

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 29 November 2022 from the Chair of the  
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution  
1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council**

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and in accordance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), I submit herewith a final document on the 2022 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

The Committee would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Juan Ramón de la Fuente

Chair

Security Council Committee established pursuant to  
resolution 1540 (2004)



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## 2022 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

### *Summary*

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) affirms that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security. It also reiterates the continued need for all Member States, in accordance with their national procedures, to prohibit any non-State actor from acquiring, developing, trafficking in or using nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, as well as related materials, equipment and technology,<sup>a</sup> particularly for terrorist purposes. Therefore, resolution 1540 (2004) continues to be an important pillar of the international non-proliferation architecture.

While steady progress was recorded in its implementation, and acknowledging the complexities of its implementation across obligations, weapons categories and regions, the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) remains a long-term task, and thus the Committee continues to have a key role in supporting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States and facilitating assistance to this end. The progress recorded during the period under review attests to the commitment of Member States to and the effectiveness of the Committee in the promotion of full implementation of the resolution. While taking into consideration that there are variations among Member States in terms of their industrial capacities, overall the number of measures taken by States to implement the resolution has increased by approximately 6 per cent since 2016. In particular, most States strengthened their measures to prohibit non-State actors from manufacturing, acquiring, possessing, developing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. The latest data and the rate of progress reaffirm that full and effective implementation of the resolution by all Member States remains a long-term task. Achieving this will require continuous efforts by Member States, including with the support of the Committee when requested, as well as close cooperation with other bodies of the United Nations and with relevant international and regional organizations.

Some Member States have experienced difficulties in fully implementing the resolution owing to, inter alia, a lack of adequate financial resources, technical expertise, legal frameworks and implementation capabilities. Although progress has been made in relation to measures to account for, secure and protect relevant materials, and on export controls, these areas require further attention by many States, as they did in 2016.

There is a need for a comprehensive approach to the implementation of the resolution across all weapon types, while also acknowledging that the highest number of measures were recorded in relation to nuclear weapons and related materials, compared with chemical weapons and related materials, followed by biological weapons and related materials.

Since 2016, 77 States (40 per cent) have submitted national reports or provided the Committee with additional information on national implementation. Although 8 States have yet to submit a first national report, this represents a decrease from 17 States in 2016. The notification of points of contact also increased to 137, from 94 in 2016.

During the reporting period, the Committee visited 20 States at their invitation. The submission of voluntary national implementation action plans increased

significantly, from 26 in 2016 to 46 in 2022. Visits to States at their invitation, and involvement in related national round tables and national implementation action planning meetings, have been valuable to the Committee.

The Committee has received or reconfirmed requests for assistance related to “matchmaking” from 18 States since 2016. Capacity-building and technical assistance were the areas most frequently requested by States. Receiving official feedback from those requesting and those offering assistance enabled the Committee to better understand and monitor the progress of assistance requests in order to enable it to further strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness with which it responds to requests for assistance.

Relevant international organizations have played their role in providing technical support in the full implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), and the Committee noted the importance of improving cooperation with these and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and other Security Council committees.

The Committee’s interaction with civil society, including with industry, as appropriate and within its mandate, contributed to its work. The Committee continued to promote its policy of transparency and its website remains an important source of information and documentation on the work of the Committee, including on national implementation, assistance, international cooperation and transparency and outreach activities.

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<sup>a</sup> Definition of related materials as seen in Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#): 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.

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## I. Introduction

1. On 20 April 2011, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), which extended the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) for a period of 10 years, until 25 April 2021, with the continued assistance of its group of experts. Paragraph 3 of that resolution stated that the Committee would conduct a comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), both after five years and prior to the renewal of its mandate, including, if necessary, recommendations on adjustments to the mandate; would submit to the Council a report on the conclusions of those reviews; and that the first review should be held before December 2016. Following that first review, the Council approved resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#) on 15 December 2016.

2. According to a set of modalities developed by the Committee,<sup>1</sup> the second comprehensive review is intended to be both retrospective and forward-looking, and the Committee pursued the themes to form strands of work for its four working groups. The review is based on information received by the Committee through its approved matrices and relevant information, and on inputs from Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations.

3. By means of a letter dated 27 August 2020, the Chair of the Committee informed the President of the Security Council that, owing to the disruption caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the Committee had decided that all activities of the review, including open consultations, should be postponed until 2021, with the exception of the process already under way of revising the Committee matrices and any other activities that could be undertaken in an online format. By its resolution [2572 \(2021\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Committee to 28 February 2022, and extended it again to 30 November 2022 by its resolution [2622 \(2022\)](#) in order to allow time for the Committee to continue to conduct and complete its comprehensive review while also continuing its work pursuant to its mandate. The present report is submitted accordingly, and includes the period from 26 April 2016 to 2 June 2022, except where otherwise indicated. The present report should be read in conjunction with the 2016 report ([S/2016/1038](#)).

## II. Organization of work

4. During the period covered by the report, the Chairs of the Committee were as follows: from 25 April to 31 December 2016, Román Oyarzun Marchesi (Spain); from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018, Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz (Plurinational State of Bolivia); from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2020, Dian Triansyah Djani (Indonesia); and, since 1 January 2021, Juan Ramón de la Fuente (Mexico).

5. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#) and with resolution [2055 \(2012\)](#), the Committee is assisted by a group of up to nine experts that acts under the direction and purview of the Committee. Certain references in the present report to the Committee's participation in activities and events are also to be understood to include the Committee directing its group of experts to undertake such participation within the objectives determined by the Committee. Activities of the group include the preparation and analysis of the Committee's matrices, supporting the Committee's dialogue with Member States, supporting the Committee's assistance activities, promoting national implementation and raising awareness of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), facilitating training courses for points of contact and providing technical assistance to States at their request with regard to preparing reports for the Committee,

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<sup>1</sup> See [www.un.org/en/sc/1540/documents/2021%20CR%20Modalities%20Paper.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/documents/2021%20CR%20Modalities%20Paper.pdf).

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requesting assistance and creating voluntary national implementation action plans, among others. The composition of the group of experts is given in annex XX.

6. The Committee is supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, while a Senior Political Affairs Officer of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, supported by staff of that Department, continues to serve as Secretary of the Committee.

7. During the review period, the Committee held 23 formal and 17 informal meetings, and 5 videoconferences.

8. During the period, the four working groups of the Committee held 17 meetings to consider various issues related to the implementation of the resolutions and to assistance, cooperation and transparency. The details of the working groups are given in annex XXI.

9. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), the Committee adopted its sixteenth (February 2017–January 2018), seventeenth (February 2018–January 2019), eighteenth (February 2019–January 2020) and nineteenth (February 2020–January 2021) programmes of work, but was unable to adopt programmes corresponding to 2021 and 2022. In addition, in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), the Committee submitted to the Security Council annual reviews, prepared with the assistance of the group of experts, on progress made by States and other activities relevant to the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) for each of the years from 2016 to 2021.

10. Following the approval of the modalities of the comprehensive review, the Committee embarked on a schedule of events that included, on 4 October 2019, an open consultation with Member States and international and regional organizations on the “specificity of States”.

11. The Committee undertook in-person visits to States, at their invitation. During 2020 and 2021, it engaged through virtual means owing to the restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

12. On 2 June 2020, the Chair of Committee sent letters to 35 international, regional and subregional organizations and a United Nations body seeking their written inputs to the comprehensive review.

13. After the Chair informed the President of the Security Council on 27 August 2020 of the delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the process of revising the Committee matrices continued, as well as other activities that could be undertaken in an online format.

14. Draft updated Committee matrices were sent to Member States during March 2020 for comment and additional information. Following further revisions of draft matrices and consultations with the States concerned, the Committee finalized its review of all 193 Committee matrices during December 2020 and published on its website 190 updated matrices with the consent of Member States.

15. Focusing on the comprehensive review, the Committee held meetings in 2021 and early 2022 to discuss themes of implementation, assistance, cooperation and outreach and transparency, and the Committee’s support and administration, as well as on the implementation of select paragraphs of resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#).

16. The Committee held open consultations on the comprehensive review of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) at Headquarters from 31 May to 2 June 2022. Statements were made by 60 Member States and by 15 international and regional organizations to inform the Committee of their views on the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), in particular to recommend practical ideas for its

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improvement.<sup>2</sup> A total of 15 participants from non-governmental organizations, academia, professional associations and industry delivered statements in an informal segment. The High Representative for Disarmament Affairs opened the meeting.

### III. Implementation

17. Since the conclusion of the 2016 comprehensive review, further progress has been made towards the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The latest data and rate of progress reaffirm the Committee's view that the full and effective implementation of the resolution by Member States is a long-term task, which will require continuous efforts by States, with the support of the Committee, including through its group of experts, as well as in close cooperation with other components of the United Nations and relevant international and regional organizations.<sup>3</sup>

18. The data in the Committee matrices updated during the period 2019–2020 cover a total of 44,004 possible measures across all data fields (228 fields for each of the 193 Committee matrices). Of the total possible measures, the Committee identified 24,841, which is roughly 56 per cent, or an increase of around 6 per cent, compared with the data for the same matrix fields in 2016. The increase recorded in 2016 compared with 2011 was 7 per cent. The data also indicate that, overall, a higher number of measures are in place related to national legal frameworks (59 per cent) compared with enforcement and civil/criminal penalty measures (54 per cent).

19. Most States strengthened their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in particular measures to prohibit non-State actors from manufacturing, acquiring, possessing, developing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. Overall, implementation increased globally by about 6 per cent since 2016, but the measures enacted differed with regard to the key obligations, weapon categories and the five United Nations regional groups.

20. The matrices showed that 79 per cent of possible measures were recorded for paragraph 1 of resolution 1540 (2004) on the obligation to refrain from providing support to non-State actors, 77 per cent for paragraph 2 on prohibitions, 51 per cent for paragraph 3 (c) and (d) on border and export controls, and 40 per cent for paragraph 3 (a) and (b) on measures to account for, secure and physically protect related materials.

21. Data also showed that among the different weapon categories, on a global basis, 61 per cent of the possible measures were recorded in relation to nuclear weapons, compared with 58 per cent for chemical weapons and 50 per cent for biological weapons and their related materials.

22. Among the United Nations regional groups, the Group of Western European and other States registered the highest overall recorded measures with 86 per cent, followed by the Eastern European Group with 85 per cent, the Asia-Pacific Group with 53 per cent, the Latin American and Caribbean Group with 47 per cent and the African Group with 38 per cent. The largest increases were again, as in 2016, evident in regions with lower implementation rates. Compared with 2016, the Asia-Pacific Group and the African Group registered the highest increases with around 10 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. The Eastern European Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group both registered increases of around 4 per cent. See the figure below.

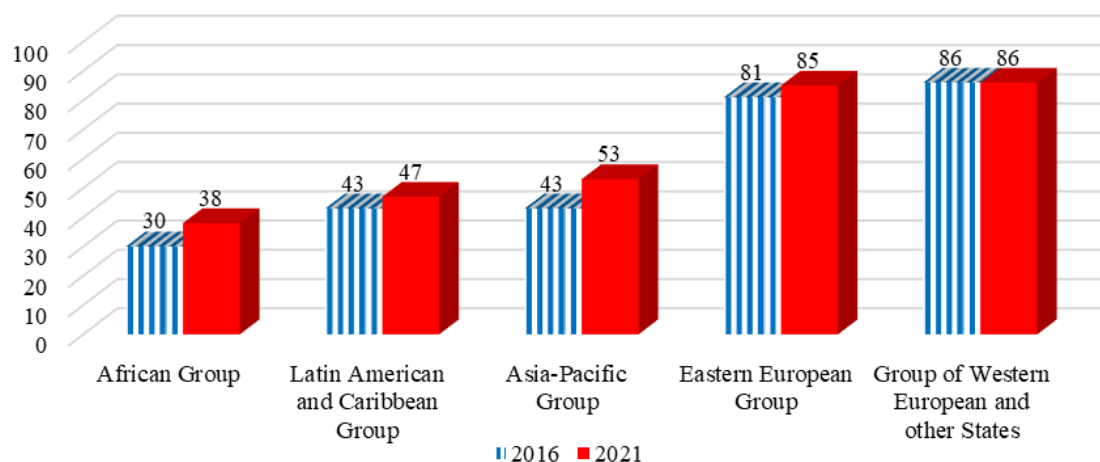
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<sup>2</sup> Documents and records related to the 2022 open consultations are available on the Committee's website ([www.un.org/en/sc/1540/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/index.shtml)).

<sup>3</sup> The metrics are calculated on the basis of the number of "X"s recorded in each Member State's matrix. An "X" in any data field signifies only that the Committee considers that a Member 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.

## Implementation of all measures by regional group, 2016 to 2021

(Percentage)



23. In line with resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), in which the Security Council urged the Committee to continue to explore and develop an approach, with regard to implementation and reporting, that took into account the specificity of States, open consultations on the matter were held in October 2019.

24. As requested by the Security Council in resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), the Committee continued to take note in its work, where relevant, of the continually evolving nature of the risks of proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their delivery systems, and related materials, equipment and technology, including the use by non-State actors of rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce for proliferation purposes, in the context of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). Member States were called upon to take into account developments on the evolving nature of risk of proliferation and rapid advances in science and technology in their implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), and the Committee participated, within the scope of its mandate and duly taking note, in events organized by Member States that involved discussions by organizers and other participants on these topics. Furthermore, the Security Council also reaffirmed that the prevention of proliferation should not hamper international cooperation in materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, while goals of peaceful utilization should not be misused for proliferation purposes.

### A. Reporting and compilation of information

25. Progress has been made since the previous comprehensive review towards universalizing reporting and the submission of additional information by Member States on their implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

26. Since 2016, 40 per cent (77) of all Member States had submitted national reports or provided additional, up-to-date information on national implementation to the Committee. Of the 185 States that have submitted national reports since 2004, 61 provided a first report only, 27 submitted two reports and 97 submitted more than two.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Since 2004, 1 Member State has submitted 8 reports, 7 Member States submitted 7 reports, 7 Member States submitted 6 reports, 20 submitted 5 reports, 34 submitted 4 reports, 28 submitted 3 reports, 27 submitted 2 reports and 61 submitted only 1 report. Since 2016, 100 reports have been submitted, 9 of which were first reports; 80 Member States submitted the other 91 second, third and/or follow-up reports.



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27. During the review period, at the request of the interested States, the Committee directed its group of experts to conduct visits to Mali, Mauritania, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste to assist them in drafting their first national reports. An additional nine Member States (the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Mozambique, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Zimbabwe) submitted first reports, reducing the number of States that have yet to submit a first report from 17 in 2016 to 8. Of the States that have yet to report, seven are from Africa and one from the Asia-Pacific region. The Committee has regularly reached out to non-reporting States, mostly through correspondence and informal contacts by the office of the Chair, encouraging them to submit a first report and conveying its readiness to provide assistance as may be required in the preparation of such reports.

28. Some of the recorded measures in the Committee matrices were a result of new laws, regulations and other control measures or amendments to existing measures adopted by States since the 2016 comprehensive review. These are contained in government gazettes, official online legislation databases or information provided to relevant international organizations.

29. When analysing how Member States implement their obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the Committee noted the importance of bearing in mind that there are variations in their industrial capacities. The approved 2017 revised matrix template provides for the denotation of matrix entries with the symbol “N/A” (as an alternative to an “X”, “?” or blank), which signifies that “the data field is not applicable to a State that, through legally binding instruments, specified that it does not possess related materials or facilities” (see [S/AC.44/2021/3](#)), but should not be interpreted as an indication of any differentiation between obligations, since all provisions are equally binding, and provides a snapshot of a State’s status in relation to a particular point in time.

## **B. Implementation of the obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), paragraph 1**

30. Available data indicate that 153 Member States have now explicitly expressed a commitment not to provide support to non-State actors for such activities, compared with 139 in 2016.

31. As at 2 June 2022, almost all Member States had become parties to at least one or more international or multilateral instruments of particular relevance to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), reflecting an increase since 2016, as outlined in annex VIII.

## **C. Implementation of the obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), paragraph 2**

32. States continued to implement prohibitions in various ways, including by means of constitutions that make obligations under international treaties self-executing in domestic law, through criminal/penal codes and/or specific legislation to implement obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) or other international and regional non-proliferation treaties, as well as instruments to prevent terrorist acts. Annex VIII provides the status of adherence by States to non-proliferation-related treaties, conventions, protocols and other instruments relevant to Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

33. Overall, 77 per cent of the laws and enforcement measures under paragraph 2 have been put in place. This covers the measures included in the 12 fields in the revised matrix template under paragraph 2 of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The comparative overall figure for 2016, which included only 11 of these fields, was 66 per cent. This indicates an overall increase of around 11 percentage points.



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Regionally, the highest increases compared with 2016 were registered in Africa, with 17 per cent, the Asia-Pacific region, with 12 per cent, and in the Latin America and Caribbean region, with 9 per cent.

34. The highest number of implementation measures identified in the updated matrices under paragraph 2 of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) are the prohibitions on the use by non-State actors of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Certain requirements under the resolution are not covered under other legally binding instruments. In terms of nuclear weapons, the fields related to “development” and “means of delivery” recorded the lowest number of measures. Neither of these are explicitly prohibited under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In terms of “development”, legislative measures increased by 11 per cent since 2016 (to 53 per cent), whereas enforcement measures show an increase of 9 per cent (to 42 per cent). For legislative measures under “means of delivery” an increase of 7 per cent (to 28 per cent) has been recorded since 2016, while enforcement measures increased by 6 per cent (to 27 per cent). In terms of chemical weapons, the lowest number of measures were recorded for “transport”, which is not explicitly prohibited under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention). Nevertheless, an increase of 12 per cent (to 67 per cent) has been recorded since 2016 with regard to legislative measures and 11 per cent (to 67 per cent) with regard to enforcement measures relating to prohibitions on their transport. In terms of biological weapons, the prohibition on “transport” also registered the lowest number of recorded measures and is not explicitly prohibited under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention). Nevertheless, an increase of 10 per cent (to 61 per cent) with regard to legislative measures and 12 per cent (to 61 per cent) with regard to enforcement measures has been recorded since 2016 relating to prohibitions on their transport. As in 2016, the matrix data indicate that the lowest number of recorded measures related to actions that have not been explicitly prohibited under the key non-proliferation instruments, while actions covered under such instruments register a higher number of recorded measures.

### **Nuclear weapons**

35. Globally, 75 per cent of the laws and enforcement measures required under paragraph 2 of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) in relation to nuclear weapons are in place. This represents an increase of around 13 per cent compared with 2016 (see annex IX).

36. The highest number of recorded measures under paragraph 2 of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) in respect of nuclear weapons was for the prohibition on the use of nuclear weapons. The lowest number of measures was recorded for prohibitions on the development of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. Overall, more measures are in place related to national legal frameworks than to enforcement and civil/criminal penalty measures.

### **Chemical weapons**

37. Overall, 82 per cent of the laws and enforcement measures required under paragraph 2 in relation to chemical weapons were recorded. This represents an increase of around 7 per cent compared with 2016 (see annex X).

38. The highest number of measures recorded under paragraph 2 of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) in respect of chemical weapons was for the prohibition on the use of such weapons, while the lowest number of measures was recorded for prohibitions on transport.

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### **Biological weapons**

39. Overall, 74 per cent of the laws and enforcement measures required under paragraph 2 in relation to biological weapons were recorded. This represents an increase of around 9 per cent compared with 2016 (see annex XI).

40. As with nuclear and chemical weapons, the highest number of measures recorded under paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004) in respect of biological weapons was for the prohibition on their use, while the lowest numbers were recorded in respect of the transport of biological weapons and the prohibition on their means of delivery.

### **Attempts to engage in prohibited activities relating to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons**

41. “Attempts to engage in prohibited activities” is a new field that was not included in the matrix template used during the 2016 review. Around 79 per cent of all Member States have measures in place covering this obligation, with the majority of States using provisions in criminal/penal codes to address attempts to engage in prohibited activities.

### **Financing prohibited activities related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons**

42. The updated matrices indicate that 88 per cent of possible measures related to prohibitions on the financing of prohibited activities were identified, an increase of 5 per cent over the equivalent figure for 2016. As in 2016, Member States have enacted a variety of relevant legislation, including counter-terrorism financing measures, country-specific targeted financial sanctions and the establishment of intelligence units that could, with appropriate terms of reference, support enforcement efforts, rather than the primarily activity-based prohibitions on financing required under resolution 1540 (2004).<sup>5</sup>

### **Activities related to the means of delivery of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons**

43. With respect to prohibitions on means of delivery for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, the updated matrix data indicate that 27 per cent, 66 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively, of the total possible measures have been adopted by Member States, which represent an increase of around 6 per cent, 12 per cent and 8 per cent compared with 2016.

## **D. Implementation of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), paragraph 3 (a) and (b)**

44. Of the total possible measures required under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 1540 (2004) in respect of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and related materials, 40 per cent were recorded in the updated Committee matrices. The data overall suggest no increase under these obligations since 2016 (less than 1 per

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<sup>5</sup> In terms of dedicated legislation covering proliferation financing in the context of resolution 1540 (2004), at least eight Member States specifically mention resolution 1540 (2004) in the relevant legislation recorded in their matrices, additional States include in their legislation wording that is similar to the wording in paragraph 2 of resolution 1540 (2004), while other Member States include alternative forms of wording relating to nuclear, chemical and/or biological weapons. Other Member States have legislation that covers only the financing of terrorist-related offenses.

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cent); however, the recorded measures related to accounting for, securing and the physical protection of nuclear weapons-related materials show an increase of around 3 per cent, while measures in respect of chemical and biological weapons-related materials show a relative decrease of 2 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively.

45. More measures were recorded to account for materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons (55 per cent) compared with measures to secure and physically protect such materials (33 per cent).

46. While 68 per cent and 67 per cent of possible measures were recorded in the Western European and other States region and in the Eastern European region, respectively, Africa, the Latin American and Caribbean region and the Asia-Pacific region recorded only 24 per cent, 32 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively. Based on the updated matrix data, only the Asia-Pacific region and Africa registered overall increases of 4 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, while the Latin American and Caribbean, Eastern European and Western European and other States regions registered decreases, compared with the same data fields for 2016.

