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**UNODC-OSCE Regional Workshop
On the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 12-13 April 2007**

**Statement on behalf of the Chairman of the UN Security Council Committee
Established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004)**

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I am pleased to deliver the following statement on behalf of Ambassador Peter Burian, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Committee. As Ambassador Burian was unable to attend personally at this time, I am privileged to participate at this workshop on his behalf and also as one of the experts assisting the Committee in its work.

We would like to thank the UNODC and the OSCE for organizing this important Workshop, as well as the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan for hosting the event. The threat of terrorist attacks remains one of the greatest challenges of our times. The series of terrorist attacks of the past decade, ranging from the massive embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, the indiscriminate bombings of innocent civilians in India and Indonesia, the catastrophic hostage-taking of school children in the Russian Federation, the efforts to blow up passenger planes over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the massive terrorist attacks of 9/11 - all clearly indicate that terrorists would not hesitate to use nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction if they would acquire them. Although acquisition of such deadly weapons is extremely difficult, access to the sensitive materials and technologies needed to produce them is less so at present.

The Security Council recognized this threat and on 28 April 2004 unanimously adopted resolution 1540 (2004) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, affirming that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials constitutes a threat to international peace and security. This was actually the first Security Council resolution describing proliferation as a threat to international peace and security.

Most pertinent to the subject of the current workshop are the provisions of the resolution that prescribe two types of obligations concerning non-state actors. States are required: (a) to **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; and (b) to **adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit** any non-State actor to engage in any of those seven illicit activities, as well as attempts to engage in any of those activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them. The resolution also requires States to take and enforce other 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.

Participants at this workshop may already be aware of the nature and significance of resolution 1540 in combating the threat of WMD proliferation and of the danger that those weapons or the related materials might be acquired by non-State actors, including terrorists. In October 2006, representatives from all your countries participated in a workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 in Almaty, which the Monterey Institute and the Government of Kazakhstan organized. The workshop contributed useful ideas on how best to share national experiences within a region and to cooperate in implementing the requirements of resolution 1540. Its proposals on how to conduct follow-up workshops on specific themes or for specific circumstances at sub-regional and national levels have been of benefit not only to the States of Central Asia and the Caucasus but also to the 1540 Committee in refining its outreach activities.

Another development of major importance in the context of this workshop is the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism announced by Presidents George Bush and Vladimir Putin at the St. Petersburg G-8 Summit last year. We acknowledge the participation of Kazakhstan in that major endeavour. At a recent open session of the UN Security Council devoted to the implementation of resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006), we welcomed the joint statement on enhancing cooperation with the 1540 Committee made by Belarus on behalf of the seven member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CTSO), namely, Armenia, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

We note that all five Central Asian States: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have signed the Treaty on Nuclear-Free Central Asia.

For the purposes of this workshop, it is useful to highlight those aspects of the Committee's work which are of particular relevance to the States of Central Asia:

- Notably, all the five States of Central Asia are among the 136 Member States of the United Nations that have submitted first national reports on measures they have taken towards implementation of the resolution. Most of them are also among the 85 States that have submitted additional information at the request of the Committee.
- The five Central Asian States indicated that they have in place or are considering adopting legislative and other measures to cover most of the requirements outlined in the resolution. However, an examination of the information provided by Central Asian States with the help of the standard matrix the Committee uses to analyze States' reports indicates that, like most States, Central Asian States still need to take additional measures to fill gaps and achieve full implementation of the resolution.
- When the Committee returns to States the updated matrices that reflect its examination of the information States have provided, those matrices will give States an opportunity to review the gaps the Committee has identified. The Committee stands ready to collaborate with member States in order to enhance

their implementation of the resolution. In the nuclear field the gaps to be filled may concern any of the following: (a) Prohibitions: adoption of a national legal framework to implement the obligations set forth in resolution 1540 and penalization of any violations; (b) Domestic accounting and controls: adoption and enforcement of measures to account for, secure and physically protect nuclear weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, in accordance with the NPT, IAEA's Safeguards Agreements, Additional Protocols and other relevant treaties to which the Central Asian States are parties, as well as the provisions of resolution 1540; (c) Development and maintenance of appropriate effective border control measures, export and transshipment controls, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, transshipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and transshipment such as financing, and transporting and monitoring of any transactions relevant to countering the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

- The Committee encourages States to examine the gaps in their implementation of resolution 1540 and establish priorities for addressing them by charting road-maps, national implementation plans or any other methods of their choice, if and as appropriate, and sharing this information with the Committee. The Committee in turn could provide such information to States and other organizations willing to provide assistance, which could integrate it into their considerations concerning the provision of assistance.
- Finally, it should be stressed that to achieve full implementation of resolution 1540, some Member States may require assistance to be provided by other States or by relevant international organizations. The Committee's role is to provide a clearinghouse to facilitate a process of matching requests for and offers of assistance. Thus the Committee encourages any Central Asian and neighbouring States that have not yet submitted to the Committee specific requests for assistance to do so as soon as possible.

We hope that your efforts at this thematic regional workshop will produce successful results.