

**Address to the  
Conference on Countering International Terrorism  
by the Chair of the 1540 Committee  
H.E. Mr. Dian Triansyah Djani  
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Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations New York  
St Petersburg, Russian Federation  
18 April 2019**

Excellencies, distinguished representatives, ladies and gentlemen

In my capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to the United Nations Security Council's resolution 1540 (2004), I am grateful for the honour of addressing this distinguished gathering of parliamentarians. I would like to thank the Chairperson of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States, as well as other co-hosts of this Conference on Countering International Terrorism in St. Petersburg for the invitation. Parliamentarians have an indispensable role in support of full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by enacting appropriate legislation and ensuring its implementation.

The Committee is responsible for monitoring and supporting implementation by Member States, upon their request, of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Adopted 28 April 2004 under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter this resolution places legally binding obligations on all UN Member States. The purpose of the resolution is to prevent nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, along with their delivery systems and related materials, from getting into the hands of non-State actors, including terrorists. The resolution is a major contribution towards

preventing a catastrophe should any of these weapons be used by non-State actors.

During the fifteen years since its adoption, resolution 1540 (2004) has become one of the key components of the international regime to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

Unfortunately, over this same period, there have been alarming incidents of use of chemical weapons by non-State actors. It is clear that the possible use of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors is not simply a theoretical possibility.

The UN Security Council remains seized of the importance of preventing such a catastrophic event, as demonstrated by its adoption of resolution 2325 in December 2016. This resolution reinforces the need for States to implement effectively their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004). Resolution 2325 (2016) also recognises that, and I quote, "...parliamentarians have a key role in enacting the necessary legislation to implement the obligations of the resolution", unquote.

The range of legislation required is broad. It includes prohibitions on non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, as well as domestic controls on them and on related materials. This includes measures relating to their accounting, securing, physical protection, border and law enforcement, and export and transshipment controls.

I am glad to say that all countries represented here have already implemented substantial legislation to meet these obligations. However, there is still room for improvement to achieve the full and effective implementation of the resolution.

Resolution 1540 (2004) describe obligations on UN Member States, but do not specify how States should implement them. The Security Council and the 1540 Committee recognise that States have to implement these obligations in the context of their specific circumstances and legal procedures. The Committee and its Group of Experts are ready to assist and advise as requested.

The Committee welcomes opportunities to interact with parliamentarians, such as those represented here today. The Committee has benefited from previous such interactions in different parts of the world and stands ready to support proposals for further such interactions, either nationally or at regional or international level.

Thank you for your attention.

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