#### **Materials related to nuclear weapons**

47. Of the total possible measures, 58 per cent (i.e. 2,242 of 3,860 possible measures) were recorded in the updated matrices, as shown in annex XII. This represents an increase of around 3 per cent compared with the data for the same fields in 2016.

48. The data indicate a higher number of legal measures compared with enforcement measures to account for nuclear weapons-related materials. The lowest number of legal measures to account for such materials were recorded for transport, at 66 per cent of the possible measures, compared with around 95 per cent for production, use and storage. The data also indicate a higher number of measures to account for the production, use, storage and transport of nuclear weapons-related materials: 76 per cent, compared with measures to secure and physically protect such material (50 per cent).

49. As at 2 June 2022, 141 States had expressed support for the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an increase from 116 States that expressed such support in 2016. In addition, 124 States expressed support for the IAEA supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, an increase from 85 in 2016.

50. An entry of “N/A” was recorded in the updated matrices in respect of some of the fields, namely the obligations to secure the production, use and storage of nuclear weapons-related materials, as well as physical protection measures. For measures to secure production, use, storage and physically protect nuclear weapons-related materials, 146 (38 per cent), 142 (37 per cent), 139 (39 per cent) and 143 (37 per cent) instances of “N/A”, out of 386 possible measures each, respectively, were recorded in the updated matrices.

#### **Materials related to chemical weapons**

51. Of the total possible measures, 37 per cent were recorded in the updated matrices (i.e. 1,445 of 3,860 possible measures), as shown in annex XIII. This indicates a decrease of around 2 per cent compared with the data for the same fields in 2016.

52. Among accounting measures, the lowest number (48 per cent) was recorded for measures to account for the transport of chemical weapons-related materials. States’ implementation laws relating to the Chemical Weapons Convention, which are often the basis for the implementation measures under paragraph 3 of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), generally do not cover transportation. Several States have measures that deal with the

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transportation of “dangerous goods”. More measures were identified to secure the transport of chemical weapons-related materials (37 per cent) than measures to secure production (23 per cent), use (24 per cent) and storage (32 per cent) of such materials.

53. The lowest numbers were recorded for personnel reliability (10 per cent) and physical protection measures (19 per cent) for chemical weapons-related materials.

#### **Materials related to biological weapons**

54. Of the total possible measures, 25 per cent were recorded in the updated matrices (i.e. 963 of 3,860 possible measures), as shown in annex XIV. This indicates a minimal change since 2016 for these fields.

55. The overall number of implementation measures remains considerably less than those for materials related to nuclear and chemical weapons.

### **E. Implementation of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), paragraph 3 (c) and (d)**

56. Of the total possible border and export control measures required under paragraph 3 (c) and (d) of resolution 1540 (2004), 51 per cent were recorded in the updated matrices (i.e. 9,523 of 18,528 possible measures). This represents an increase of around 5 per cent compared with the data for the same fields in 2016. See annexes XV, XVI and XVII.

57. The data indicate no significant difference between the number of measures for materials related to nuclear and chemical weapons, as materials related to biological weapons recorded around 5 per cent fewer measures.

58. The highest percentage increase, compared with the same fields for 2016, were recorded for the Asia-Pacific region (9 per cent), while the Eastern European region registered an increase of approximately 6 per cent, followed by the Western European and other States region at 5 per cent, while Africa and the Latin American and Caribbean region both registered increases of around 4 per cent.

#### **Border control and law enforcement measures**

59. The data show that 95 per cent of all Member States have border and law enforcement measures to detect, deter, prevent and combat the illicit trafficking of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. There are no significant differences between the number of measures for materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

60. With regard to border control detection measures, 56 per cent of all possible measures were recorded in the updated matrices for nuclear weapons-related materials, while materials related to chemical and biological weapons each registered 48 per cent. These figures indicate an increase of around 7–8 per cent compared with 2016. Measures reported by Member States generally cover detection equipment, in particular radiation scanners, and other risk analysis and border control systems, such as the Automated System for Customs Data of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

#### **Control of brokering**

61. Data indicate that, with respect to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, respectively, around 35 per cent, 38 per cent and 34 per cent of all Member States have some form of brokering controls, although these differ in scope. Some of the identified measures had specific links to “related materials” as understood in the

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context of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#); however, only a few laws and regulations impose controls over activities involving the facilitation of transactions between entities in third countries. The recorded measures in the updated matrices indicate an increase of around 3–4 per cent compared with the same field in 2016.

### **Export control legislation**

62. With regard to export control legislation covering materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, respectively, 73 per cent, 72 per cent and 56 per cent of the total number of measures were recorded in the updated matrices. This indicates an overall increase of around 5 per cent compared with 2016.

### **Licensing provisions**

63. Of the measures related to licensing, 67 per cent, 67 per cent and 49 per cent of the total number of measures were recorded in the updated Committee matrices with regard to materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, respectively. In the same fields in 2016, 53 per cent, 53 per cent and 38 per cent were registered, indicating an overall increase of 13 per cent with regard to licensing controls.

### **Control lists of materials, equipment and technology, and intangible technology transfers**

64. Data indicate that 46 per cent, 58 per cent and 40 per cent of all Member States have developed national control lists for materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, respectively. This compares with 40 per cent, 46 per cent and 34 per cent for each of these weapon categories in 2016, indicating an overall increase of 8 per cent.

65. Regarding controls over intangible technology transfers, as encouraged by the Security Council in paragraph 13 of its resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), the updated data indicate that 33 per cent of possible measures have been adopted by Member States, compared with 30 per cent in 2016.

### **Means of delivery**

66. For export controls over the means of delivery for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, respectively, data indicate that 35 per cent, 38 per cent and 37 per cent of the total possible measures have been adopted by Member States. This compares with 34 per cent, 36 per cent and 35 per cent in 2016, indicating an overall increase of around 2 per cent.

### **End-user and catch-all controls**

67. The Committee notes that data for end-user controls over materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons indicate that 40 per cent, 46 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively, of possible measures have been adopted by Member States. This compares with 35 per cent, 39 per cent and 35 per cent in 2016. The matrix review indicates notable variations in Member States' practice of end-user and catch-all controls.

68. The Committee also notes that the updated data indicate that 33 per cent of all Member States currently have catch-all provisions in place. This compares with 30 per cent in 2016, indicating an increase of around 3 per cent. States that are members of export control arrangements are mainly responsible for introducing catch-all controls for items not specified in any of the relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements or national control lists, where non-listed items may be considered as contributing to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

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### **Transit, trans-shipment and re-export controls**

69. Of the total number of measures to control transit, trans-shipment and re-export, respectively,<sup>6</sup> 55 per cent, 46 per cent and 43 per cent have been recorded. This is with respect to materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons combined and compares with 48 per cent, 40 per cent and 38 per cent in 2016 (see annexes XV, XVI and XVII).

### **Controls over financing and other services related to exports and trans-shipments that would contribute to proliferation**

70. Data indicate that around 58 per cent of all Member States have adopted measures relevant to the financing of exports and trans-shipments that would contribute to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. This is not significantly different from the 2016 data. Such controls are mainly contained in legislation related to terrorism financing and money-laundering and the establishment of financial intelligence centres, rather than legislation incorporating specific measures to control the financing of exports and trans-shipments that would contribute to proliferation.

71. In terms of controls over services related to exports and trans-shipments that would contribute to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, the updated data indicate that 26 per cent, 25 per cent and 24 per cent of all Member States have now adopted measures relating to materials related to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, respectively. This compares with 20 per cent, 18 per cent and 17 per cent in 2016.

## **F. Sharing of effective practices, including peer reviews**

72. Since 2016, the Committee has received inputs from Germany in 2016 on private sector engagement for the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and a joint contribution by India and Germany on experiences and lessons learned from the regional conference held in New Delhi in 2018 as part of the Wiesbaden process.

73. In addition, since 2016, the Committee has provided support for peer reviews at the request of Member States and received reports on the outcome of such reviews from Paraguay and Uruguay (24 March 2020), the Dominican Republic and Panama (7 January 2020), Colombia and Chile (26 February 2018) and Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (25 January 2018).

## **G. Voluntary national implementation action plans**

74. Since 2016, the Committee has, upon request, supported Member States in their development of voluntary national implementation action plans. To date, 46 plans have been submitted by 38 Member States, of which 25 (Belize, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan (2), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Serbia, Suriname, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uruguay and Uzbekistan (3)) have been submitted to the Committee since 2016. Some of these included updates or revisions to plans previously submitted to the Committee (see annex III).

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<sup>6</sup> The terms “transit”, “trans-shipment” and “re-export” and the measures to control them are applied differently among Member States.

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## H. Dialogue with States

75. Since 2016, visits have been conducted to 20 States, at their invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), including 3 in 2016, 6 in 2017 (2 States were visited twice), 6 in 2018 and 5 in 2019. In several cases the visits to States focused on drafting a national report or a voluntary national implementation action plan, as well as offering advice and views on legislation and regulations to implement resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), including by learning directly from the authorities about the types of legislation/regulations adopted to implement the resolution and the potential implementation gaps and steps that they have identified.

76. The Committee also participated in a number of virtual national workshops (such as with Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Mongolia and Panama) during 2020 and 2021, which served as a platform for dialogue on national implementation.

77. Since the previous comprehensive review, the number of Member States that have nominated points of contact has increased from 94 in 2016 to 137 as at 2 June 2022.

78. The Committee has conducted a number of training courses for points of contact on a regional and subregional basis. During the reporting period, courses were organized in cooperation with the African Union (two for the African region), Barbados (for the CARICOM region), Chile (for the Latin American region), China (two, for the Asia-Pacific region) and Russia (two, for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) region).

79. Training courses, including online training modules developed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, also contributed to strengthening the Committee's collaboration with international organizations, providing instructors and enhancing and expanding the network of points of contact for resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). No regional points of contact training courses were conducted in 2020 or 2021 owing to restrictions related to the coronavirus pandemic.

## IV. Assistance

80. Assistance to Member States has been and continues to be an important issue for the Committee, including with regard to fulfilling its “matchmaking” role in a comprehensive and timely manner.

81. In fulfilment of the request by the Security Council in resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#) to improve that role, the Committee approved revised procedures for processing assistance requests. The Committee updated the assistance requests displayed on its website, removing – with the State's consent – requests that had been posted prior to the 2016 comprehensive review.<sup>7</sup>

82. The Committee received or reconfirmed assistance requests for matchmaking from 18 Member States since the previous comprehensive review (see annex IV).

83. During the period under review, assistance providers submitted 31 responses to specific requests from eight Member States, 8 of which were from Member States and 23 from international, regional and subregional organizations. In accordance with the revised procedure for processing assistance, feedback was sought from Member States that had submitted assistance requests, and from assistance providers that had

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<sup>7</sup> Grenada maintained its request for assistance and Lesotho submitted an assistance request close to the end of the previous reporting period, so those requests were maintained on the website during the current reporting period. Five States (Iraq, Malawi, Mexico, Togo and Zambia) revised their previous requests for assistance, effectively submitting new requests.



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responded to these requests through the Committee, as to whether these assistance requests were fulfilled. However, the Committee received feedback after the review period from one Member State that provided assistance.

84. According to the data, capacity-building and technical assistance were the areas most frequently requested by Member States, followed by requests for equipment, legislative support and funding. Requests from Member States regarding support for legislation and enforcement measures related to controls under paragraph 3 of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) were higher than that for prohibitions under paragraph 2.

85. Of the five United Nations regional groups, the Member States in the African Group recorded 38 per cent of total possible matrix measures implemented, and nine Member States in that Group sought assistance; Member States in the Latin America and Caribbean Group recorded 47 per cent of total possible matrix measures implemented, and five Member States in that Group sought assistance; for the Asia-Pacific Group, the equivalent figures were 53 per cent and three; in the Eastern European Group, 85 per cent and zero; and of the Group of Western European and other States, 86 per cent and zero.

86. The new assistance template adopted by the Committee in 2017 had a simplified layout that provided space for all necessary information about an individual assistance request. It included guidance to Member States, encouraging them to provide as much clarity and specific information as possible to potential assistance providers. The new template enabled Member States to categorize assistance requests according to the relevant paragraphs of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), however it did not facilitate the categorization of requests according to nuclear, chemical or biological-related matters.

87. Of the requests for assistance currently published on the website, six were submitted by Member States using the assistance template revised in 2017 (as recommended in the 2016 comprehensive review report), two used the previous template, two States included an assistance request in their national reports to the Committee, and seven Member States requested assistance by means of a letter. Over the period, approximately half of the Member States requesting assistance used the previous or revised template, and approximately half did not.

88. There are currently 46 Member States and 19 international, regional or subregional organizations listed on the Committee website as assistance providers. Three Member States and nine international, regional or subregional organizations responded to matchmaking assistance requests during the period under review, in comparison with the previous review period, during which eight Member States and eight international, regional or subregional organizations responded to matchmaking requests for a lower number of Member States (15).

89. During the period under review, the Committee worked with international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as the Office for Disarmament Affairs, on aspects regarding assistance to promote the full implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) by all United Nations Member States.

## **V. Cooperation with international, regional and subregional Organizations**

90. As in the previous reporting period, the Committee continued to encourage international, regional and subregional organizations to use their technical and regional capabilities, within their mandates, to support Member States in the implementation of the requirements of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The Committee continued to cooperate and collaborate with different organizations on a case-by-case

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basis. In 2019, the Committee discussed areas in which international, regional and subregional organizations could facilitate the implementation of the resolution, including the development of a template to record and monitor the main elements of cooperation and collaboration. As a result, the Committee was able to better monitor exchanges with international, regional and subregional organizations in order to identify the types of support they might potentially provide in response to requests for assistance from Member States, and the events they were organizing that were relevant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

91. Of the total number of events during the period under review, the Committee co-organized 18 events and participated in another 208 organized by international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies or other Security Council committees (see annex XVIII).

92. The Committee cooperates with and exchanges information through its points of contact with international, regional and subregional organizations and United Nations bodies, within their respective mandates. In accordance with paragraph 24 of resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), an additional six international and regional organizations, one arrangement and two United Nations bodies provided their points of contact.<sup>8</sup> Eight other organizations have updated their points of contact details since the previous comprehensive review.

93. The Inter-Parliamentary Union submitted to the Committee two documents summarizing lessons learned and effective practices in 2019 and 2020: “Effective implementation of resolution 1540 in Africa: opportunities for parliaments”, and “Engaging parliaments of the Pacific region in the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540”.

94. During the period under review, the Committee cooperated with the regional coordinator for the OSCE region, who was appointed prior to the period under review. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS) appointed a coordinator for the Latin American and Caribbean region in 2017.

95. Decision No. 19/11 of 14 December 2011 of the Forum for Security Co-operation of OSCE established a directory of 52 national and OSCE points of contact (the “PoC directory”) out of 57 OSCE States. OSCE also supported a peer review among three Member States, and another review that involved five Central Asian States, plus Belarus. OSCE further supported the drafting and submission of national implementation action plans by five States. OSCE held a meeting in April 2021, with the Committee’s participation, to discuss the compilation of best practices. At the time, the compilation was tentatively entitled “Best Practice Guide for Implementation of UNSCR 1540: OSCE Compendium of Suggested Implementation Practices”.

96. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of OAS supported five Member States in drafting and submitting national implementation action plans to the Committee, and two peer reviews involving two pairs of States in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism also organized a cooperation meeting on the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) in the region in May 2019.

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<sup>8</sup> The Financial Action Task Force, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Organization of American States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

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97. During the period under review, the Office for Disarmament Affairs supported,<sup>9</sup> organized or co-organized, with Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations, 134 activities in support of the Committee's efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). This represents 60 per cent of the total number of activities in which the Committee participated. Many of these events were organized with the support of the Office's United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, in the Asia-Pacific region and in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The Office appointed a coordinator for the African region in March 2021 and for the Asia-Pacific region in February 2022.

98. The Committee engages with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as UNODC supports the Committee through programmes to raise awareness of the importance and benefits of adhering to, and fully implementing, the international legal instruments against chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear terrorism; to provide legal advice to Member States; and to develop and disseminate training tools. The Committee participated in 21 events organized or co-organized by UNODC related to nuclear terrorism, proliferation financing and the universalization of and compliance with the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment.

99. The Committee participated in activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre of the Office of Counter-Terrorism relevant to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office of Counter-Terrorism is an assistance provider and the Centre manages a programme on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism. This programme provides support to the Committee's work on promoting the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) through projects that promote the universalization and effective implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and that provide information about advances in science and technology to combat terrorism using weapons of mass destruction, which the Committee can take note of, where appropriate. The Committee participated, within its mandate, in a meeting organized in the context of the Office's Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week.

100. In line with resolution 2325 (2016), the Committee has sought to continue to enhance ongoing cooperation with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2001) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee), and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (Counter-Terrorism Committee), including through, as appropriate, enhanced information-sharing; coordination on visits to States, within their respective mandates; technical assistance; and other issues of relevance to all three committees. The Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee have continued to jointly brief the Security Council annually on their cooperation. Their respective experts have held periodic meetings to share relevant information, including on country visits and issues of common interest in implementing their respective work programmes, and attended the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team's quarterly briefings to the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate.

101. As was the practice during the previous review period, the Committee participated, including through its group of experts at the direction of the Committee, in visits organized by the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Kazakhstan (May 2016), Tajikistan (February 2017) and Armenia and Georgia (July 2018), and engaged with

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<sup>9</sup> Provided organizational, financial and/or logistical support.

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the appropriate officials in those countries regarding obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). As a further example of cooperation among the committees, an expert from the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and a member of the group of experts of the Committee participated in a workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1373 \(2001\)](#) and [1540 \(2004\)](#), organized by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (October 2018).

## **VI. Transparency and outreach**

102. In line with resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), the Committee continued to further promote transparency and outreach to enhance confidence, foster cooperation and raise awareness among Member States, including in their interaction with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, and as such, also acknowledged the positive role that civil society, including industry and academia, could play in the effective implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), as well as parliamentarians' key role in enacting necessary legislation to implement the obligations of the resolution.

103. During the period from 25 April 2016 to 2 June 2022, there were 226 outreach events. Of these, 206 included outreach to Member States, 6 of which involved parliamentarians; 4 to academia (for example, educational and research organizations); and 10 to industry and professional associations. The full listing of outreach activities is contained in annex XVIII and the list of events with direct interactions with Member States is contained in annex XIX.

104. Events covered the full spectrum of obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), as well as themes relating to accountability and the security of related materials; border controls and law enforcement measures; export and strategic trade controls; measures to fight against proliferation financing; science and technology developments relevant to the non-proliferation treaties; disarmament and non-proliferation; and national points of contact. The events took place in countries in all five United Nations regional groups.

105. Taking into account that resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#) acknowledges that industry could play a positive role in the effective implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the fifth international conference of the Wiesbaden process was hosted by Germany in 2017 and the sixth in 2019, while the Republic of Korea hosted the first regional Wiesbaden event in 2016 (and again in 2018), and the Governments of Mexico, India and Zambia followed suit in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

106. The Committee participated in diverse outreach events where industry representatives were present upon invitation by the organization or host Member State. The Committee has also taken note of Member States' engagement with their own industries, which is reflected in national reports.

107. The Committee also participated, within its mandate, in outreach events with parliamentarians organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Interparliamentary Assembly of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and Parliamentarians for Global Action, which were tailored to parliamentarians in Africa, the Pacific and in countries in the regions covered by the Commonwealth of Independent States and OSCE, and ranged from general awareness-raising related to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) to anti-terrorism, the Biological Weapons Convention, and other events that, while not directly related to the mandate of the Committee, reflected the organizers' priorities in diverse aspects of non-proliferation.

108. The Committee continued to institute transparency measures and activities, including through the fullest possible use of its website and other agreed means of

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communication. The website serves as a key source of information and documentation that ranges from general information about the Committee and its work to submissions or reports to the Committee from Member States, such as national reports, voluntary national implementation action plans and points of contact details, as well as reports on outreach activities. The website has experienced an increasing audience and level of page views, about 6 per cent between the annual cycles ending 25 April 2017 and 2 June 2022.

109. Since the previous comprehensive review, the total number of subscribers to the Chair's quarterly messages has increased from about 1,600 to nearly 2,000 (some 500 are from Member States or international, regional or subregional organizations, and the remainder either subscribed through the website or in some cases were added after participating in meetings related to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)).

## **VII. Administration and resources**

110. Since the adoption of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the Committee's support structure has continued to evolve, addressing the changing needs of the Committee. Currently, the structure in support of the Committee's work is divided among three entities, namely the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Committee's group of experts. Overall, 19 personnel are allocated to support the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and the work of the Committee. The eight dedicated staff positions of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the nine members of the group of experts form the special political mission for support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). In addition, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs allocates one full-time staff member from the programme budget of the Security Council Affairs Division to provide support to the Committee. The Committee Secretary, also allocated from the programme budget of the Division, supports the work of several Security Council subsidiary bodies, and has concurrent responsibility for the Committee.

111. The Committee's group of experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee and composed of individuals with the appropriate experience and knowledge to provide the Committee with expertise, assist it in carrying out its mandate. The group provides substantive support and technical advice to the Committee on a day-to-day basis, which includes support for the full range of Committee activities and its mandate.

112. In its resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), the Security Council endorsed the existing administrative and logistical support to the Committee from the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which supports the activities of the Committee as well as the efforts of all Member States relating to the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The Office for Disarmament Affairs designated the necessary human and financial resources for accomplishing relevant tasks in support of the Committee. Taking into account the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions and the annual programmes of work of the Committee, the Office provides support for all key activities of the Committee and its group of experts through the facilitation of national implementation activities, including through regionally coordinated approaches and the provision of technical assistance; enhanced cooperation with and between international, regional and subregional organizations; and effective partnerships with civil society and industry in support of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

113. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing procedural and administrative support to the Committee and its Chair in the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and subsequent resolutions. It prepares

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the agenda and speaking notes for the Chair in all meetings of the Committee and drafts all correspondence to Member States and international and regional organizations. The Department also processes all incoming communications from Member States, circulates decisions for the consideration of Committee members and makes available all documentation to Committee members.

114. The trust fund for global and regional disarmament activities holds voluntary contributions earmarked for the support of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and is managed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. At present, the trust fund holds contributions from 10 Member States and the European Union, and the Office actively engages in resource mobilization. Extrabudgetary resources remain a crucial element in enabling the Office's capacity to support Member States and the activities of the Committee. The Office also collaborates with international, regional and subregional organizations to coordinate support activities to avoid the duplication of resources and efforts.

