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General and complete disarmament

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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* A/69/150.

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



II. Replies received from Governments

India

[Original: English]
[27 August 2014]

India co-sponsored resolution [68/41](#), entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”, to highlight the concerns of the international community with regard to terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction. The international response to this threat needs to be at the national, multilateral and global levels. India expresses satisfaction that the resolution was adopted by the Assembly without a vote and that the Assembly continues to support the implementation of the resolution.

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

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

India supports enhanced international cooperation, including through the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and other relevant forums to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. India participates in and contributes to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Nuclear Security Summit processes, including by hosting a Sherpa meeting in New Delhi in January 2012. We welcome the outcome of the Nuclear Security Summit, held in The Hague in March 2014. We see the Nuclear Security Summit process as aimed at building pragmatic and purposeful frameworks that set benchmarks and standards and foster confidence

in international cooperation to supplement, and do not substitute for, the central role of existing multilateral institutions, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency. India believes that the primary responsibility for ensuring nuclear security rests at the national level, but that national responsibility must be accompanied by responsible behaviour as well as sustained and effective international cooperation. All States should scrupulously abide by their international obligations.

India has made good progress in setting up a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership, which will cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other foreign partners. India has contributed \$1 million to the Nuclear Security Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2012-2013. India has submitted its reports and updates to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). An Indian expert participated in the work of the Committee between 2007 and 2009. India has also expressed readiness to offer assistance to other countries in capacity-building and in fulfilling their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004). In April 2011, India supported Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), which extended the mandate of the 1540 Committee for a period of 10 years.

Oman

[Original: Arabic]
[27 June 2014]

1. The Sultanate of Oman has put in place numerous national measures to prevent unauthorized parties from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction or materials related to their manufacture. In coordination with other competent agencies, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Issues has played a pivotal role in that area. In order to handle hazardous radioactive or chemical materials, a licence must first be obtained for their import, export, transfer, storage or use. Entities that use such materials receive field visits, and storage facilities are searched in order to verify compliance with regulations. Workers who handle those materials must obtain a permit subject to technical requirements.
2. In order to underscore its genuine efforts in that regard, Oman joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in 2009. It has signed numerous relevant instruments, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.
3. Weapons of mass destruction pose a threat to international security irrespective of their user, and their acquisition by terrorist groups creates a particular danger. It is therefore appropriate to reaffirm the need to rid the Middle East of such weapons, without prejudice to the legitimate right to the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Oman emphasized that point in its statement at the general debate of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly in 2012.

III. Replies received from international organizations

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

[Original: Spanish]

[19 June 2014]

With regard to the measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (paragraph 5 of resolution 68/41), the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) draws attention to its resolution CG/Res.419 entitled “Illicit trafficking in Nuclear Materials”, adopted at the seventeenth regular session of the General Conference, held in Panama City from 29 to 30 November 2001. In addition, the Agency emphasizes the applicability of resolution CG/Res.457, entitled “Havana Declaration”, adopted at the eighteenth regular session of the General Conference, held in Havana on 5 November 2003.

In 2012, OPANAL also worked to encourage member States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.¹ In 2013, Costa Rica and Jamaica deposited their instruments of ratification to the Convention on nuclear terrorism. Consequently, 15 States members of OPANAL are now party to that Convention, while 27 are party to the second.

Collective Security Treaty Organization

[Original: Russian]

[9 June 2014]

Strengthening international and regional security and stability and countering terrorism, as well as illicit arms trafficking, are among the main agreed policy areas of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). CSTO has consistently advocated expanding the number of parties to the United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and continuing to enhance the necessary treaty mechanisms. CSTO has consistently supported the central, coordinating role of the United Nations in countering international terrorism.

The conceptual approach of CSTO to ensuring the collective security of its member States sees the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and emerging military production technologies, in conjunction with attempts by individual countries, organizations and terrorist groups to achieve their political and military aspirations, as major sources of military risk. The Organization keeps these issues under review on an ongoing basis.

The consistent position of CSTO member States on countering terrorism and risks associated with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the desire

¹ Statement delivered by the Secretary General of OPANAL, Gioconda Ubeda, in the general debate of the First Committee during the sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 15 October 2012.

for greater cooperation on these important issues by our States has been addressed in a number of official CSTO documents that have been adopted by Heads of State, foreign ministers and other senior officials of CSTO member States.

