure their effective implementation.

Since its inception, the Pakistan National Authority on the Chemical Weapons Convention has enhanced and implemented the regime of the Convention with complete commitment. Complying with the provisions of the Convention, Pakistan has declared 24 chemical industries. Through 2019, OPCW had conducted 21 inspections in Pakistan.

Pakistan has a “single small-scale facility”, which was inspected in August 2019 by OPCW inspectors and was declared one of the best facilities in the Schedule 1 category. The facility plays an effective role in the verification regime and has enhanced the capacity of OPCW to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons.

Conclusion

The measures and steps outlined above are a demonstration of the commitment and contribution of Pakistan to global non-proliferation goals, using advanced scientific and technological capabilities.

Pakistan fully supports effective controls to prevent the misuse of strategic goods for malicious purposes. At the same time, there is a need to maintain a careful balance between controls over proliferation concerns and access for States in pursuit of their legitimate development needs.

Pakistan has the requisite credentials and expertise to be a full member of the international export control regimes. As a first step, Pakistan has sought membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group. Pakistan hopes that the Group would adhere to transparent, objective and non-discriminatory criteria that ensure equal treatment of the membership applications of States that are not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, thereby strengthening the non-proliferation regime.