## **VIII. Conclusions and recommendations**

115. In developing the conclusions and recommendations of the comprehensive review, the Committee reflected upon and took into account the ideas and proposals put forward in the context of the 2022 open consultations.

### **A. Conclusions**

116. The Committee affirms that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security. It also reiterates the continued need for all Member States, in accordance with their national procedures, to prohibit any non-State actor from acquiring, developing, trafficking in or using nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, as well as related 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, particularly for terrorist purposes. While progress has been recorded, the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States remains a long-term task, and thus the Committee continues to have a role in supporting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States and facilitating assistance to this end.

117. In its work, the Committee takes note where relevant of the continually evolving nature of the risks of proliferation, including use by non-State actors, including for terrorist purposes, of rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce for proliferation purposes, in the context of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and acknowledges that Member States take this into consideration in their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

118. The prevention of the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery, and of related 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, should not hamper international cooperation in materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes and the goals of peaceful utilization should not be misused for proliferation purposes. The prevention of proliferation should not alter the rights of States regarding peaceful uses or undermine the object and purpose of relevant export controls.



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119. The Committee acknowledges that many Member States recognize that Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) continues to be an important pillar of the international non-proliferation architecture. It is in the interests of all Member States to ensure that the resolution is fully implemented and its relevance is maintained.

120. The Committee notes the importance of reviewing the different areas of its work on national implementation, assistance, cooperation, and transparency and outreach, to ensure that the Committee meets the needs of Member States.

121. The Committee notes that some Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, have, at their own prerogative, considered gender perspectives in their activities related to resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee further notes that some Member States have underlined the need to consider incorporating such aspects in the future work of the Committee, including by supporting Member States in their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

## **1. Implementation**

122. The Committee notes the steady progress in implementation recorded during the period under review while acknowledging the complexities of implementation across obligations, weapons categories and regions. This progress attests to the commitment of Member States to the continued implementation of the resolution and the role of the Committee in the promotion of the full implementation of the resolution.

123. The Committee will actively engage with Member States to support them, at their request, in their implementation of obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), including those relating to measures to account for, secure and physically protect related materials, and measures related to biological weapons and related materials.

124. The Committee notes that some Member States have indicated that they have experienced difficulties in the full implementation of the resolution due to, inter alia, the lack of adequate financial resources, technical expertise, legal frameworks and enforcement capabilities, and recognizes the particular needs of support for developing countries and, in particular, least developed countries.

125. The current matrix template is a valuable source of global data on measures taken by Member States and would benefit from review by the Committee, as appropriate, to ensure that the implementation of provisions is reflected adequately and provides an accurate picture of implementation by Member States.

126. The Committee recognizes that, as it continues to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by all Member States in a comprehensive way, there is a need for more attention on: enforcement measures; measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons; the accounting for and securing of related materials; national export and trans-shipment controls; and measures to more effectively target the financial flows involving non-State actors engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

127. The Committee recognizes that there are variations in the implementation of the resolution by Member States and their industrial bases. Taking this into account enables the Committee to better support Member States in their implementation of the resolution in line with national priorities and specific needs, in particular those of developing countries and least developed countries.

128. The Committee recognizes the importance of national reporting to its monitoring of the implementation of the resolution and acknowledges the regular reports submitted by Member States. The Committee also recognizes the need for further efforts to encourage Member States, starting with their first national reports, including the eight that have yet to provide their first national report, to submit regular



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reports voluntarily, as called for under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and subsequent resolutions.

129. Visits by the Committee to States, upon their request, strengthen collaboration and increase understanding to better assist Member States in their development of national policies or legislation to promote the implementation of the resolution. Participation by the Committee, upon invitation and within its mandate, in joint visits with other Security Council committees has also served the purposes of addressing implementation.

130. The Committee notes that peer reviews, which may include the engagement of a variety of relevant stakeholders as determined by the participating Member States, have been useful in addressing areas of opportunity in terms of implementation, as well as in sharing knowledge and experience at bilateral, regional and international levels.

## **2. Assistance**

131. The Committee recognizes that the continued receipt of assistance requests demonstrates the importance of and need for the further provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, facilitated through the Committee's matchmaking role. However, the full potential of the Committee's assistance mechanism can be further developed.

132. The number of Member States submitting requests for assistance has not changed significantly compared with the previous comprehensive review. Feedback with detailed information from the requesting Member State and the assistance providers, as well as regular follow-up by the Committee, is useful in determining if the requests for assistance have been effectively fulfilled.

133. The Committee recognizes that the speed and efficiency with which information about assistance requests is shared, responses are processed and assistance is delivered has a direct bearing on the appeal to Member States of the effectiveness and attractiveness of its assistance mechanism.

134. The Committee recognizes the utility of the voluntary use of a standard template for assistance requests; however, in some cases the specific needs of requesting Member States may be sent as an explanatory memorandum outlining their assistance needs.

135. The Committee recognizes the role that regional and subregional organizations can play in facilitating the highlighting of common implementation experiences in their regions, in promoting the sharing of best practices, including by Member States in the regions, and in helping Member States formulate customized assistance requests.

136. The Committee recognizes the usefulness of widely sharing information on the availability of assistance and capacity-building programmes that might facilitate the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

## **3. International cooperation**

137. The Committee recognizes the importance of improving the cooperation of the Committee with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and United Nations bodies.

138. The Committee recognizes the role of relevant international organizations that provide technical support in the full implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), as well as the role of other international bodies with technical capacity and unique expertise in different aspects of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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139. The Committee recognizes that while their mandates are different, given the threat of terrorist groups acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction, collaboration and coordination with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee continues to be important, including through, inter alia, joint visits, the exchange of information, as appropriate, and outreach events and interaction with national authorities on matters specific to resolution 1540 (2004), as determined by the Member State extending an invitation for such visits.

140. Regular briefings to the Committee by representatives from United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations on their activities relevant to resolution 1540 (2004) are beneficial to enhance collaboration and raise the Committee's awareness of relevant issues, programmes and activities.

141. The Committee notes that some international, regional and subregional organizations and multilateral arrangements have developed optional guidance documents relevant to the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004) that could serve as a potential source of information for Member States, where relevant, in strengthening their own implementation of the resolution.

#### **4. Transparency and outreach**

142. The Committee considers that outreach and transparency remain important in supporting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States, and thus notes the importance of its communications policy, information dissemination and diverse ways of promoting transparency, such as its programme of work and the Chair's quarterly messages, among others.

143. The Committee's website continues to be an important source of information and documentation on the work of the Committee for Member States and other relevant actors, and notes that improved or additional functionalities could enhance its impact.

144. The Committee continues to make use of the technical expertise of its group of experts, including by directing it to participate in outreach events.

145. Dialogue with and outreach to Member States, including with their parliamentarians, industry, academia and civil society, as appropriate, with their State's consent, given their respective roles, contributes to raising awareness and the exchange of information and of best practices for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and may further help in the process of the implementation of the resolution.

#### **5. Administration and resources**

146. The Committee's current support structure, consisting of three separate components (the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Committee's group of experts) is adequate; however, it requires adequate resourcing and there is room to improve the operation of the structure to ensure that it provides efficient and effective support to the Committee in fulfilling its mandate.

147. Similarly, the Committee's direction to the components of the support structure could be further enhanced to maximize the Committee's support to Member States in the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

148. The Committee's group of experts has continued to provide essential support to the Committee's efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through the group's participation in outreach events, most of which were of

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a technical nature. The Committee recognizes the importance of making full use of expertise, including through its group of experts, to support Member States in their efforts to implement the resolution and to effectively respond to Member States' needs.

## **B. Recommendations**

149. The Committee should continue its efforts to monitor and promote the full implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), including by addressing specific issues of implementation as identified by Member States, as well as those identified by the Committee where there can be further space for support for Member States.

150. The Committee should continue to support Member States in promoting the adoption and full implementation of and, where necessary, the strengthening of multilateral treaties by States to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.

151. The Committee should continue to encourage States to fulfil their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of IAEA, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological Weapons Convention, as important means of pursuing and achieving common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes.

152. The Committee could make information available to Member States in a more effective way, as appropriate, through open briefings or its website, about technical resources that can be employed by Member States to enable them to better implement resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and its subsequent resolutions.

153. The Committee should continue to take note in its work, where relevant, of the continually evolving nature of the risks of proliferation, including the use by non-State actors of rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce for proliferation purposes, in order to keep pace with advances in dual-use materials, equipment, technology, and research and innovation, in the context of their possible impacts on the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

154. The Committee's work strands related to "assistance", "international cooperation" and "transparency and outreach" should be streamlined to avoid possible overlap.

### **1. Implementation**

155. The Committee should keep the matrix template under review, as appropriate, with the assistance of its group of experts, to better reflect and capture implementation data and differences between various measures. As such, the Committee's adjustments to the template could be useful in areas such as enforcement, border and export controls, and proliferation finance, as well as on effective measures taken to account for, secure and physically protect sensitive materials, among others.

156. The Committee should continue to engage with Member States that have yet to provide their first report, as well as support those Member States providing additional national implementation reports.

157. The Committee should engage with Member States to support them, upon request, in areas where fewer measures are recorded in their updated Committee matrices, and make available any assistance and expertise to those States to this end.

158. The Committee should provide guidance to Member States, upon request, on details that can improve national reporting. The Committee could consider assisting

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States, based on their request, in the preparation of voluntary national implementation reports, including by making available the expertise of its group of experts, and the possibility of organizing dedicated workshops.

159. The Committee could develop a proposal for effective communication and collaboration of the network of points of contact at the regional and global level, supported by the Committee's participation in outreach activities to this end. Based on the request and interest of Member States, the Committee could consider facilitating voluntary training courses for points of contact on a regular basis, which can include issues of particular interest to Member States.

160. The Committee could continue to consider the development of technical reference guides or other such voluntary guidance, which could be used by Member States in their implementation of diverse aspects of resolution 1540 (2004), and its subsequent resolutions, in the context of their own national circumstances, including with regard to those aspects where Member States have indicated such guidance would be welcome, and which could draw from examples in other forums.

161. The Committee should continue to engage with Member States, upon request, in supporting them on measures relating to proliferation financing, and existing recommendations and guidance could be made readily available to them, while bearing in mind the need for more attention on: enforcement measures; measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons; the accounting for and the securing of related materials; and national export and trans-shipment controls. The Committee could consider inviting relevant institutions and stakeholders to periodically brief it on updates related to the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2325 (2016) in order for the Committee to better support Member States in this regard.

162. The Committee acknowledges that, in a more effective discharge of its mandate regarding the monitoring of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), tailored dialogue and engagement with Member States, the specificity of States is recognized, as well as to improve the development of customized assistance for the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

163. The Committee should continue to undertake visits to States, at their invitation, to discuss the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), while also acknowledging the interactions of the Committee with a broad range of relevant stakeholders, as agreed jointly with the respective countries.

164. The Committee could consider inviting Member States to voluntarily share their experiences, lessons learned and best practices regarding implementation, including during open briefings of the Committee or by facilitating regional conferences.

165. The Committee should encourage States to include, where appropriate, information on effective measures taken to account for, secure and physically protect sensitive materials, such as those required by the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and its Amendment of 2005, as well as the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.

166. The Committee should continue to undertake initiatives to strengthen the capacity of points of contact to assist in the implementation of the resolution, upon the request of Member States.

## **2. Assistance**

167. The Committee should continue to proactively lead and coordinate on issues related to assistance to Member States, upon request, in their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

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168. The Committee should continue to explore better ways to facilitate tailored assistance in a timely and efficient manner and to consider specific needs of different Member States, especially those of developing and least developed countries. This includes the continuation of outreach and dialogue with all Member States who need or can provide assistance to better identify ways to ensure effective implementation.

169. The Committee should keep the voluntary assistance template under review to ensure that assistance requests meet the needs of Member States and can be efficiently fulfilled.

170. The Committee should also consider a suitable voluntary template for assistance providers that aligns with the request template to improve the Committee's role in facilitating assistance.

171. The Committee should make available different means to Member States who request assistance, and support them in refining their voluntary requests for assistance, including in the process prior to preparing their requests and in their follow-up, including the expertise of its group of experts, to ensure that requests are better fulfilled and focus on specific actions. The Committee should also continually follow up with assistance providers to match any assistance needs and continue to use visits, at the invitation of States, to refine assistance requests.

172. The Committee should enhance its monitoring of assistance requests and would benefit from receiving official feedback from those requesting and those offering assistance to enable the Committee to have a better understanding of and to monitor the progress of assistance requests. In this regard, the Committee should direct its group of experts to prepare periodic status reports on pending assistance requests, inform it of the results of matches made and suggest follow-up actions for the Committee's consideration.

173. The Committee should explore better utilization of its website to facilitate assistance requests. For example, a dedicated webpage could be developed where assistance seekers can easily find assistance available in specific areas, including details of matches already made by the Committee, lessons learned by the assistance providers involved, available training resources, a calendar of upcoming relevant capacity-building programmes, links to technical guidelines, relevant points of contact and the proposed assistance provider template.

174. The Committee should consider maintaining an updated comprehensive list of assistance providers to include those that possess the proven and recognized technical knowledge and capacity to meet the specific needs of those Member States requesting assistance.

175. The Committee should support national and regional seminars on assistance.

176. The regional approach should continue to be pursued, where appropriate, notably through the programmes of assistance of regional and subregional organizations, as well as through the sharing of best practices, including by Member States in the region, that could help customize assistance to Member States and utilize the expertise available in the regions.

177. The Committee's organization of periodic regional and international assistance conferences, including in partnership with Member States and international and regional organizations, and its invitations to Member States in the region with relevant expertise, could provide suitable spaces for providers, regional coordinators, contact points and interested countries to engage directly in support of the assistance mechanism, including by developing tailor-made assistance programmes fit for each region.

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### **3. International cooperation**

178. The Committee, within its mandate, should strengthen communication and cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and relevant United Nations bodies and other international arrangements in order to promote its efforts to further raise awareness of the risks of non-State actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, related materials, equipment and technology, including for terrorist purposes.

179. The Committee, within its mandate, should continue enhancing and strengthening coordination with international and regional organizations through information-sharing, cross-participation in events and the co-organization of projects, to ensure complementarity, and encourage more effective participation in matchmaking between offers and requests. The expertise and practical experience of relevant organizations, institutions and multilateral arrangements should be taken into account.

180. The Committee should resume its practice of holding annual regular meetings in New York with relevant organizations and bodies, or otherwise request further information on avenues for cooperation. Such meetings could be undertaken as open briefings of the Committee as well as internal briefings for Committee members.

181. The Committee should encourage relevant international organizations to highlight the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) in their model legislation and/or guidelines that pertain to instruments under their mandates relevant to resolution 1540 (2004). Awareness of information and possible complementarities could be made readily available by the Committee to Member States, including through its website or during open briefings.

182. The Committee could engage further with regional and subregional organizations to highlight to Member States the importance of designating points of contact and the utility of establishing points of contact networks.

183. The Committee should consider, on a case-by-case basis, continuing to participate in joint visits to States, at their invitation, to better assist them in their implementation and assistance needs pertaining to resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee should work closely with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee to ensure, also on a case-by-case basis, that any such visits address the different mandates of all three committees and that the participation of the Committee is understood to be in the context of non-proliferation.

184. The Committee could consider sharing, on a case-by-case basis, summary reports of relevant activities with other committees, including on participation in outreach events and visits to States, among others.

### **4. Transparency and outreach**

185. In order to enhance the Committee's transparency, it should consider holding regular open meetings and briefings for Member States.

186. The Committee's engagement with representatives of Member States based in New York, including on assistance matters and open briefings on overall activities, should also form an important aspect of the Committee's outreach activities.

187. The Committee should have a more proactive role in organizing outreach activities and seminars, and direct its group of experts to support the Committee's objectives through more strategic participation in the outreach events to which it is invited.

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188. The Committee should enhance dialogue and cooperation with Member States, upon request, in order to better understand the specific challenges and needs of a State's industry and academia in relation to the provisions of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), thus supporting Member States more adequately.

189. The Committee should continue to consider the development of further guidelines for its communications to better disseminate information and increase transparency through diverse electronic means. It should also ensure multilingualism in its public communications.

190. The Committee could consider further developing its website, including by enhancing its presentation to be more user friendly and improving the searchability of information available to visitors.

## **5. Administration and resources**

191. The support structure of the Committee should continue to operate under its guidance and purview.

192. Given the workload related to monitoring and supporting the full implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), including involvement in outreach events and the functioning of the assistance mechanism, the Committee's support structure should be provided with adequate human and financial resources and working capacity aimed towards the Committee's work on assistance, correspondence and communications.

193. The Committee should update its internal guidelines to ensure that clear roles and responsibilities are outlined for the group of experts and its coordinator, including with regard to the group's engagement with Member States related to requests for assistance or queries on implementation and its participation on behalf of the Committee in outreach events, and ensure that administrative staff effectively utilize the structure in support of the Committee in fulfilling its mandate.

194. The Committee considers it important that the composition of its group of experts be primarily based on criteria of specialized expertise in the areas of competence and academic qualifications, while also giving due regard to considerations of equitable geographic distribution, professional background and gender balance, among others, once the primary criteria have been met. The Committee's use of the group should be further maximized in relation to their areas of expertise and familiarity with geographical regions.

195. The Committee's documentation guidelines should ensure that incoming members of the Committee are, in a timely manner, provided with and have access to documents, including those pertaining to previous years as and when requested, to ensure their full participation in all Committee meetings and deliberations.

196. The Office for Disarmament Affairs should continue its engagement and outreach to Member States and other donors aimed at enhancing contributions to the trust fund for global and regional disarmament activities to support the Committee in its efforts to achieve the full implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).



## Annex I

### Member States that had submitted national reports and additional information to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) as at 2 June 2022

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>
1. Afghanistan	28 August 2008 29 May 2012	13. Bahrain	22 December 2004 12 March 2008 15 May 2012 10 May 2019
2. Albania	28 October 2004 3 January 2008	14. Bangladesh	27 June 2006 5 June 2009
3. Algeria	10 November 2004 7 September 2005 30 April 2008 27 July 2020	15. Barbados	28 March 2008
4. Andorra	27 October 2004 31 October 2005 13 March 2008	16. Belarus	20 October 2004 30 August 2005 18 December 2007
5. Angola	27 October 2004	17. Belgium	26 October 2004 6 December 2005 15 December 2007
6. Antigua and Barbuda	6 November 2006	18. Belize	20 October 2004 10 August 2005 22 January 2008
7. Argentina	26 October 2004 13 December 2005 5 July 2007 8 January 2018 3 September 2019 10 July 2020	19. Benin	3 March 2005
8. Armenia	9 November 2004 21 December 2005 12 December 2007 4 March 2014 22 August 2016	20. Bhutan	19 August 2009 19 March 2013
9. Australia	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 14 March 2008 7 September 2018	21. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	8 March 2005 26 October 2006
10. Austria	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 19 December 2007 26 August 2019	22. Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 November 2004 21 March 2006 26 March 2008 8 November 2012
11. Azerbaijan	28 October 2004 17 April 2006 26 August 2008 26 February 2014	23. Botswana	18 April 2008
12. Bahamas	28 October 2004	24. Brazil	29 October 2004 22 September 2005 22 September 2005 17 March 2006 17 December 2007 11 May 2020
		25. Brunei Darussalam	30 December 2004 26 December 2007 21 June 2016 14 January 2020
		26. Bulgaria	18 November 2004 10 March 2006 4 January 2008 18 June 2019

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>
27. Burkina Faso	4 January 2005 9 September 2013	43. Cyprus	24 November 2004 26 April 2006 13 February 2007
28. Burundi	4 April 2008 18 October 2018	44. Czechia	27 October 2004 23 January 2006 10 July 2014 29 November 2019
29. Cabo Verde	29 January 2015	45. Democratic Republic of the Congo	28 April 2008
30. Cambodia	21 March 2005 27 September 2016 12 November 2018	46. Denmark	27 October 2004 8 November 2005 1 July 2013
31. Cameroon	8 September 2008	47. Djibouti	17 March 2005
32. Canada	31 December 2004 19 January 2006 31 January 2008 8 July 2020	48. Dominica	17 April 2008
33. Central African Republic	27 August 2019	49. Dominican Republic	7 December 2009 5 November 2015 3 November 2020
34. Chile	27 October 2004 9 May 2005 1 December 2005 19 May 2006 24 January 2008	50. Ecuador	7 April 2005 10 January 2008 13 August 2021
35. China	4 October 2004 2 September 2005 4 December 2007	51. Egypt	28 October 2004 17 March 2006 28 February 2008 22 April 2016
36. Colombia	10 February 2005 14 December 2011 30 August 2013 3 March 2014 30 June 2020	52. El Salvador	28 September 2005
37. Comoros	18 May 2018	53. Equatorial Guinea	17 October 2017
38. Congo	17 September 2012	54. Eritrea	22 June 2006
39. Costa Rica	4 August 2004 15 January 2008	55. Estonia	29 October 2004 17 December 2007
40. Côte d'Ivoire	12 March 2010	56. Ethiopia	7 March 2011
41. Croatia	29 November 2004 20 December 2005 19 December 2007 10 August 2011 10 April 2013 1 May 2013 25 June 2014 3 March 2016	57. Fiji	4 February 2008
42. Cuba	28 October 2004 28 October 2004 23 December 2005 26 June 2014 25 March 2019	58. Finland	28 October 2004 5 December 2005 27 February 2006 14 December 2007 20 April 2011 15 November 2019
		59. France	28 October 2004 25 August 2005 14 December 2007 17 August 2015 24 April 2020
		60. Gabon	24 January 2011