In those documents, CSTO member States express their support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and non-proliferation regimes established under nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in Central Asia, South-East Asia and Africa. The documents also express support for efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The CSTO member States have noted the need to start a negotiation process to draft a fissile material cut-off treaty and their commitment to compliance with international regimes prohibiting biological, toxin and chemical weapons.

The Declaration of Secretaries of the Security Councils of the Collective Security Treaty Organization member States on counter-terrorism issues, adopted in Sochi on 23 September 2013, is of particular importance. It notes with concern the growing terrorist threat in the world. It also states that an increase in the number of environmentally hazardous industries, facilities, arsenals and stockpiles of ammunition and explosive and flammable substances, and their location near residential areas and vital infrastructure, make terrorism a direct threat to each and every individual. The Secretaries of Security Councils reiterated their readiness, given the global nature of the terrorist threat, to engage in the relevant pragmatic cooperation with the United Nations, regional organizations and individual States.

Work to expand CSTO interaction with regional organizations, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Economic Community and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is becoming a reality.

Regular consultations among CSTO member State representatives on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control are important to CSTO efforts to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. During such consultations in 2014, there were thoroughgoing exchanges of views, including, inter alia, confirmation that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is critical, in the view of the participants, to the maintenance of international security, and that, accordingly, contemporary risks and threats to the nuclear non-proliferation regime must be eliminated on the basis thereof. The parties also exchanged views on the implementation of the outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, reiterating the important role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime.

During the exchange of views on the Biological Weapons Convention, participants in the consultations devoted considerable attention to monitoring of modern biotechnology.

Practical work by the appropriate offices of CSTO and its member States complements political efforts by CSTO to counter the risks of proliferation and terrorism. For example, a training programme for troop contingents that belong to the CSTO Collective Rapid Response Forces includes assignments that involve halting terrorist activities and intercepting illicitly trafficked weapons of mass destruction.

The collective efforts of CSTO member States to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the terrorist threat will remain the focus of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and its secretariat.

International Criminal Police Organization

[Original: English]

[10 June 2014]

In 2010, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) engaged the global law enforcement community in the fight against the acquisition of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials by criminal groups and terrorists. The organization applies a methodology of effective intelligence-driven, prevention-oriented investigations of suspected acts of terrorism or criminal enterprise involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials and technologies.

The mission of the subdirectorate for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials is founded upon three main pillars: information/intelligence exchange; prevention programmes/countermeasures; operational/investigations. The subdirectorate's structure encompasses three distinct Terrorism Prevention Units: Chemical and Explosives; Biological; and Radiological and Nuclear. Each of those units is armed with law enforcement expertise, intelligence capacity and administrative support in order to provide the most appropriate support to the 190 member countries of INTERPOL.

Owing to the complex nature of prevention and response with regard to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials, a multidisciplinary approach is essential. INTERPOL is conducting related activities within a global framework of partnerships. Conceived as the legal reference of current international efforts within the arena of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), is, together with the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, a vital partner of INTERPOL. The latter also works on maintaining close partnerships with other international specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Customs Organization and the World Health Organization.

The subdirectorate for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials has launched three operations to support international law enforcement, and they are codenamed: CHASE; S³OMMET; and FAIL SAFE.

Operation CHASE: is a coordinated operation aimed at countering the smuggling of chemical weapons by utilizing key leadership individuals trained through the CHASE programme, which targets the illicit trafficking of toxic chemical and chemical explosive precursors across international borders. It provides capacity-building training to senior officers within border and chemical security agencies.

Operation S³OMMET: focuses on the introduction and enhancement of the safety, security and surveillance of biological materials, and on technology, expertise, and the monitoring of emerging technologies. The objectives are: to produce and publish guidance documents on the safe and secure use and storage of

biological materials; the provision of laboratory best practices; and the delivery of targeted regional workshops.

Operation FAIL SAFE: is the contribution of INTERPOL to the Nuclear Security Summit's global strategy to counter smuggling of nuclear materials. It supports the international law enforcement community in the real time monitoring and tracking of individuals involved in the trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials. It utilizes the INTERPOL system of notices or other alerts to inform member countries of persons involved in this form of criminal activity.