	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>		<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>
61.	Georgia	28 October 2004 17 December 2007 2 October 2013	75.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 February 2005 14 February 2006
62.	Germany	26 October 2004 4 October 2005 26 May 2010 8 July 2013 20 March 2020	76.	Iraq	13 April 2005 5 February 2006 20 November 2007 28 May 2013 4 February 2014
63.	Ghana	5 November 2004 2 March 2015	77.	Ireland	28 October 2004 13 January 2006 12 December 2007 30 July 2010
64.	Greece	22 October 2004 5 January 2006 29 November 2018 30 June 2020	78.	Israel	22 November 2004 10 December 2012
65.	Grenada	26 September 2005	79.	Italy	27 October 2004 5 December 2005 18 December 2007
66.	Guatemala	27 October 2004 3 December 2013	80.	Jamaica	5 April 2005 30 May 2013 11 June 2015
67.	Guinea-Bissau	18 April 2018	81.	Japan	28 October 2004 17 March 2006 20 May 2008 29 January 2014 17 July 2020 2 September 2020
68.	Guyana	11 November 2004 8 February 2008 5 August 2014	82.	Jordan	9 February 2005 11 May 2006 22 October 2014
69.	Haiti	5 December 2016	83.	Kazakhstan	3 November 2004 1 December 2005 18 January 2008 13 January 2012 27 December 2019
70.	Honduras	20 June 2006 16 January 2008 24 June 2019 8 June 2020	84.	Kenya	20 July 2005 17 December 2007
71.	Hungary	27 October 2004 29 December 2005 9 February 2006 21 January 2008 20 October 2018 15 January 2020	85.	Kiribati	1 May 2006
72.	Iceland	28 October 2004 5 March 2008	86.	Kuwait	31 March 2005
73.	India	1 November 2004 16 January 2006 8 February 2006 31 May 2013 13 June 2017 21 August 2019 30 June 2020	87.	Kyrgyzstan	14 December 2004 15 February 2006 14 January 2008 5 June 2014 26 May 2015 3 September 2019 25 June 2021
74.	Indonesia	28 October 2004 22 November 2005 2 January 2008 5 November 2018	88.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3 May 2005 20 May 2020

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>
89. Latvia	28 October 2004 22 December 2005 14 December 2007 10 January 2020	105. Micronesia (Federated States of)	27 June 2008
90. Lebanon	20 October 2004 19 June 2006 11 December 2007	106. Monaco	29 October 2004 11 May 2006 15 January 2008 9 October 2019
91. Lesotho	15 January 2014	107. Mongolia	31 May 2005 18 April 2014
92. Liberia	15 July 2013	108. Montenegro	5 January 2005 20 January 2006 19 February 2008 12 June 2014
93. Libya	12 April 2005 6 December 2005 28 January 2008	109. Morocco	28 October 2004 13 September 2005 15 January 2008 28 July 2015
94. Liechtenstein	29 October 2004 16 January 2006 15 January 2008 17 May 2013 1 May 2020	110. Mozambique	22 November 2021
95. Lithuania	27 October 2004 21 September 2005 18 December 2007 22 November 2013	111. Myanmar	6 April 2005
96. Luxembourg	29 October 2004 29 December 2005 25 June 2013 9 August 2019	112. Namibia	26 October 2004 27 April 2006
97. Madagascar	27 February 2008 13 June 2013 21 October 2019	113. Nauru	4 April 2008
98. Malawi	3 September 2014	114. Nepal	17 March 2006
99. Malaysia	26 October 2004 17 April 2018	115. Netherlands	28 October 2004 17 November 2005 30 January 2008 25 June 2020
100. Maldives	4 November 2008	116. New Zealand	28 October 2004 11 January 2006 11 February 2008 8 May 2020
101. Malta	20 October 2004 4 August 2005 9 November 2005	117. Nicaragua	26 January 2007
102. Marshall Islands	23 November 2004	118. Niger	23 October 2008 30 July 2020
103. Mauritius	30 April 2007	119. Nigeria	28 October 2004
104. Mexico	7 December 2004 17 January 2006 8 June 2007 7 January 2008 18 July 2012 19 September 2013 9 December 2019	120. North Macedonia	22 November 2004 16 January 2006 2 July 2008 8 May 2014
		121. Norway	28 October 2004 12 October 2005 23 March 2021
		122. Oman	17 December 2004 20 March 2006

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>
123. Pakistan	27 October 2004 19 September 2005 3 June 2008 9 September 2009 12 May 2017 30 April 2020	133. Republic of Korea	27 October 2004 26 September 2005 14 December 2007 12 November 2013
124. Palau	10 April 2008	134. Republic of Moldova	17 December 2004 21 November 2005 16 January 2008 17 April 2013
125. Panama	12 July 2005 24 February 2006 9 September 2013 19 December 2019 18 August 2021	135. Romania	27 October 2004 11 November 2005 21 December 2007 15 April 2011
126. Papua New Guinea	24 April 2008	136. Russian Federation	26 October 2004 23 August 2005 24 December 2007 15 July 2014 31 January 2020
127. Paraguay	3 November 2004 31 March 2006 17 June 2013 15 June 2015 26 September 2019	137. Rwanda	1 April 2011
128. Peru	1 November 2004 19 April 2006 14 January 2008 15 June 2016 17 June 2020	138. Saint Kitts and Nevis	30 June 2008 26 June 2020
129. Philippines	28 October 2004 28 October 2005 30 November 2005 6 February 2008 2 July 2013 1 December 2015 5 March 2020	139. Saint Lucia	3 December 2009
130. Poland	27 October 2004 26 January 2006 14 December 2007 9 December 2010 25 June 2014 30 December 2019	140. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	17 September 2008 30 April 2020
131. Portugal	28 October 2004 5 December 2005 15 December 2010	141. Samoa	13 April 2006
132. Qatar	5 November 2004 2 February 2006 16 January 2008 5 August 2011 21 October 2011	142. San Marino	13 December 2007
		143. Sao Tome and Principe	9 July 2015
		144. Saudi Arabia	1 November 2004 28 March 2006 24 March 2011
		145. Senegal	31 March 2005 3 September 2019
		146. Serbia	5 January 2005 20 January 2006 30 June 2008 4 January 2012 12 May 2014
		147. Seychelles	7 April 2008
		148. Sierra Leone	17 December 2007
		149. Singapore	21 October 2004 29 August 2005 28 May 2013 2 July 2019

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>
150. Slovakia	2 November 2004 14 December 2005 14 December 2007 14 December 2016	164. Timor-Leste	12 January 2018
151. Slovenia	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 22 June 2012 13 October 2016	165. Togo	30 July 2010 9 October 2014 22 April 2019
152. Solomon Islands	13 December 2019	166. Tonga	5 April 2006
153. South Africa	31 January 2005 3 January 2006 14 December 2007 30 June 2020	167. Trinidad and Tobago	7 April 2006
154. South Sudan	6 August 2013	168. Tunisia	10 November 2004 11 November 2019
155. Spain	26 October 2004 22 March 2006 8 February 2008 11 March 2014	169. Türkiye	1 November 2004 16 January 2006 1 February 2008 19 May 2015 21 December 2016 10 September 2019 25 June 2020
156. Sri Lanka	11 May 2005 21 December 2005 17 June 2015	170. Turkmenistan	10 September 2004
157. Sudan	20 March 2009	171. Tuvalu	13 March 2007
158. Suriname	23 January 2008	172. Uganda	14 September 2005 8 October 2010
159. Sweden	28 October 2004 8 November 2005 1 February 2008 10 September 2019 29 April 2020	173. Ukraine	25 October 2004 6 October 2005 28 January 2008 23 February 2011 9 January 2014 9 June 2016 29 May 2020
160. Switzerland	22 October 2004 19 September 2005 16 January 2008 4 December 2013 30 April 2020	174. United Arab Emirates	9 December 2004 11 March 2014 29 June 2020
161. Syrian Arab Republic	14 October 2004 26 August 2005 29 September 2005 7 November 2005 29 May 2013	175. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 September 2004 19 September 2005 14 December 2007 13 December 2013 19 August 2020
162. Tajikistan	11 January 2005 28 December 2005 7 May 2020	176. United Republic of Tanzania	29 August 2005
163. Thailand	5 November 2004 14 December 2007 28 April 2020	177. United States of America	12 October 2004 15 September 2005 21 December 2007 11 October 2013 29 September 2014 23 March 2016 1 July 2020

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of report</i>
178. Uruguay	22 December 2004 7 November 2005 3 September 2015 12 June 2019 17 December 2019	182. Viet Nam	26 October 2004 12 December 2005 7 March 2008 9 July 2020
179. Uzbekistan	15 November 2004 28 December 2007 22 June 2016	183. Yemen	29 December 2004
180. Vanuatu	22 February 2007	184. Zambia	26 October 2015 21 May 2020
181. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16 November 2004 7 November 2005 5 December 2005 7 May 2015	185. Zimbabwe	18 December 2017
		Other submission:	
		European Union	28 Oct. 2004



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## Annex II

### **Member States that had yet to submit a report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) as at 2 June 2022**

1. Chad
2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
3. Eswatini
4. Gambia
5. Guinea
6. Mali
7. Mauritania
8. Somalia

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## Annex III

### **Member States that had submitted a voluntary national implementation action plan to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) as at 2 June 2022**

1.	Argentina	17 March 2009
2.	Armenia	5 February 2015
3.	Belarus	2 July 2012
4.	Belize	26 July 2017
5.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18 June 2015
6.	Botswana	22 April 2022
7.	Canada	12 August 2010 16 March 2016
8.	Chile	18 August 2017
9.	Colombia	30 May 2014 22 June 2020
10.	Croatia	8 April 2014
11.	Dominican Republic	5 November 2015 3 November 2020
12.	France	27 September 2011
13.	Ghana	29 April 2016
14.	Grenada	20 March 2015
15.	Kyrgyzstan	2 April 2013 14 August 2017 3 March 2022
16.	Lesotho	28 September 2016
17.	Madagascar	7 August 2019
18.	Malawi	3 February 2016
19.	Mexico	21 November 2014
20.	Mongolia	25 April 2022
21.	Montenegro	12 June 2014
22.	Niger	14 March 2014
23.	North Macedonia	3 March 2014
24.	Pakistan	30 April 2020
25.	Panama	13 October 2017
26.	Paraguay	26 September 2019

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27.	Peru	27 July 2017
28.	Senegal	25 September 2015
29.	Serbia	6 June 2012 29 March 2018
30.	Spain	27 May 2015
31.	Suriname	3 April 2019
32.	Tajikistan	7 September 2017
33.	Togo	6 July 2015
34.	Turkmenistan	11 June 2018
35.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 December 2013
36.	United States of America	20 April 2007
37.	Uruguay	18 May 2018
38.	Uzbekistan	22 June 2016 18 January 2017 9 January 2019

## Annex IV

### Member States that submitted assistance requests to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) from 25 April 2016 to 2 June 2022

<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
1 August 2017	Belize	Assistance with regard to the acquisition of four surveillance aircraft and the construction of a seaplane base to help in the implementation of effective border controls	
22 February 2021	Botswana	Training on obligations for relevant national stakeholders in implementing and populating the matrix on resolution 1540 (2004) for Botswana  Outreach sensitization programmes to the public and senior government officials, including parliamentarians  Establishing and maintaining effective national import/export and trans-shipment controls and detection mechanisms  Management of proliferation financing	Japan  South Africa  BWC-ISU  IAEA  OPCW  UNODC  WCO
28 January 2020	Chile	Assistance in the areas of biosecurity, biosafety, physical protection, export and import control, transport security, laboratory measures, traceability and accountability, in particular drafting implementing regulations and guidelines for a law to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention	
30 June 2020	Colombia	Assistance in preparing the national operational list of dual-use goods  Assistance in drawing up a national operational list  Assistance for the implementation of places for storage and/or final disposal of chemical and biological waste  Training on CBRN incident response  Training on targeted financial sanctions in the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction  Training on detection of dual-use goods at borders, ports and airports  Biosecurity, biosecurity and governance course  Technical support for the preparation of the prevention and articulated response protocol to CBRN threats and incidents  Financial support for the acquisition of radiation detection equipment for ports, airports and border points	

<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
		Support for the acquisition of equipment for diagnosis and identification of biological agents and toxins destined for the National Institute of Health	
		Support for the acquisition of equipment for the detection of chemical warfare agents destined for the Ministry of National Defence/National Police Directorate of Criminal Investigation and INTERPOL	
21 October 2013	Grenada <sup>a</sup>	Legislative assistance for the development of a regulatory mechanism for compliance with and implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Argentina South Africa
		Strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for the management of chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers	Spain IAEA IMO
		Disposal of obsolete pesticides and chemicals	Missile
		Enhancing capacity for testing chemical, biological and radiological substances	Technology Control Regime
		Training to adequately detect and respond to chemical, biological and radiological events	UNODC
		Technologies to detect explosives, weapons and illegal items in baggage or on passengers	WOAH
		Enhancing capabilities to identify, respond to and adequately resolve CBRN incidents	
27 August 2018	Guinea-Bissau	Technical and financial assistance in the areas of development and implementation of a national voluntary action plan; the construction and training of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons detention teams and obtaining respective equipment; and conducting workshops and seminars	
1 May 2018	Iraq	Support/assistance in the areas of biosafety and biosecurity: strengthen national capabilities in the safe and secure handling of biological agents; promote biosecurity and biorisk laboratory management practices; enhance national capabilities to detect, diagnose, surveil and manage outbreaks of infectious diseases; strengthen national capabilities in the maintenance and certification of biological equipment; strengthen national capabilities in biological waste management	INTERPOL Nuclear Suppliers Group WCO WHO WOAH
		Support/assistance in the area of chemical risk management: strengthen national capabilities in the safe and secure handling of chemical agents; promote chemical laboratory management practices; strengthen national capabilities in chemical hazardous waste management; develop procedures to improve secure information management systems and data exchange	

<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
		mechanisms for chemical materials under regulatory control	
		Support/assistance in the area of border control: develop dedicated procedures and guidelines to deter illegal transboundary shipments of dual-use materials; provide training in dual-use export control to enhance the capacity of customs control officers and law enforcement, border management and transportation and border security agencies; provide technical support/technology to assist in the detection of potential dual-use items relevant to weapons of mass destruction; enhance container and cargo security at border entry points	
		Support/assistance in CBRN materials: training for CBRN Team (under the auspices of the Civil Defense Directorate) to enhance capabilities in case of CBRN or weapons of mass destruction incidents (first response); enhancing on-site chemical and/or biological agent detection, sampling, sample handling and analysis capabilities; capacity-building in hospitals to respond to chemical and/or biological incidents	
		Assistance to enhance national capabilities in weapons of mass destruction forensics	
3 March 2017	Kenya	Assistance with regard to surveillance aircraft to help in the implementation of effective border controls	
21 March 2016	Lesotho <sup>a</sup>	Assistance in drafting anti-terrorism legislation to include aspects related to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Canada
		Training of law enforcement officers and/or prosecutors dealing with terrorism and terrorism financing crimes	South Africa
		Development of a voluntary national implementation action plan	WOAH
3 October 2019	Madagascar	Request for technical and financial assistance to support efforts to carry out the following activities: assessment of existing laws governing nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery; drafting of the communication plan; drafting of the education and training plan; an assessment of assistance needs in the context of international partnerships	
12 April 2019	Malawi	Assistance for training on obligations for relevant national stakeholders; training for front-line officials in safety and security; procurement of equipment for monitoring and detection of biological, chemical and nuclear materials; construction of a storage facility for disused and orphan sources for proper management and security Assistance also required in outreach programmes to the public, including parliamentarians	IMO OPCW WCO WOAH

<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
10 May 2019	Mexico	<p>Assistance in legislative harmonization: train Mexican officials on best practices concerning the development and content of strategic trade laws and related laws, including in relation to administrative and criminal penalties</p> <p>Assistance in export controls: enhance national capacities through the presentation of best practices for every stage of the export control process for conventional weapons and their related parts and components, and for dual-use goods, including software and technologies, including best practices related to: risk analysis, the identification of goods, the catch-all clause, permits, enforcement of the law, prosecution and the application of penalties</p> <p>Assistance in prevention and detection of illicit trafficking through customs and across borders: bolster national capacities related to the prevention, detection and combating of illicit trafficking in dual-use goods and technologies through the sharing of practices and methodologies with international experts and others involved in implementing the resolution</p> <p>Assistance in biosafety and biosecurity: enhance the awareness and capacities of Mexican officials with regard to the implementation of biosafety and biosecurity measures at laboratories, research establishments and related facilities, as a measure to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p>	<p>IMO<sup>b</sup></p> <p>OPCW</p> <p>WCO</p> <p>WOAH</p>
6 May 2020 and 20 August 2020	Mongolia	<p>(6 May 2020)</p> <p>Technical assistance on drafting the list of dual-use items and monitoring</p> <p>(20 August 2020)</p> <p>Financial and technical support for establishing the 3rd grade laboratory on biosecurity</p>	Netherlands
8 November 2021	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<p>Drafting of national reports and/or voluntary national implementation action plans</p> <p>Legislative review and technical assistance with the drafting or updating of relevant legislation, regulations and guidelines</p> <p>Training on the implementation of regulations, administrative and technical measures</p> <p>Training for regulatory and enforcement officials, administrators, inter alia, on export controls, licensing procedures, border controls, internal controls for related nuclear, chemical and biological materials, the use of</p>	

<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
		<p>equipment, commodity identification and outreach to industry</p> <p>Donation or funding for the necessary equipment (e.g. detection equipment, software)</p> <p>Technical support provided in the area of drafting of strategic trade legislation dealing with export control and the creation and implementation of a national action plan and the establishment of a national implementation coordinating group</p> <p>Need for sponsorship of a technical expert from the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre to assist Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p> <p>For assistance in collaboration with CARICOM to implement a national action plan. This would also lead to delivery of strategic trade legislation, an export control framework and the development of a national control list</p> <p>Assistance in developing a national licensing framework that specifically deals with proliferation of related items as well as the development of a user control mechanism</p> <p>National action plan to look at the physical protection of CBRN weapons as well as the implementation of instruments and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material</p>	
9 April 2021	Sierra Leone	<p>Assistance requested with regard to:</p> <p>Nuclear weapons:</p> <p>Implementing international conventions, including the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</p> <p>Reviewing and strengthening national legislation and regulations, including in terms of transportation, border control and export control</p> <p>Chemical weapons:</p> <p>Developing a national strategic plan for chemical security (organizing national stakeholder consultations and popularization)</p> <p>Developing national legislation on the Chemical Weapons Convention</p> <p>Drafting national legislation for hazardous chemicals and pesticides, including in terms of control and management, for parliamentary approval</p>	



<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
		<p>Establishing and operationalizing a centralized national safe and secured storage facility for hazardous substances</p> <p>Biological weapons:</p> <p>Strengthening national legislation to incorporate the “One Health” approach (review and update the Public Health Act and all relevant legislation, harmonize with international regulations)</p> <p>Defining responsibilities of authorities for licensing procedures for biological agents and facilities</p> <p>Collaborating with bordering countries on implementation</p> <p>CBRN:</p> <p>Acquisition of CBRN-related equipment and staff training</p>	
7 September 2017 and 7 July 2021	Tajikistan	<p>(7 September 2017)</p> <p>Assistance in reporting to the Committee on related legal and regulatory updates to existing laws and measures as set down in part 3 of the national action plan of Tajikistan</p> <p>Assistance in drafting and implementing legislation with regard to preventing non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction/means of delivery or any other activity in accordance with resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>, para. 4, and as set down in parts 1 and 2 of the national action plan of Tajikistan</p> <p>Assistance in drafting and implementing legislation with regard to prohibitions as required in resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>, para. 2, and as set down in parts 1 and 2 of the national action plan of Tajikistan</p> <p>Assistance in developing and implementing measures to account for and secure related materials to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction/means of delivery in accordance with resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>, para. 3 (a), and as set down in parts 5–7 of the national action plan of Tajikistan; assistance could include equipment or training related to these measures</p> <p>Assistance in developing and implementing physical protection measures in accordance with resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>, para. 3 (b), and as set down in part 4 of the national action plan of Tajikistan; assistance could include equipment or training related to these measures</p> <p>Assistance in developing and implementing measures to improve border controls in accordance with resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>, para. 3 (c), including related training of</p>	<p>IAEA</p> <p>Nuclear Suppliers Group</p> <p>WCO</p>

<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
		<p>personnel, and as set down in parts 8–12 of the national action plan of Tajikistan; assistance could include equipment related to this task</p> <p>Assistance in establishing and maintaining effective national export and trans-shipment controls over weapons of mass destruction/means of delivery/related materials including the drafting/improvement of relevant legislation in accordance with resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>, para. 3 (d), and as set down in parts 1 and 2 of the national action plan of Tajikistan; assistance could include equipment related to this task</p> <p>Assistance in establishing and maintaining controls over provision of funds and services related to such exports and trans-shipments that would contribute to proliferation, including the drafting/improvement of relevant legislation as required by resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>, para. 3 (d), in this regard and as set down in parts 1 and 2 of the national action plan of Tajikistan</p> <p>Assistance in drafting, updating and implementing lists of export controlled items as set down in parts 1 and 2 of the national action plan of Tajikistan</p> <p>Assistance in developing appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public about their obligations under national laws, as set down in part 3 of the national action plan of Tajikistan</p> <p>Assistance with regard to part 13 of the national action plan of Tajikistan</p> <p>(7 July 2021)</p> <p>Assistance with regard to the acquisition of equipment covering nuclear, biological and chemical fields for the Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency; details can be provided by the Committee on request</p>	
12 April 2019	Togo	Technical and financial assistance to organize regional (Togo, Benin, Ghana and Burkina Faso) training courses for customs officers in the field of border control and brokerage controls	<p>IMO<sup>c</sup></p> <p>OPCW</p> <p>WCO</p> <p>WOAH</p>

<i>Date</i>	<i>State requesting assistance</i>	<i>Assistance request</i>	<i>Offers of assistance in response to requests</i>
21 May 2020	Zambia	<p>Advice and support to Zambia to strengthen its nuclear security regime</p> <p>Development of a national CBRN response plan</p> <p>Capacity-building among customs officials in dual-use item export controls and other front-line officials at the borders in border management and security</p> <p>Training, especially the type offered by INTERPOL, among law enforcement officers and fire brigade personnel in detecting, responding to and investigating incidents on the malicious use of CBRNE materials with a view to safeguarding the civilian population</p> <p>Capacity-building with regard to biosafety and biosecurity, particularly in biological waste management, detection and managing outbreaks of infectious diseases</p>	

*Abbreviations:* Biological Weapons Convention, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; BWC-ISU, Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit of the Office for Disarmament Affairs; CARICOM, Caribbean Community; CBRN, chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear; CBRNE, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive; Chemical Weapons Convention, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; IMO, International Maritime Organization; INTERPOL, International Criminal Police Organization; OPCW, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; WCO, World Customs Organization; WHO, World Health Organization; WOAH, World Organization for Animal Health.

<sup>a</sup> Request and offers for assistance received during the previous reporting period. Following the 2016 comprehensive review, the Chair of the Committee, on 12 March 2019, wrote to States whose assistance requests were posted on the Committee's website to inquire whether the requests remained valid. The State confirmed that its request remained valid.

<sup>b</sup> International Ship and Port Facility Security Code training course previously delivered.

<sup>c</sup> Ongoing cooperation and discussions with the State on its needs.

**Summary of assistance requests for matchmaking by paragraph of resolution 1540 (2004) from 25 April 2016 to 2 June 2022**

<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Requesting States</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of total (18 States)</i>
2	9	50
3 (a)–(b)	16	89
3 (c)–(d)	17	94

**Summary of assistance requests by type of request from 25 April 2016 to 2 June 2022**

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Requesting States</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of total (18 States)</i>
Equipment	12	67
Training	13	72
Legislation	11	61
Funding	7	39

**Number of States that submitted new matchmaking assistance requests during the previous and the current review periods, by region**

<i>Region</i>	<i>Previous review period (2011–2016)</i>		<i>Current review period</i>	
African	8	Cabo Verde, Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi (2 requests), Niger, Togo, Zambia	8	Botswana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia
Asia-Pacific	2	Iraq, Kyrgyzstan (2 requests)	3	Iraq, Mongolia (2 requests), Tajikistan (2 requests)
Eastern European	2	Armenia, Montenegro	0	–
Latin American and Caribbean	3	Grenada, Guyana, Mexico (2 requests)	5	Belize, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Western European and other States	0	–	0	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>16</b>	

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## Annex V

### **List of Member States that had submitted points of contact to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) as at 2 June 2022**

- |                            |                                      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Albania                 | 30. Croatia                          |
| 2. Algeria                 | 31. Cuba                             |
| 3. Antigua and Barbuda     | 32. Cyprus                           |
| 4. Argentina               | 33. Czechia                          |
| 5. Armenia                 | 34. Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 6. Australia               | 35. Denmark                          |
| 7. Austria                 | 36. Dominica                         |
| 8. Bahamas                 | 37. Dominican Republic               |
| 9. Bahrain                 | 38. Ecuador                          |
| 10. Belarus                | 39. El Salvador                      |
| 11. Belgium                | 40. Equatorial Guinea                |
| 12. Belize                 | 41. Estonia                          |
| 13. Benin                  | 42. Eswatini                         |
| 14. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43. Fiji                             |
| 15. Botswana               | 44. Finland                          |
| 16. Brazil                 | 45. France                           |
| 17. Bulgaria               | 46. Gabon                            |
| 18. Burkina Faso           | 47. Georgia                          |
| 19. Burundi                | 48. Germany                          |
| 20. Cabo Verde             | 49. Ghana                            |
| 21. Cambodia               | 50. Greece                           |
| 22. Cameroon               | 51. Grenada                          |
| 23. Canada                 | 52. Guatemala                        |
| 24. Chile                  | 53. Guinea                           |
| 25. China                  | 54. Guinea-Bissau                    |
| 26. Colombia               | 55. Honduras                         |
| 27. Congo                  | 56. Hungary                          |
| 28. Costa Rica             | 57. India                            |
| 29. Côte d'Ivoire          | 58. Indonesia                        |

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59.	Iraq	91.	Niger
60.	Ireland	92.	North Macedonia
61.	Israel	93.	Norway
62.	Italy	94.	Pakistan
63.	Jamaica	95.	Panama
64.	Japan	96.	Paraguay
65.	Jordan	97.	Peru
66.	Kenya	98.	Philippines
67.	Kuwait	99.	Poland
68.	Kyrgyzstan	100.	Portugal
69.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	101.	Qatar
70.	Latvia	102.	Republic of Korea
71.	Lesotho	103.	Republic of Moldova
72.	Liberia	104.	Romania
73.	Liechtenstein	105.	Russian Federation
74.	Lithuania	106.	Saint Kitts and Nevis
75.	Luxembourg	107.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
76.	Madagascar	108.	Samoa
77.	Malawi	109.	San Marino
78.	Malaysia	110.	Sao Tome and Principe
79.	Malta	111.	Saudi Arabia
80.	Mauritania	112.	Senegal
81.	Mauritius	113.	Serbia
82.	Mexico	114.	Seychelles
83.	Mongolia	115.	Singapore
84.	Montenegro	116.	Slovakia
85.	Morocco	117.	Slovenia
86.	Myanmar	118.	South Africa
87.	Namibia	119.	South Sudan
88.	Netherlands	120.	Spain
89.	New Zealand	121.	Sweden
90.	Nicaragua	122.	Switzerland

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123. Syrian Arab Republic	131. United Arab Emirates
124. Tajikistan	132. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
125. Thailand	133. United States of America
126. Timor-Leste	134. Uruguay
127. Togo	135. Yemen
128. Tunisia	136. Zambia
129. Türkiye	137. Zimbabwe
130. Ukraine	

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## Annex VI

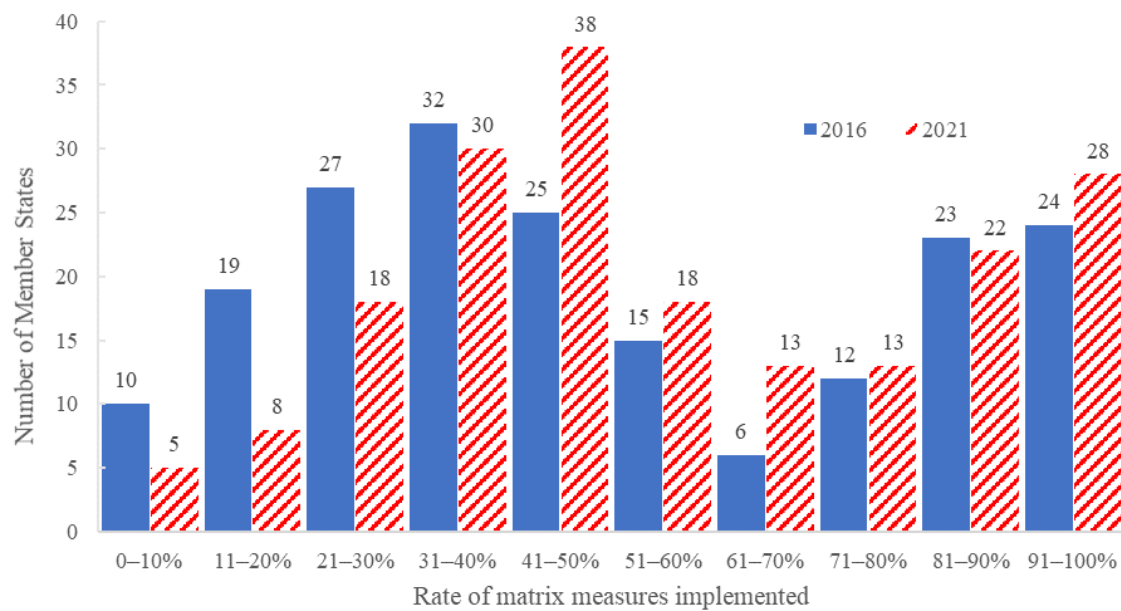
### **List of international, regional and subregional organizations that had submitted points of contact to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) as at 2 June 2022**

1. African Union
2. Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit
3. Commonwealth of Independent States
4. European Union
5. Financial Action Task Force
6. Intergovernmental Authority on Development Security Sector Programme
7. International Atomic Energy Agency
8. International Civil Aviation Organization
9. International Maritime Organization
10. International Criminal Police Organization
11. Inter-Parliamentary Union
12. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
13. Nuclear Suppliers Group
14. Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
15. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
16. Organization of American States
17. Shanghai Cooperation Organization
18. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
19. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
20. World Customs Organization
21. World Health Organization
22. World Organization for Animal Health



## Annex VII

### Total number of Member States that have matrix measures in place and their rate of implementation in 2016 and 2021



## Annex VIII

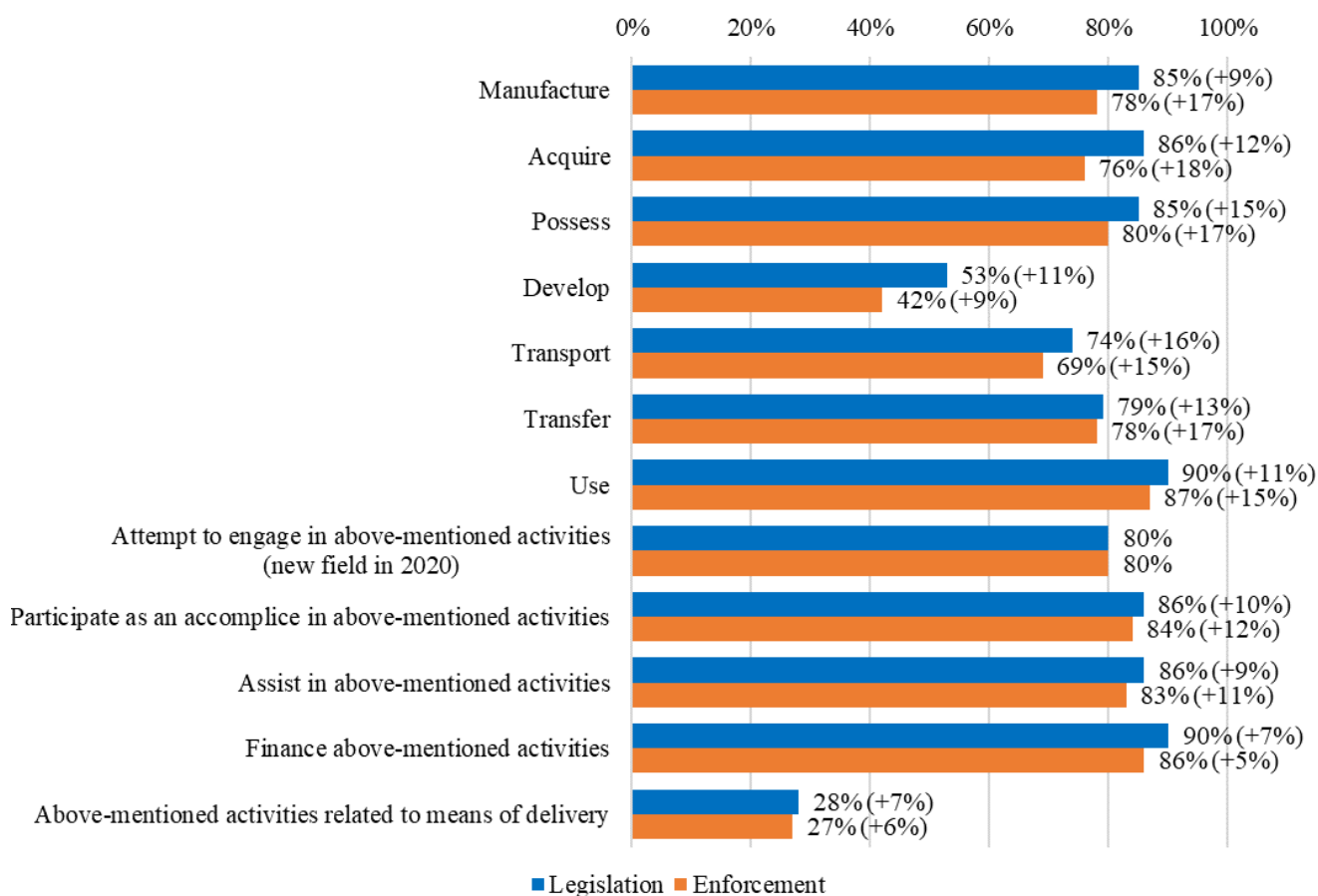
### Adherence by States to non-proliferation-related treaties, conventions, protocols and other instruments relevant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) as at 2 June 2022

<i>Treaty</i>	<i>Number of States parties</i>		
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2022</i>
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	190	191	191
Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones <sup>a</sup>	91	101	104
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	77	104	118
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	145	153	164
2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	52	103	129
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (not yet in force)	153	164	172
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction	188	192	193
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	164	173	184
Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	137	140	146
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	164	168	170
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	177	187	189
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	21	40	52
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	17	35	45
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation	0	14	43
<b>Other</b>			
International Atomic Energy Agency	151	168	175
The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation	132	137	143

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate number of States parties to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia.

## Annex IX

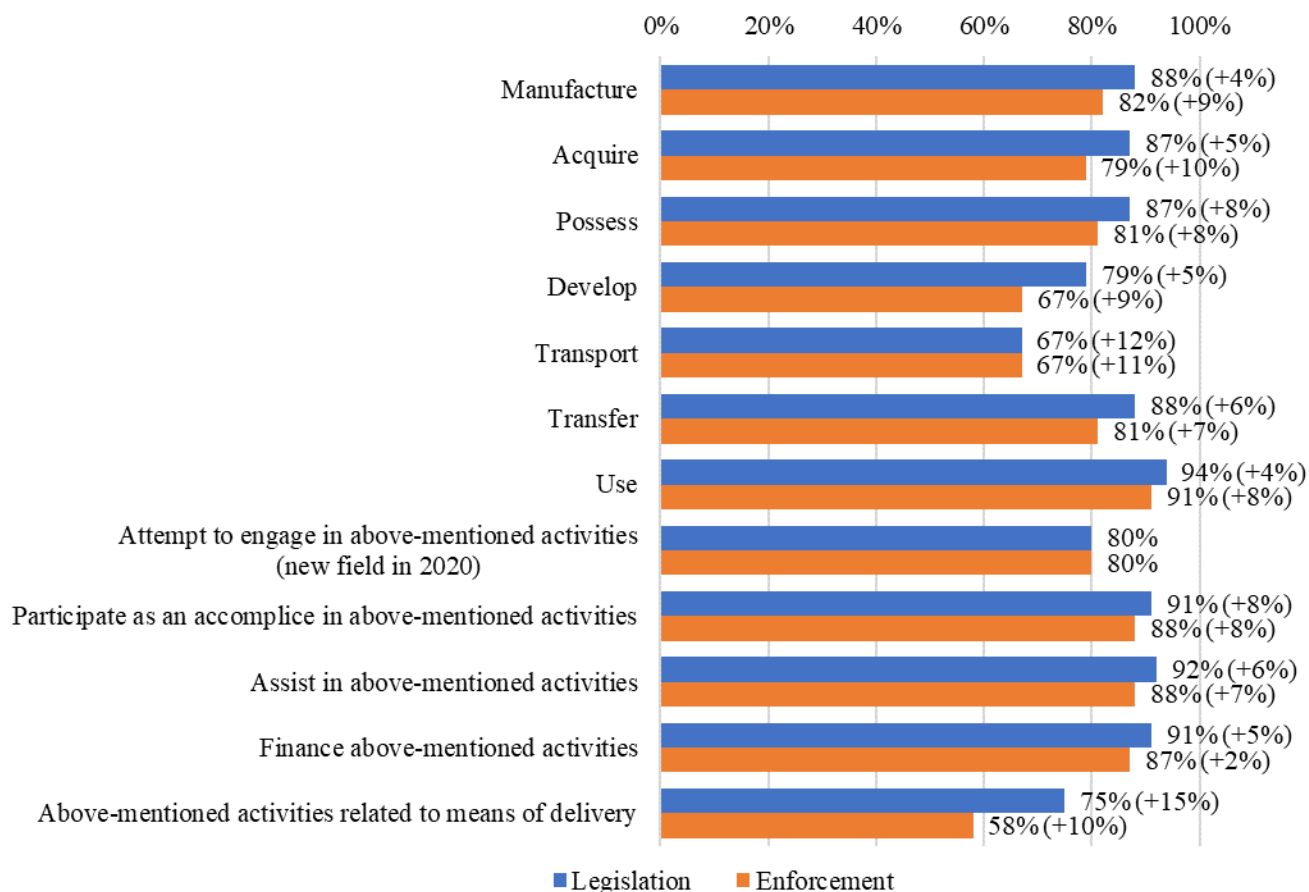
### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 2: nuclear weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex X

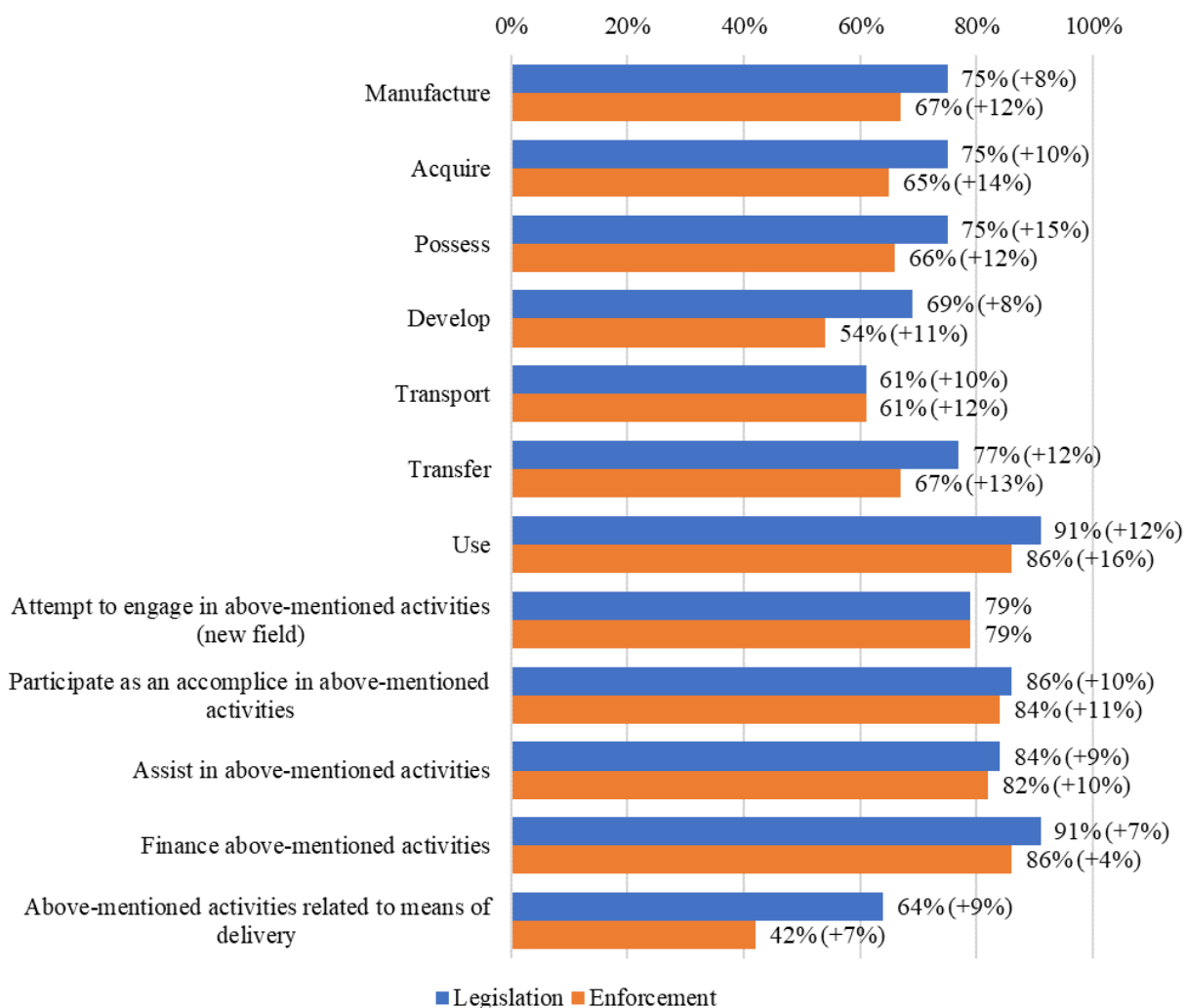
### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 2: chemical weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex XI

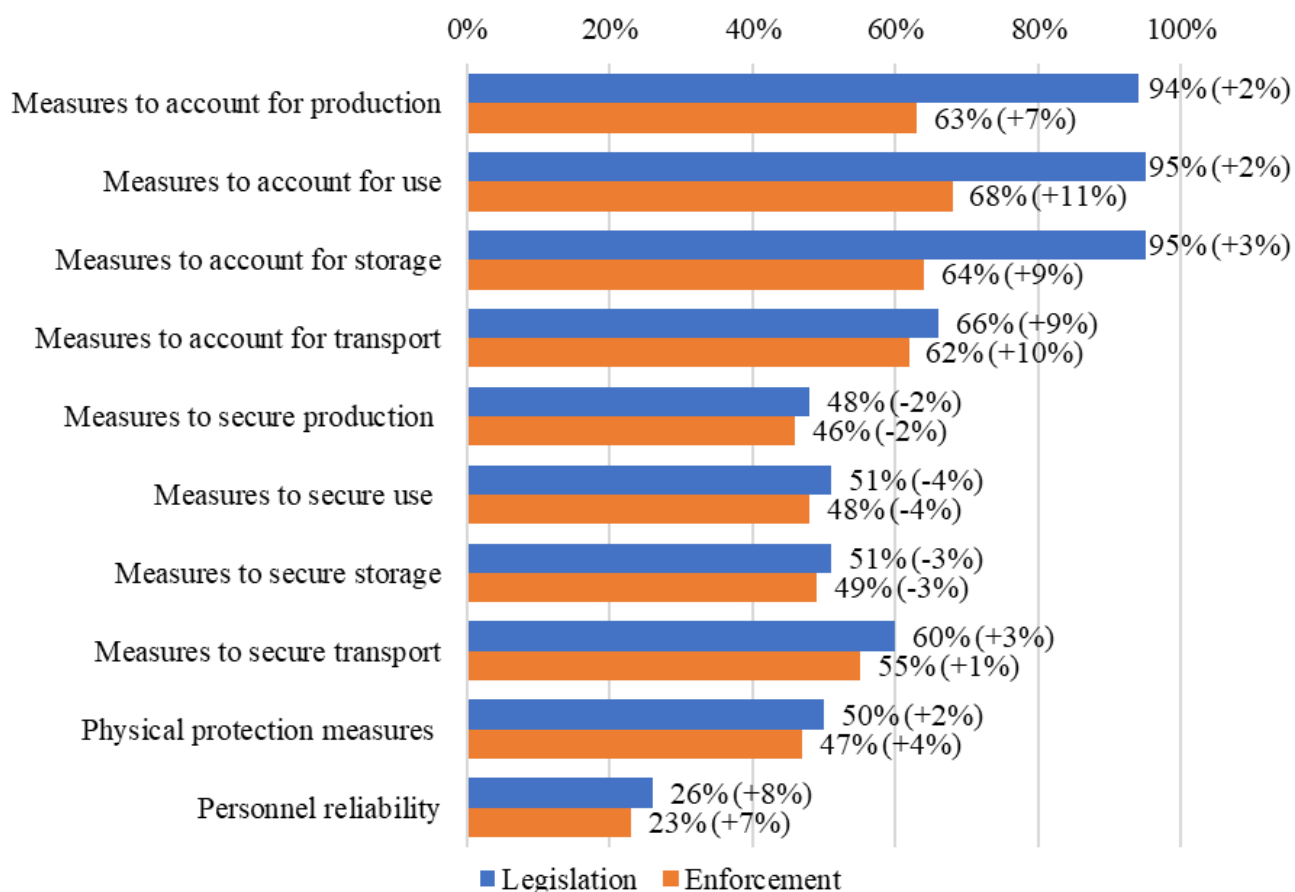
### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 2: biological weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex XII

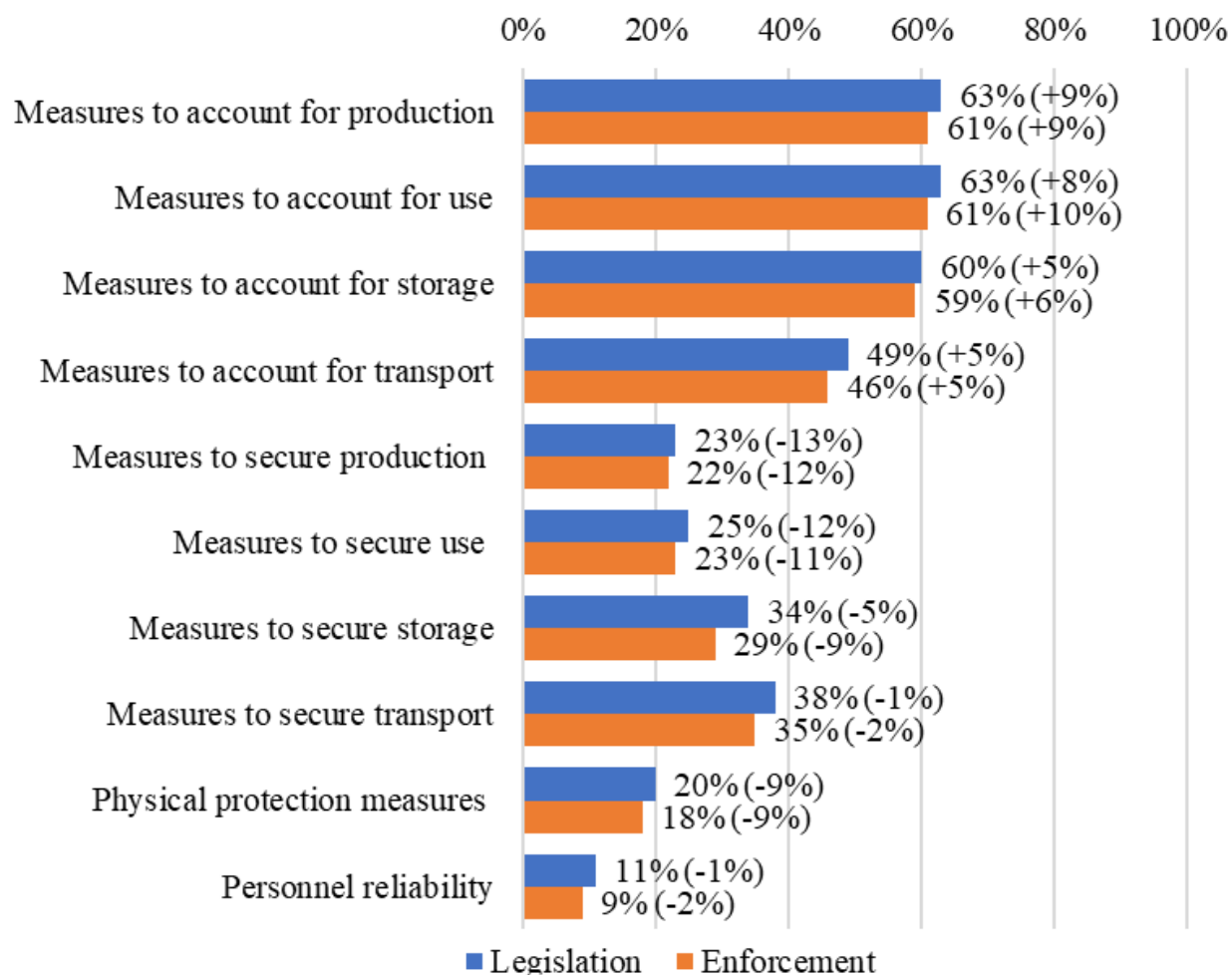
### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 3 (a) and (b): materials related to nuclear weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex XIII

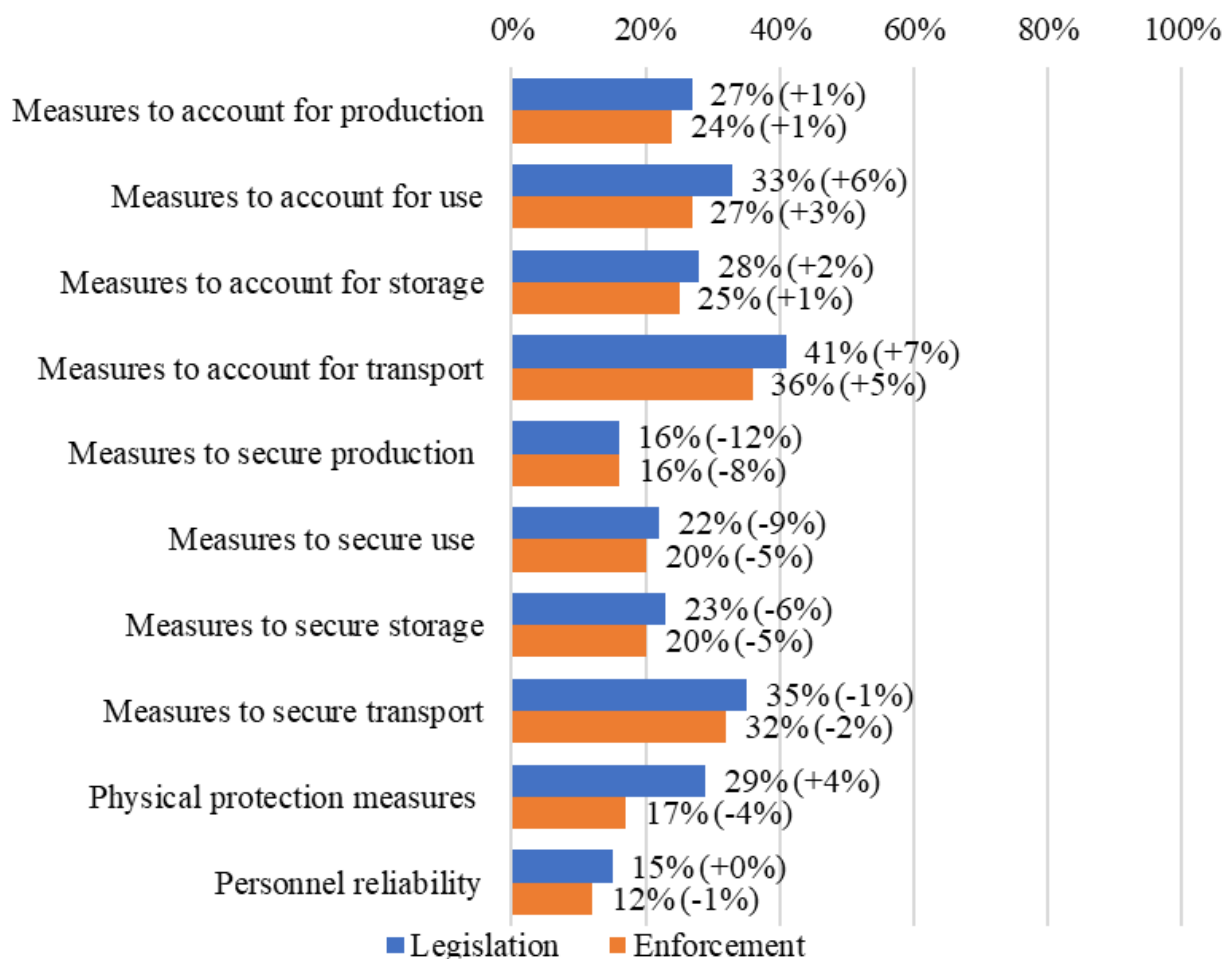
### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 3 (a) and (b): materials related to chemical weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex XIV

### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 3 (a) and (b): materials related to biological weapons

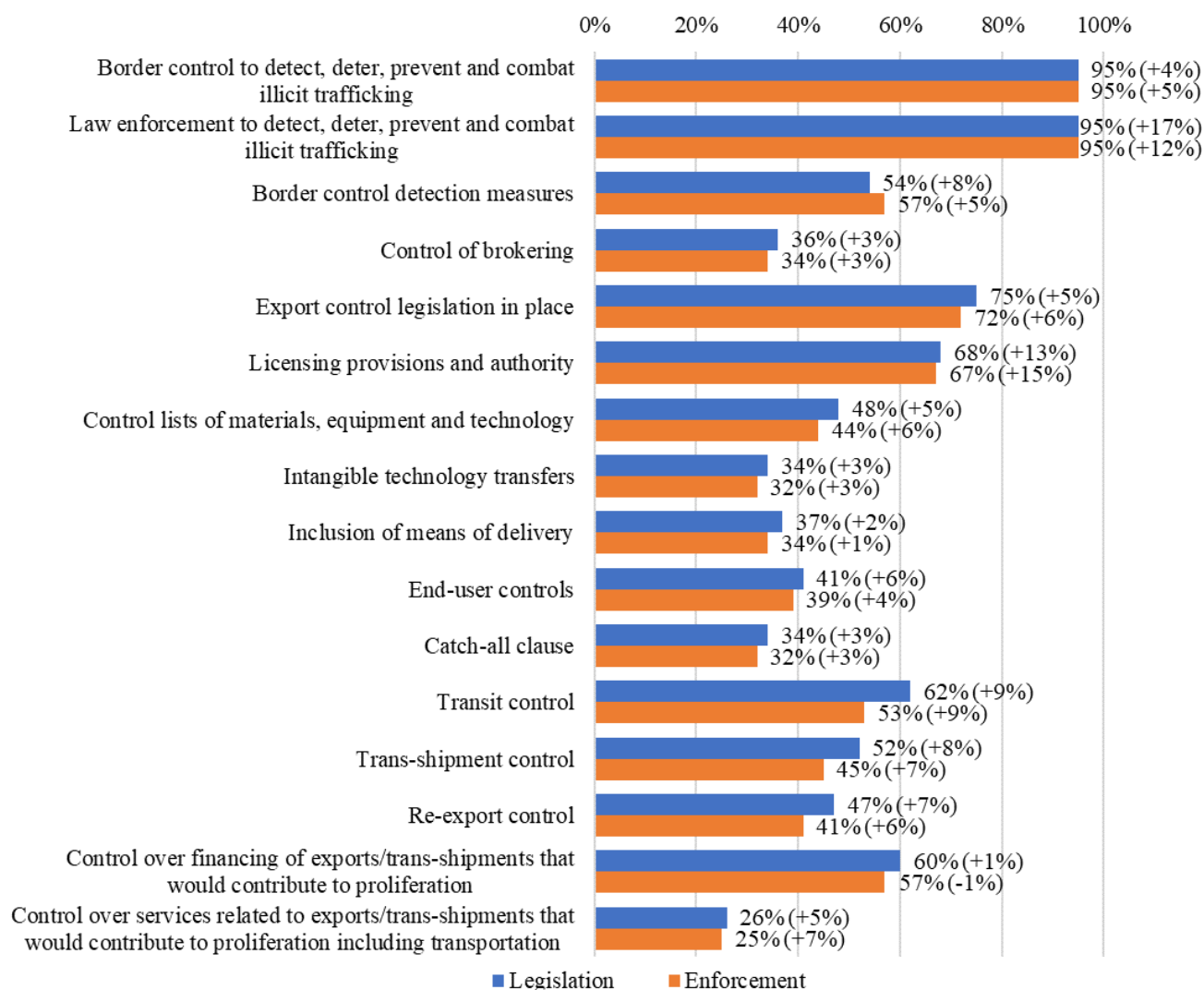


Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015



## Annex XV

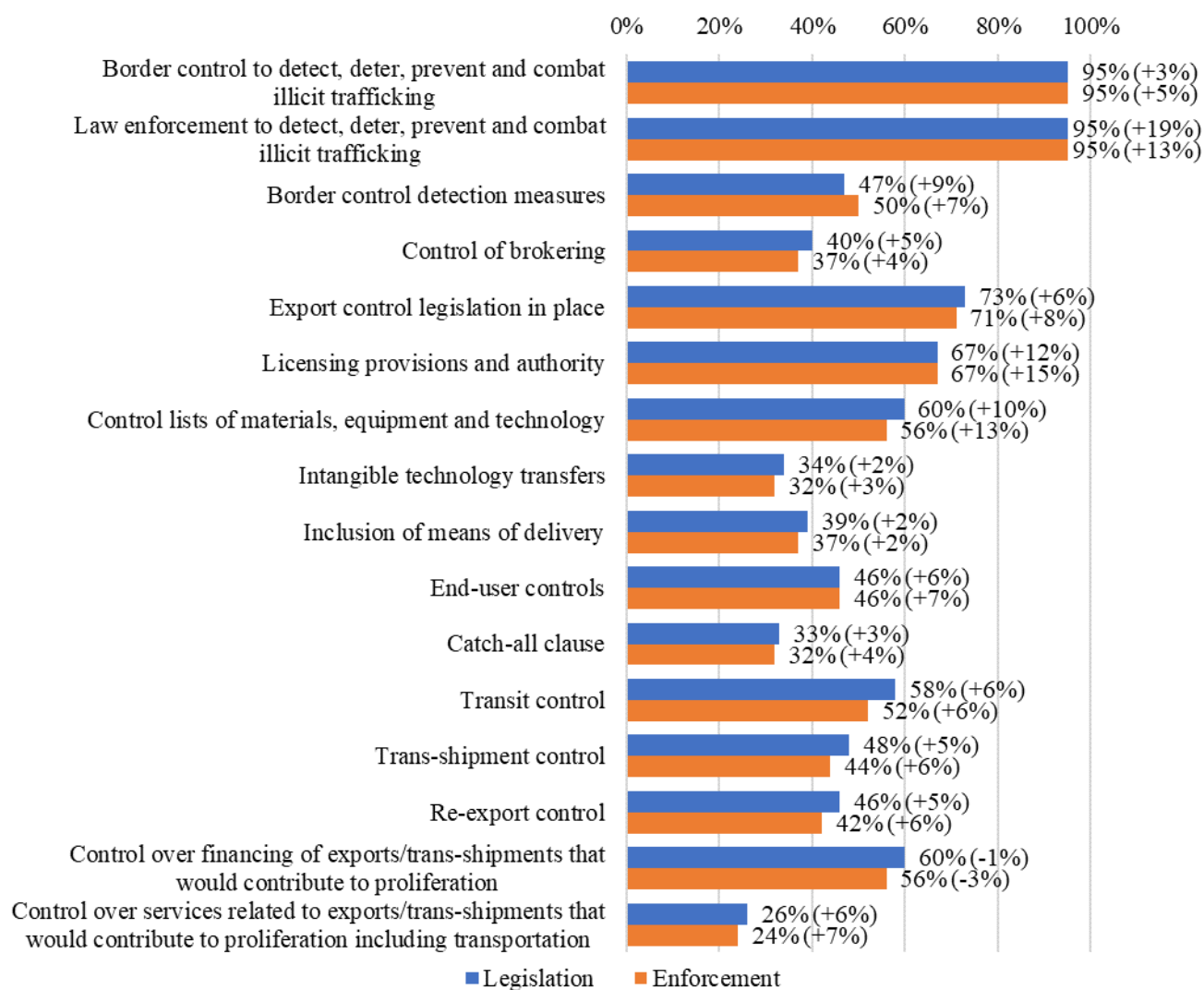
### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 3 (c) and (d): materials related to nuclear weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex XVI

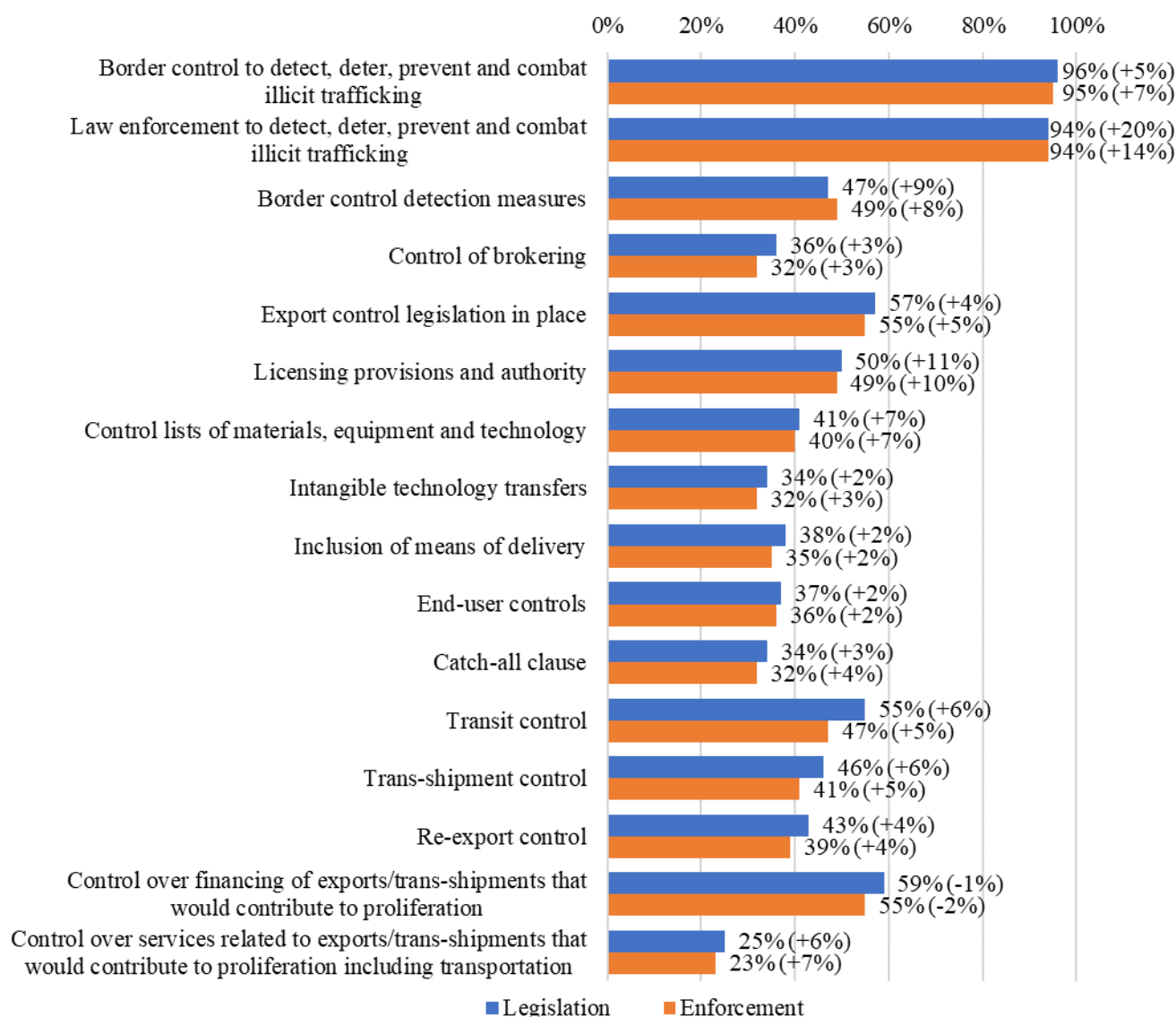
### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 3 (c) and (d): materials related to chemical weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex XVII

### Status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) based on the Committee matrices: comparative information for 2015 and 2020 for 193 Member States – paragraph 3 (c) and (d): materials related to biological weapons



Figures in parentheses represent increases (+) or decreases (-) compared with 2015

## Annex XVIII

### **Outreach events organized, co-organized by, or involving, international, regional and subregional organizations and other arrangements with the participation of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and/or its group of experts, from 26 April 2016 to 2 June 2022**

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
4 May 2016, Vienna	Dialogue meeting of OSCE forum for security and cooperation security	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
12–13 May 2016, Madrid	Special meeting of the Committee on the 2016 comprehensive review	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
16–20 May 2016, Astana	Comprehensive visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Kazakhstan	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, UNODC, UNICRI, IOM, OSCE, Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism
18–19 May 2016, Auckland, New Zealand	Pacific workshop on legislative drafting	Pacific Islands Forum, UNODC	
18–20 May 2016, Vienna	Regional workshop for Central Asian States on resolution 1540 (2004) “Legal/regulatory requirements for strategic trade controls”	OSCE	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC
8–9 June 2016, Vienna	National round table on the implementation of the resolution 1540 (2004) in Iraq	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
16–17 June 2016, Rizhao, China	Seminar on chemical trade: current practices and challenges	OPCW	
27–28 June 2016, Vienna	Third meeting of the Programme Committee of the 2016 International Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	European Union, Europol, GICNT, Nuclear Forensics International Technical Working Group, OSCE, UNODC

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
27–28 June 2016, Port of Spain	Workshop on the guidelines for preventing and combating the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	
28 June–1 July 2016, Kaliningrad, Russian Federation	Training for the OSCE national points of contact	Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	BWC-ISU, IOM, INTERPOL, OPCW, UNODC, IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs
27–28 July 2016, Niamey	Workshop on export controls for related materials by the countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNREC	
4–8 July 2016, Mexico City	Summer school on disarmament and non-proliferation	Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
28–29 July 2016, Panama City	Meeting to assist Panama in the development of a national action plan	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
1–5 August 2016, Minsk	Trilateral peer review among Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Belarus	OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
22–26 August 2016, Seoul	Second Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering workshop on effective implementation of international standards to combat the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Gulf Cooperation Commission, Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa
5–7 September 2016, Wuxi, China	Eighth Review Conference on the Biological Weapons Convention: promoting the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention, enhancing global biosecurity governance	BWC-ISU	CARICOM, WOH

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
7–9 September 2016, Tokyo	Group of Seven Global Partnership Working Group meeting	Group of Seven Global Partnership Working Group, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	FAO, IAEA, OPCW, BWC-ISU, INTERPOL, WOA, UNICRI, WHO, OSCE
14–17 September 2016, Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan	National round table on the preparation of a new voluntary national action plan of Kyrgyzstan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
27–28 September 2016, Seoul	Resolution 1540 (2004) industrial outreach conference (Wiesbaden Conference) in Asia	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
29 September 2016, New York	High-level side event at the seventy-first session of the First Committee of the General Assembly on CBRN risk mitigation in the context of combating terrorism	UNICRI	
30 September 2016, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America	Awards ceremony for the international student essay competition on resolution 1540 (2004)	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
10 October 2016, The Hague, Netherlands	Meeting of the open-ended working group on terrorism, established by the OPCW Executive Council	OPCW	
12–14 October 2016, France and Switzerland	Consultations with WOA, INTERPOL, BWC-ISU and WHO	WOA, INTERPOL, BWC-ISU, WHO, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
24–28 October 2016, Santiago	Training for points of contact in the Latin American and Caribbean region	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	CARICOM, OAS, UNLIREC, IAEA, OPCW, UNODC, WCO
26–27 October 2016, Geneva	Inter-Parliamentary Union 135th Assembly and its side event	Inter-Parliamentary Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
2 November 2016, Lima	National round table on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
7–8 November 2016, Geneva	Eighth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention	BWC-ISU, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	UNICRI, UNIDIR, Office for Disarmament Affairs, CARICOM, European Union, ICRC, International Science and Technology Centre, League of Arab States, NATO, OPCW, OSCE, WHO
8–10 November 2016, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania	Stakeholders' forum for States parties in Africa on the adoption of national implementing legislation	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	East African Community, Southern African Development Community, UNICRI
9–11 November 2016, Guatemala City	Guatemala national round table on preparation of a voluntary national action plan for resolution 1540 (2004) implementation	CICTE/OAS	
15–16 November 2016, Geneva	Unmanned aerial vehicle transparency, oversight and accountability, mapping developments, capabilities and responses	UNIDIR, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
23–25 November 2016, Ouagadougou	Regional workshop on integrated nuclear security support plans and nuclear security information management system	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
5–9 December 2016, Vienna	International conference on nuclear security: commitments and actions	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Europol, European Union, INTERPOL, International Electrotechnical Commission, International Telecommunication Union, OSCE, Police Community of the Americas, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC, WCO, Institute of Nuclear Materials Management, Nuclear Threat Initiative
24–26 January 2017, Bratislava	GICNT legal frameworks workshop for nuclear security	UNODC, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	IAEA, INTERPOL, UNICRI
30 January 2017, Tokyo	13th Asian senior-level talks on non-proliferation	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
5–10 February 2017 Accra	Workshop on nuclear security policy and practice in the African continent	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
19–24 February 2017, Paris	Plenary and working group meetings of Financial Action Task Force XXVIII	Financial Action Task Force, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank
20–24 February 2017, Dushanbe	Comprehensive visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Tajikistan	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> , <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">2253 (2015)</a> concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities; International Civil Aviation Organization, INTERPOL, OSCE, Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
22–24 February 2017, Rome	Group of Seven Global Partnership Working Group meeting	Group of Seven Global Partnership Working Group, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Office for Disarmament Affairs, FAO, IAEA, OPCW, BWC-ISU, INTERPOL, WOH, UNICRI, WHO, OSCE, NATO Support and Procurement Agency
7–8 March 2017, Islamabad	Symposium on advanced chemical safety and security management	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
8–9 March 2017, Auckland, New Zealand	Ninth ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament	ASEAN Regional Forum, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	ASEAN secretariat



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8–10 March 2017, Vienna	National action plan implementation review meeting of Kyrgyzstan on resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNRCPD	IAEA
14–15 March 2017, Islamabad	Resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> regional seminar	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	IAEA, INTERPOL, OPCW
15–16 March 2017, Beijing	China Machinery Engineering Corporation internal compliance training	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
20–21 March 2017, San Salvador	National round table on the national action plan of El Salvador on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
27–28 March 2017, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	Parliamentary conference on combating international terrorism	Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Parliamentary Assembly of OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	UNODC, United Nations Population Fund
6–7 April 2017, Washington D.C.	OAS 17th regular session of CICTE	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Task Force, IOM, OPCW, WCO, European Union
10–11 April 2017, Doha	International conference on chemical disarmament and security: contributions by OPCW to global peace and security	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	INTERPOL, WCO, OSCE
12 April 2017, Paramaribo	National round table on identifying legal and technical assistance to facilitate the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	
18–19 April 2017, Montevideo	Committee visit to Uruguay to support the development of a voluntary national action plan	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
24–26 April 2017, Lima	Seminar entitled “Resolution 1540 (2004): enhancing strategic trade and border controls in Latin America and the Caribbean”	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d/</sup> UNLIREC	
8–10 May 2017, Ulaanbaatar	National round table on strengthening the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and to support the development of a voluntary national action plan in Mongolia	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d/</sup> UNRCPD	
16–18 May 2017, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Regional meeting for national authorities in Asia	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	International Council of Chemical Associations, European Chemical Industry Council
22–24 May 2017, Vienna	Meeting to review the implementation of the 2014 national action plan of Uzbekistan to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d/</sup> UNRCPD	
7 June 2017, Vienna	Forum for Security Cooperation plenary meeting on resolution 1540 (2004) and its follow-up resolutions 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016): exchange of national export control experience and best practices of OSCE-participating States	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
8–9 June 2017, Mexico City	Resolution 1540 (2004) regional industry outreach conference for the Pacific Alliance States and Brazil	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
22–23 June 2017, Colombo	National workshop on countering the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team
29–30 June 2017, Ashgabat	Round table on strengthening the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d/</sup> UNRCPD	

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5–6 July 2017, Nouakchott	Workshop to support Mauritanian authorities in drafting its first national report	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
13–14 July 2017, Mexico City	Summer school on disarmament and non-proliferation	Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
18–20 July 2017, Banjul	Fifteenth regional meeting of national authorities of the Chemical Weapons Convention States parties in Africa	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
2–4 August 2017, Dushanbe	Trilateral meeting for a peer review among Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> implementation	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> / UNRCPD	
7–11 August 2017, Xi'an, China	Training course for points of contact in the Asia-Pacific region	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering, IAEA, OPCW, INTERPOL, UNODC
12–13 September 2017, Kathmandu	National workshop for Nepal on countering the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	UNODC	UNODC Regional Office for South Asia, Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, UNRCPD
12–14 September 2017, Yaoundé	Stakeholders' workshop for Chemical Weapons Convention States parties in Africa	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
13–15 September 2017, Rakitje, Croatia	Workshop on effective practices of the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> : information exchange and lessons learned	Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
18–20 September 2017, Vienna	Consultative meeting on the national action plan of Mongolia	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> / UNRCPD	UNODC, IAEA

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19–21 September 2017, Shanghai, China	Global summit on chemical safety and security	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
20–22 September 2017, Vienna	Consultative meeting on the national action plan of Tajikistan on resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	UNRCPD, UNODC, IAEA
27–28 September 2017, Bangkok	South-East Asian workshop on global challenges to the successful implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> and regional efforts to address them	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNRCPD	
28–29 September 2017, The Hague, Netherlands	Expert workshop on international chemical security coordination	OPCW	
4 October 2017, Georgetown	National workshop on developing a voluntary national action plan	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
4–6 October 2017, Bogotá	Peer review between Chile and Colombia on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
11–13 October 2017, Dili	Round table to discuss the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> and provide assistance to prepare the first national report	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNRCPD	
17–18 October 2017, Addis Ababa	Training workshop on the Biological Weapons Convention for African national contact points	African Union, BWC-ISU, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
19–21 October 2017, Moscow	2017 Moscow Non-Proliferation Conference: Nuclear Energy, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
24–26 October 2017, Santiago	Second peer review between Chile and Colombia on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	

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31 October–2 November 2017, Ottawa	Second Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction	WOAH, WHO, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
2–3 November 2017, Kyiv	International workshop to promote the effective implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> in the context of evolving proliferation risks and challenges	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	European Union delegation to Ukraine, OPCW, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
6–7 November 2017, San Salvador	National round table in El Salvador aimed at developing a voluntary national action plan	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
23–24 November 2017, Wiesbaden, Germany	Wiesbaden Conference 2017, entitled “Industry engagement in strategic trade controls: recommendations for effective approaches to implementing resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> ”	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
27–28 November 2017, Guatemala City	Committee visit to Guatemala	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	INTERPOL (Guatemala)
27–28 November 2017, Bukhara, Uzbekistan	Regional experts’ meeting on the issues of implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
4–8 December 2017, Geneva	Meeting of States parties to the Biological Weapons Convention	BWC-ISU, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs, FAO, ICRC, International Science and Technology Centre, INTERPOL, OPCW, WOA, WHO, European Union, CARICOM
9–11 January 2018, Brussels	Global planning seminar: Operation Cosmo 2	WCO, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, GICNT, IAEA, INTERPOL, OPCW
22–23 January 2018, Ashgabat	Meeting on developing a national action plan of Turkmenistan on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNRCPD	

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6–7 February 2018, Panama City	Regional conference to prevent and combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of financing in Latin America and the Caribbean	CICTE/OAS	CARICOM, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, UNLIREC
26 February 2018, Paramaribo	National action plan workshop on strengthening the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	
28 February 2018, Georgetown	National action plan workshop on strengthening the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	
27 February–1 March 2018, Tokyo	Twenty-fifth Asian Export Control Seminar, hosted by the Center for Information on Security Trade Control	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
7–8 March 2018, Santo Domingo	Regional seminar on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> to enhance strategic trade and border controls in Latin America and the Caribbean	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	
19–21 March 2018, Montevideo	Subregional conference to strengthen border and customs controls and international and regional cooperation for the prevention and fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
20–21 March 2018, Vienna	Global workshop on the universalization of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment	UNODC, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	

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9–10 April 2018, The Hague, Netherlands	Workshop on the working group project entitled “Interoperability of agencies and coordinated communication in the event of a chemical and/or biological weapons attack implementation”	United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Task Force, United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	BWC-ISU, IAEA, INTERPOL, OPCW, Department of Global Communications, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/ United Nations Environment Programme, UNICRI, Office of Counter-Terrorism, Office for Disarmament Affairs, WHO, WOH
16–17 April 2018, New Delhi	Regional Wiesbaden Conference 2018 entitled “Securing global supply chains through government-industry partnerships towards effective implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> ”	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
24–25 April 2018, Vienna	Regional workshop for Central Asian States on resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> legal/regulatory requirements for strategic trade controls	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC
24–26 April 2018, Bangkok	Subregional stakeholders’ forum on advancing the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and regional cooperation in South-East Asia	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	International Council of Chemical Associations
9–10 May 2018, Islamabad	International seminar on “The present and future of strategic export controls”	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
7–8 June 2018, The Hague, Netherlands	OPCW conference on countering chemical terrorism	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Europol
19–21 June 2018, Brussels	Sixth international meeting of national focal points of the European Union CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence	European Commission, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	

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19–21 June 2018, Marrakech, Morocco	Sixteenth regional meeting of national authorities of States parties in Africa	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	WCO, East African Community, Economic Community of Central African States, Intergovernmental Authority on Development
28–30 June 2018, Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan	Peer review for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) among Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	OPCW, BWC-ISU
2–3 July 2018, Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan	National round table on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	OPCW, BWC-ISU
10–12 July 2018, Dhaka	Workshop on the “Implementation of transport-related maritime counter-terrorism international legal instruments”	UNODC, IMO, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
11–12 July 2018, Amman	Regional workshop on science and technology developments relevant to the Biological Weapons Convention	BWC-ISU, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	European Union Centre of Excellence for the Middle East, European Union Centre of Excellence for North Africa
11–13 July 2018, Yerevan	Follow-up visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Armenia	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Collective Security Treaty Organization, IOM
16–18 July 2018, Tbilisi	Follow-up visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Georgia	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	INTERPOL, IMO, IOM, UNODC
7–13 August 2018, Geneva	Biological Weapons Convention meeting of experts	BWC-ISU, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	CARICOM, European Union, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, ICRC, INTERPOL, OPCW, WHO, UNICRI



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14–16 August 2018, Addis Ababa	Training course for points of contact from French-speaking African countries	African Union, Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	Office for Disarmament Affairs, Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa, Task Force on Money-Laundering in Central Africa, UNODC, IAEA, WCO, European Union Centres of Excellence Initiative, INTERPOL, WOAHA, New Partnership for Africa's Development/African Biosafety Network of Expertise, Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa
20–22 August 2018, Lusaka	Capacity-building workshop: strategic trade control enforcement under the framework of resolution 1540 (2004)	WCO, European Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	OPCW
27–28 August 2018, Colombo	National round table on “Countering the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”	UNODC, IMO, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
28–30 August 2018, Colombo	National legislative workshop on the implementation of transport-related maritime counter-terrorism international legal instruments	UNODC	
4–7 September 2018, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation	Training for OSCE national points of contact	OSCE, Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	BWC-ISU, INTERPOL, OPCW
13–14 September 2018, Seoul	Second conference on resolution 1540 (2004) industrial outreach for the Asia-Pacific region	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	

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26–28 September 2018, Geneva	Consultative meeting on guidance for a biosafety and biosecurity regulatory framework	WHO, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Joint FAO/IAEA Division, WOAHA, WHO and WHO regional offices (Regional Office for the Americas, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Western Pacific)
26–28 September 2018, Freetown	Fourth African conference on emerging infectious disease and biosecurity	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
4–5 October 2018, Brussels	Second European Union peer-to-peer export control governance dialogue	European Commission	Office for Disarmament Affairs, OPCW, IAEA, Australia Group, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Wassenaar Arrangement
9–10 October 2018, Manama	National round table on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
10–12 October 2018, Harare	Joint visit to Zimbabwe by experts from the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Committee's group of experts to offer technical assistance and training	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
16–18 October 2018, Abuja	Workshop on the role of implementing legislation on the Chemical Weapons Convention in addressing threats arising from non-State actors	OPCW	UNODC, WCO, INTERPOL
17 October 2018, Geneva (video message by the Chair)	139th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union	Inter-Parliamentary Union	
17–19 October 2018, Bamako	Visit to support the authorities of Mali in drafting a first national report on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	

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23–24 October 2018, Almaty, Kazakhstan	Regional workshop for Central Asian States parties to the Biological Weapons Convention on scientific and practical implementation issues	BWC-ISU, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	OSCE
7–8 November 2018, La Paz	Resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> conference for States of Latin America and the Caribbean entitled “Seizing the opportunities, reducing the risks”	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	UNLIREC, WCO, Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, WOA, CICTE/OAS, INTERPOL, OPCW, CARICOM
14–16 November 2018, Lima	National round table on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
21–22 November 2018, Manila	Regional workshop for States parties to the Biological Weapons Convention from Asia on the implications of the rapid developments in science and technology	BWC-ISU	UNICRI, European Union CBRN Centre of Excellence in South-East Asia
3–7 December 2018, Vienna	International conference on security of radioactive material: the way forward for prevention and detection	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	INTERPOL, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, UNODC, Office of Counter-Terrorism, WCO
4–8 December 2018, Geneva (video message by the Chair)	Meeting of States parties to the Biological Weapons Convention	BWC-ISU	
5–7 December 2018, Malabo	Training workshop to support authorities of Equatorial Guinea to implement resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs, <sup>d</sup> WCO	
11–13 December 2018, Vientiane	Fifteenth European Union CBRN Centre of Excellence national focal points round table meeting for South-East Asia	European Union CBRN Centre of Excellence regional secretariat for South-East Asia, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	European Commission

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
13–14 December 2018, Vienna	Workshop on a comprehensive model law on the inception of weapons of mass destruction	African Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	CARICOM, IAEA, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, WOH, OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC, European Union CBRN Centres of Excellence Initiative, Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa
16 January 2019, Paris	Financial Action Task Force meeting on proliferation finance	Financial Action Task Force, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
23–25 January 2019, Lomé	Togo national capacity-building workshop to strengthen national strategic trade control enforcement under the framework of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	WCO, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d/</sup> UNREC	OPCW, UNODC
5–8 February 2019, Bali, Indonesia	Cross-regional workshop for South and South-East Asia on an international counter-terrorism legal framework, and its international cooperation aspects, against the financing of non-State actor acquisition of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, and related IMO legal instruments	UNODC, IMO	UNRCPD
12–13 February 2019, Luanda	National workshop on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 2005 Amendment	UNODC	IAEA
25–27 February 2019, New York	Discussion on the contents of a training course designed to improve Member States' ability to counter proliferation financing activity in their jurisdictions	UNODC	

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18–21 March 2019, Bangkok	Regional workshop to secure containerized supply chain from strategic trade threats	UNODC	WCO
20–21 March 2019, Rabat (attended by videoconference)	National workshop for Libyan officials on the international legal framework against nuclear terrorism	UNODC	
26–28 February 2019, Tokyo	Twenty-sixth Asian Export Control Seminar, hosted by the Center for Information on Security Trade Control	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
26–28 March 2019, Addis Ababa	Training course for points of contact in Africa	African Union, Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	IAEA, INTERPOL, OPCW, UNODC, UNREC, WCO, WOA
26–29 March 2019, Vienna (attended by videoconference)	Workshops for Iraq to review and draft laws and regulations to prevent chemical terrorism and on the prevention of the dual use of chemical materials in improvised explosive devices	UNODC	
26–29 March 2019, Santo Domingo	Peer review between the Dominican Republic and Panama on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
3–4 April 2019, Minsk	Regional workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	OPCW, INTERPOL, Commonwealth of Independent States, BWC-ISU
4–5 April 2019, Vienna	Seventeenth Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, UNODC, Office for Disarmament Affairs, Office of Counter-Terrorism, GICNT, GICNT Implementation and Assessment Group, Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, INTERPOL
8–12 April 2019, Panama City	Peer review between the Dominican Republic and Panama on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	CICTE/OAS	

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9–11 April 2019, Kuala Lumpur	Workshop on the role of implementing legislation on the Chemical Weapons Convention in addressing threats arising from non-State actors	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	European Union, OPCW, INTERPOL, WCO, UNICRI, ASEAN
15–17 April 2019, Santiago	Workshop for the implementation of legislation on transport security in Chile	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	IAEA
18 April 2019, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	Parliamentary conference on countering international terrorism	Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Parliamentary Assembly of OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Office of Counter-Terrorism, UNODC, OSCE
3 May 2019, Washington D.C.	Cooperation meeting on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> in Latin America and the Caribbean	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	UNODC, OPCW, IAEA, BWC-ISU, INTERPOL, CARICOM, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNLIREC
10 May 2019, Vienna	Second meeting of the Financial Action Task Force project team on proliferation finance	Financial Action Task Force	
27 May 2019, Vienna (attended by videoconference)	Event to promote the universalization and effective implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	UNODC	
29–30 May 2019, Livingstone, Zambia	Workshop for the Southern African Development Community in support of the full and effective implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> in Southern Africa	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	IAEA, WCO
31 May 2019, Livingstone, Zambia	Southern African Development Community Wiesbaden Conference: government-industry partnership in the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	IAEA, WCO

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
5–6 June 2019, Antananarivo	Workshop on drafting a national action plan on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
12–13 June 2019, Kuwait City	Kuwait national workshop on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
18–20 June 2019, Panama City	Workshop for Spanish-speaking Latin American and Caribbean countries on the universalization of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment	UNODC	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs
25–26 June 2019, Mexico City	Regional workshop on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> : perspectives and effective practices in Latin America	CICTE/OAS	BWC-ISU, UNODC
28 June 2019, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	Meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and Russia	Parliamentary Assembly of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States
24–25 July 2019, The Hague, Netherlands	Technical workshop on the sharing of best practices in the development of a legislative and regulatory framework on chemical security	OPCW	United Nations Environment Programme, International Council of Chemical Associations
29 July–8 August 2019, Geneva	Biological Weapons Convention meeting of experts	BWC-ISU	UNIDIR, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs, ICRC, OPCW, WHO, WOH, European Union

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
20–21 August 2019, Montevideo	Peer review meeting between Paraguay and Uruguay	CICTE/OAS	
10–12 September 2019, Bridgetown	Training course for points of contact in the CARICOM region	CARICOM, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	OPCW, UNODC, UNLIREC, WCO, WOH
11–12 September 2019, Asunción	Peer review meeting between Paraguay and Uruguay	CICTE/OAS	
17–19 September 2019, Ulaanbaatar	Workshop on countering the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (by non-State actors) for Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, the Philippines, Nepal and Sri Lanka	UNODC	
17–19 September 2019, Buenos Aires	Subregional stakeholders forum: advancing national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and cooperation in Latin America	OPCW	CICTE/OAS, ICCA
8–20 September 2019, Wellington	Regional parliamentary seminar on engaging parliaments of the Pacific region in the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Inter-Parliamentary Union, Office for Disarmament Affairs	BWC–ISU, UNIDIR, UNODC, OPCW, WCO, WHO, IAEA, INTERPOL
21 September 2019, Wellington	Universalization workshop on the Biological Weapons Convention for the Pacific	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	UNRCPD, WHO, CARICOM, European Union, Pacific Islands Forum
17–18 October 2019, Vienna	Eighteenth Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting	IAEA, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, UNODC, Office of Counter-Terrorism, GICNT, GICNT Implementation and Assessment Group, Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction



<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
21–25 October 2019, Xiamen, China	Training course for points of contact in the Asia-Pacific region	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	IAEA, WOH, OPCW, WCO, UNODC, Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group
29–30 October 2019, Honiara	Round table to discuss the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
6–7 November 2019, Belize City, Belize	Caribbean seminar on resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> : focus list, licensing protocols and risk assessment	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	
14–15 November 2019, Bogotá	Workshop on biosafety and biosecurity in the framework of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	WHO, BWC-ISU, WOH, FAO
18–19 November 2019, Lima	Workshop on control and security measures of related materials in the context of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	
25–26 November 2019, Dakar	Regional workshop on integrated nuclear security support plans and a nuclear security information management system	IAEA	African Union, INTERPOL, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, UNODC
27–28 November 2019, Wiesbaden, Germany	Wiesbaden Conference 2019: industry engagement in strategic trade controls: recommendations for effective approaches to implementing resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
27–28 November 2019, Brussels	Annual regional director's meeting of the European Union CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	European Commission	
2–3 December 2019, Kenitra, Morocco	Conference to promote and strengthen the Women in Nuclear Forum in Africa	IAEA	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
2–3 December 2019, Panama City	National workshop on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	CICTE/OAS	
3–5 December 2019, The Hague, Netherlands	Global stakeholders forum on the adoption of national implementing legislation on the Chemical Weapons Convention	OPCW, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
3–5 December 2019, Colombo	Seminar on the Chemical Weapons Convention and chemical safety and security management for member States of the OPCW in the Asian region	OPCW	
3–6 December 2019, Geneva	Meeting of States parties to the Biological Weapons Convention	BWC-ISU	UNIDIR, UNICRI, Office for Disarmament Affairs, African Union, CARICOM, European Union, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, ICRC, INTERPOL, International Plant Protection Convention, International Science and Technology Centre, OPCW, WOA, WHO
10–11 December 2019, Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Conference on the prevention of terrorism financing and nuclear weapons proliferation	OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	European Union
10–11 December 2019, Panama City	“National workshop on challenges to counter proliferation financing: implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> and other relevant UNSC resolutions on proliferation and terrorism financing”	CICTE/OAS	
13 December 2019, Santo Domingo (attended by videoconference)	Workshop on biosecurity and biosafety measures in the context of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup> /UNLIREC	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
13–15 January 2020, Wilton Park, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Conference on resolution 1540 (2004) entitled “Planning for 2021 and beyond”	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	
12–13 February 2020, Tokyo	Twenty-seventh Asian Export Control Seminar, hosted by the Center for Information on Security Trade Control	Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	
10–14 February 2020, Vienna	International conference on nuclear security: sustaining and strengthening efforts	IAEA	
25–27 February 2020, Bridgetown	Workshop for selected CARICOM countries on the universalization of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment	UNODC, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>c</sup>	IAEA
3 March 2020, New York	Briefing to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Working Group on Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection	INTERPOL (in its capacity as Chair of the Working Group on Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection) UNODC, IAEA, European Union	
5 March 2020, Kampala (attended by videoconference)	National workshop to facilitate adherence to and the implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 2005 Amendment	UNODC, IAEA	
6–10 July 2020, virtual meeting	Office of Counter-Terrorism Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week	Office of Counter-Terrorism	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
8 July 2020, virtual meeting	Seminar on the role of the Biological Weapons Convention in building biosecurity resilience and promoting disease surveillance in Trinidad and Tobago	CARICOM, BWC-ISU	Caribbean Public Health Agency, Office of Counter-Terrorism
8 July 2020, virtual meeting	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation: “Online security dialogue on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”	OSCE	
8–9 September 2020, virtual meeting	Webinars on countering chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism: international legal approaches and criminal justice responses	UNODC, European Union	
29 September 2020, virtual meeting	Online training course on the international legal framework against biological terrorism	UNODC	
19–20 October 2020, virtual meeting	Nineteenth Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting	IAEA	
20–21 October 2020, virtual meeting	Eleventh Secure Trade in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Region Conference, entitled “Counter terrorism and secure trade strategy: balancing trade security and trade facilitation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation region”	Government of Malaysia under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum framework	World Bank
27 October 2020, virtual meeting	National online workshop for Bolivia (Plurinational State of) on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	CICTE/OAS	
24 November 2020, virtual meeting	Thematic discussion group focused on resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Working Group on Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection under the Chairmanship of INTERPOL	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
1, 8 and 15 December 2020, virtual meeting	Series of subregional webinars to strengthen the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> by the States of South Asia and Mongolia	Office for Disarmament Affairs/UNRCPD	IAEA, OPCW, BWC-ISU, INTERPOL
14 December 2020, virtual meeting	Virtual open briefing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the threat of terrorism in Latin America and the Caribbean	Counter-Terrorism Committee	
19–20 April 2021, virtual meeting	Twentieth Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting	IAEA	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, EURATOM, Europol, GICNT, INTERPOL, Office of Counter-Terrorism, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC
26, 28 and 30 April 2021, virtual meeting	Dominican Republic: national workshop to engage with industry and the private sector on strategic trade and internal compliance programmes under resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	CICTE/OAS	
27 April 2021, virtual meeting	OSCE meeting on the theme “Best practice guide for implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> : OSCE compendium of suggested implementation practices”	Group of Friends of Resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	
5 May 2021, virtual meeting	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation, online meeting on the theme “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”	OSCE	
18–20 May 2021, virtual meeting	Mongolia: national round table webinar series to strengthen the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
24–26 May 2021, virtual meeting	Panama: national workshop on strategic trade, national control lists and risk analysis techniques under resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	CICTE/OAS	
8 July 2021, virtual meeting	Summer school on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation for diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean	Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean	
13–15 July 2021, virtual meeting	Dominican Republic: national workshop for academic experts on resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> and strategic trade	CICTE/OAS	
11–12 August 2021, virtual meeting	Botswana: national workshop on strengthening the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	European Union
16–17 September 2021, virtual meeting	Panama: national workshop on strategic trade, national control lists and risk analysis techniques under resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	CICTE/OAS	
23–24 September 2021, hybrid meeting, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Training-of-trainers workshop on proliferation financing, annual typologies meetings of the Risk, Trends and Methods Group and the Policy Review Group	Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa	UNODC
7–8 October 2021, virtual meeting	Twenty-first regular session of the OAS Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism	CICTE/OAS	
18–19 October 2021, virtual meeting	Twenty-first Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting	IAEA	EURATOM/European Union, Europol, GICNT, INTERPOL, IMO, Office of Counter-Terrorism, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
21 October 2021, hybrid meeting, Johannesburg, South Africa	Fifth session of the Conference of States parties to the African Commission on Nuclear Energy	African Commission on Nuclear Energy	
28 November–2 December 2021, Amman	Middle East and North Africa region: workshop on dual-use materials awareness for law enforcement and border police	INTERPOL	WCO, WHO
30 November–2 December 2021, hybrid meeting, Vienna	Technical meeting for points of contact for the integrated nuclear security support plan	IAEA	
2 December 2021, virtual meeting	Workshop on national implementing legislation under the Biological Weapons Convention for States parties that are members of CARICOM	BWC-ISU	CICTE/OAS
15 December 2021, virtual meeting	European Union CBRN Centre of Excellence African Atlantic Facade regional webinar on dual-use controls	European Union CBRN Centre of Excellence, UNICRI	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
31 January–3 February 2022, virtual meeting	WCO Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Programme training course in French	WCO	
8–9 February 2022, virtual meeting	Workshop on the national action plan of Botswana	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	BWC-ISU, IAEA, OPCW, UNODC, WCO
16–17 March 2022, Paramaribo	Workshop on enhancing the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention and improving biosafety and biosecurity frameworks in Suriname	BWC-ISU	UNLIREC, Caribbean Public Health Agency
21–22 March 2022, virtual meeting	Regional capacity-building and operational plan development workshop on countering proliferation financing in West Africa	Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa secretariat	

<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizer(s)/supporter(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Participant(s)<sup>b</sup></i>
22–23 March 2022, Santo Domingo	Workshop on enhancing the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention and improving biosafety and biosecurity frameworks in the Dominican Republic	BWC-ISU	UNLIREC, CICTE/OAS, Caribbean Public Health Agency
5 April 2022, virtual meeting	Thirteenth ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament	ASEAN	
21–22 April 2022, virtual meeting	Twenty-second Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting	IAEA	EURATOM/European Union, Europol, GICNT, INTERPOL, IMO, Office of Counter-Terrorism, Office for Disarmament Affairs, UNODC
11 May 2022, virtual meeting	Meeting for strengthening cross-border capacity for the control and detection of CBRN substances in the North African and Sahel regions	European Union CBRN Centres of Excellence Initiative	
25–26 May 2022, virtual meeting	National round table to strengthen the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> in Ecuador	Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs <sup>d</sup>	UNLIREC, CICTE/OAS

*Abbreviations:* ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Biological Weapons Convention, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; BWC-ISU, Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit of the Office for Disarmament Affairs; CARICOM, Caribbean Community; CBRN, chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear; CICTE, Inter-American Committee against Terrorism; Committee, Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#); Chemical Weapons Convention, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; Counter-Terrorism Committee, Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism; EURATOM, European Atomic Energy Community; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; GICNT, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; ICRC, International Committee of the Red Cross; IMO, International Maritime Organization; INTERPOL, International Criminal Police Organization; IOM, International Organization for Migration; OAS, Organization of American States; OPCW, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; OSCE, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization; UNICRI, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute; UNIDIR, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; UNLIREC, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNRCPD, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; UNREC, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; WCO, World Customs Organization; WHO, World Health Organization; WOA, World Organization for Animal Health.

<sup>a</sup> Some events recorded in this column were organized by national Governments or non-governmental organizations in cooperation with the Committee and international, regional and subregional organizations.

<sup>b</sup> Based on available information.

<sup>c</sup> The Office for Disarmament Affairs facilitated the participation of the Committee and its group of experts.

<sup>d</sup> The Office for Disarmament Affairs organized, co-organized, sponsored and/or supported the event.



## Annex XIX

### Outreach events with direct interactions with Member States by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and/or its group of experts from 25 April 2016 to 2 June 2022

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Organizer/sponsor</i>
<b>Visits to States,<sup>a</sup> at their invitation</b>			
13–14 April 2016	Visit to Lesotho, at its invitation, to assist with the drafting of a voluntary 1540 national action plan	Maseru	Lesotho, Committee
8–9 June 2016	National round table, at the invitation of Iraq, on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Vienna	Iraqi National Monitoring Authority, Office for Disarmament Affairs
14–17 September 2016	Visit to Kyrgyzstan, at its invitation, to participate in a national round table on the preparation of a new voluntary national action plan	Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan, Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
9–11 November 2016	Visit (with OAS/CICTE) to Guatemala, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and the development of a voluntary national action plan	Guatemala City	Guatemala, Committee, OAS/CICTE
20–21 March 2017	Visit to El Salvador, at its invitation, to support the development of a voluntary national action plan	San Salvador	El Salvador, Committee
18–19 April 2017	Visit to Uruguay, at its invitation, to participate in a national round table aimed at developing a voluntary national action plan	Montevideo	Uruguay, Committee, OAS/CICTE
5–6 July 2017	Visit to Mauritania, at its invitation, to assist with the drafting of a first national report	Nouakchott	Mauritania, Committee in cooperation with UNREC
11–13 October 2017	Visit to Timor-Leste, at its invitation, to discuss the drafting of a first national report	Dili	Timor Leste, Committee
6–7 November 2017	Visit to El Salvador, at its invitation, to support the development of a voluntary national action plan	San Salvador	El Salvador, Committee
27–28 November 2017	Visit to Guatemala, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Guatemala City	Guatemala, Committee, OAS/CICTE
22–23 January 2018	Visit to Turkmenistan, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Ashgabat	Turkmenistan, Committee, OSCE, UNRCPD

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Organizer/sponsor</i>
20–22 August 2018	Visit to Zambia, at its invitation, to conduct a capacity-building workshop, including strategic trade control enforcement under the framework of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Lusaka	Zambia, Committee, WCO
9–10 October 2018	Visit to Bahrain, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Manama	Bahrain, Committee
17–19 October 2018	Visit to Mali, at its invitation, to support the drafting of a first report on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Bamako	Mali, Committee, UNREC
14–16 November 2018	Visit to Peru, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> focused on biological weapons and related materials	Lima	Peru, Committee, UNLIREC
6–7 December 2018	Visit to Equatorial Guinea, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Malabo	Equatorial Guinea, Committee, UNREC
23–25 January 2019	Visit to Togo, at its invitation, to conduct a capacity-building workshop, including strategic trade control enforcement under the framework of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Lomé	Togo, Committee, UNREC, WCO
15–17 April 2019	Visit to Chile, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> focused on transport security of related materials	Santiago	Chile, Committee
5–6 June 2019	Visit to Madagascar, at its invitation, to assist in the development of a voluntary national action plan	Antananarivo	Madagascar, Committee
12–13 June 2019	Visit to Kuwait, at its invitation, to discuss the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Kuwait City	Kuwait, Committee
29–30 October 2019	Visit to Solomon Islands, at its invitation, to discuss implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> and a draft first national report	Honiara	Solomon Islands, Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD
11 December 2020	National online round table for Panama on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Virtual	Panama, Committee
11–12 August 2021	National workshop on strengthening resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> implementation in Botswana	Virtual	Botswana, Office for Disarmament Affairs

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Organizer/sponsor</i>
8–9 February 2022	National workshop on a voluntary national action plan for Botswana	Virtual	Botswana, Office for Disarmament Affairs
25–26 May 2022	National round table to strengthen the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> in Ecuador and to prepare a voluntary national action plan	Virtual	Ecuador, Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
<b>Joint visits to States</b>			
16–20 May 2016	Comprehensive visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Kazakhstan	Astana	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team
20–24 February 2017	Comprehensive visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team
11–13 July 2018	Follow-up visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Armenia	Yerevan	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
16–18 July 2018	Follow-up visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Georgia	Tbilisi	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
10–12 October 2018	Visit to Zimbabwe, at its invitation, by experts from the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the group of experts of the Committee to offer technical assistance and training on countering terrorist financing and proliferation financing	Harare	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
<b>Peer reviews</b>			
1–5 August 2016	Trilateral peer review among Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Belarus on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Minsk	Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
2–4 August 2017	Trilateral peer review among Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Dushanbe	Tajikistan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
4–6 October 2017	Peer review between Chile and Colombia on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	Bogotá	Colombia, Chile, Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Organizer/sponsor</i>
24–26 October 2017	Second peer review between Chile and Colombia on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Santiago	Chile, Colombia, Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs
28–30 June 2018	Peer review among Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Belarus, Committee, OSCE, Office for Disarmament Affairs
26–29 March 2019	Peer review between the Dominican Republic and Panama on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic, Panama, Committee, CICTE/OAS, Office for Disarmament Affairs
8–12 April 2019	Peer review between Panama and the Dominican Republic on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Panama City	Panama, Dominican Republic, Committee, CICTE/OAS
20–21 August 2019	Peer review between Uruguay and Paraguay on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Montevideo	Uruguay, Paraguay, Committee, CICTE/OAS
11–12 September 2019	Peer review between Paraguay and Uruguay on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Asunción	Paraguay, Uruguay, Committee, CICTE/OAS
<b>Other country-specific activities, upon invitation from international and regional organizations</b>			
28–29 July 2016	Meeting to assist Panama in drafting a voluntary national action plan	Panama City	Panama, OAS/CICTE
2 November 2016	National round table on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by Peru	Lima	Peru, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNLIREC
8–10 March 2017	National action plan implementation review meeting of Kyrgyzstan	Vienna	Kyrgyzstan, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD, OSCE
12 April 2017	National round table on identifying legal and technical assistance to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Paramaribo	Suriname, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNLIREC
8–10 May 2017	National round table on strengthening the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and to support the development of a voluntary national action plan	Ulaanbaatar	
	Mongolia, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD		
22–24 May 2017	Meeting to review the implementation of the national action plan of Uzbekistan	Vienna	Uzbekistan, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD, OSCE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Organizer/sponsor</i>
29–30 June 2017	Round table in Turkmenistan on strengthening the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Ashgabat	Turkmenistan, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD
18–20 September 2017	Consultative meeting on the draft national action plan of Mongolia	Vienna	Mongolia, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD
20–22 September 2017	Consultative meeting on the national action plan of Tajikistan	Vienna	Tajikistan, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD
4 October 2017	National workshop in Guyana on developing a voluntary national action plan	Georgetown	Guyana, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNLIREC
26 February 2018	National action plan workshop to strengthen the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Paramaribo	Suriname, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNLIREC
28 February 2018	National action plan workshop to strengthen the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Georgetown	Guyana, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNLIREC
2–3 July 2018	National round table on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Kyrgyzstan	Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan, OSCE
18–19 November 2019	Workshop on control and security measures of related materials in the context of resolution 1540 (2004)	Lima	Peru, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNLIREC
2–3 December 2019	National workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Panama	Panama City	Panama, OAS/CICTE
27 October 2020	National online workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Virtual	Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Committee, OAS/CICTE
26, 28 and 30 April 2021	National workshop to engage industry and the private sector of the Dominican Republic on strategic trade and internal compliance programmes in the framework of resolution 1540 (2004)	Virtual	Dominican Republic, OAS/CICTE
18–20 May 2021	National round table webinar series to strengthen the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Mongolia	Virtual	Mongolia, Office for Disarmament Affairs through UNRCPD
24–26 May 2021	National workshop on strategic trade, national control lists and risk analysis techniques in the framework of resolution 1540 (2004) in Panama	Virtual	Panama, OAS/CICTE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Organizer/sponsor</i>
13 and 15 July 2021	National workshop for academic experts on resolution 1540 (2004) and strategic trade in the Dominican Republic	Virtual	OAS/CICTE
16–17 September 2021	National workshop on strategic trade, national control lists and risk analysis techniques in the framework of resolution 1540 (2004) in Panama	Virtual	OAS/CICTE
18–22 October 2021	National training for China by the WCO Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Programme	Virtual	WCO

*Abbreviations:* CICTE, Inter-American Committee against Terrorism; Committee, Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004); Counter-Terrorism Committee, Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism; OAS, Organization of American States; OSCE, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; UNLIREC, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; UNRCPD, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; UNREC, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; WCO, World Customs Organization.

<sup>a</sup> Including virtual and in-person national events held outside the State, at its invitation.

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## Annex XX

### Experts appointed to assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), from 2016 to 2022

<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>
Abidi, Zawar Haider	Pakistan, until 12 November 2017
Albrecht, Irina	Germany
Baronin, Alexey	Russian Federation
Brewer, Jonathan <sup>a</sup>	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Combrink, Michiel	South Africa
Lombard, Bennie	South Africa, until 13 December 2017
Lutay, Gennady	Russian Federation, until 18 September 2019
Lv, Xiaodong	China, until 28 October 2017
Ochoa, Enrique	Mexico, until 9 December 2017
Prenat, Raphaël <sup>a</sup>	France, until 31 December 2019
Raca, Sandra	Germany, until 14 July 2020
Rosenthal, Michael	United States of America, until 31 December 2016
Spence, Scott	United States of America
Tanaka, Kiwako	Japan
Taylor, Terence <sup>a</sup>	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, until 2 November 2017
Theard, David	France
Valles, Edith	Argentina
Zhang, Hongliu	China

<sup>a</sup> At the date of the submission of the report, Jonathan Brewer was serving as coordinator of the group of experts. During the period covered in the report, Terence Taylor and Raphael Prenat also served as coordinator. Under the current mandate, the coordinator of the group of experts is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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## Annex XXI

### Working group coordinators of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), from 2016 to 2022

<i>Working Group</i>	<i>2016 (from May)</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
1	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Japan	Peru	Peru	Dominican Republic	—	Brazil
2	France	France	France	France	France	France	France
3	Egypt	Egypt	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	South Africa	—	Kenya
4	United States of America	United States of America	United States of America	United States of America	United States of America	United States of America	United States of America

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## Annex XXII

### Selected documents relevant to the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
<b>Security Council resolutions</b>		
Resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	28 April 2004	<a href="#">S/RES/1540 (2004)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">1673 (2006)</a>	27 April 2006	<a href="#">S/RES/1673 (2006)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">1810 (2008)</a>	25 April 2008	<a href="#">S/RES/1810 (2008)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">1977 (2011)</a>	20 April 2011	<a href="#">S/RES/1977 (2011)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">2055 (2012)</a>	29 June 2012	<a href="#">S/RES/2055 (2012)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">2118 (2013)</a>	27 September 2013	<a href="#">S/RES/2118 (2013)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">2325 (2016)</a>	15 December 2016	<a href="#">S/RES/2325 (2016)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">2572 (2021)</a>	22 April 2021	<a href="#">S/RES/2572 (2021)</a>
Resolution <a href="#">2622 (2022)</a>	25 February 2022	<a href="#">S/RES/2622 (2022)</a>
<b>Report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a></b>		
Letter dated 9 December from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> addressed to the President of the Security Council (on the conclusions of the comprehensive review of the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> )	9 December 2016	<a href="#">S/2016/1038</a>
<b>Annual reviews of implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a></b>		
2016 Review of implementation	29 December 2016	<a href="#">S/2016/1127</a>
2017 Review of implementation	12 January 2018	<a href="#">S/2018/34</a>
2018 Review of implementation	28 December 2018	<a href="#">S/2018/1178</a>
2019 Review of implementation	24 December 2019	<a href="#">S/2019/986</a>
2020 Review of implementation	28 December 2020	<a href="#">S/2020/1308</a>
2021 Review of implementation	31 December 2021	<a href="#">S/2021/1121</a>
<b>Programmes of work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a></b>		
Sixteenth programme of work, for the period 1 February 2017–31 January 2018	10 February 2017	<a href="#">S/2017/126</a>
Seventeenth programme of work, for the period 1 February 2018–31 January 2019	13 April 2018	<a href="#">S/2018/340</a>
Eighteenth programme of work, for the period 1 February 2019–31 January 2020	7 February 2019	<a href="#">S/2019/127</a>
Nineteenth programme of work, for the period 1 February 2020–31 January 2021	13 February 2020	<a href="#">S/2020/120</a>

<i>Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
<b>Comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a></b>		
<a href="http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/comprehensive-and-annual-reviews/2021-comprehensive-review.shtml">www.un.org/en/sc/1540/comprehensive-and-annual-reviews/2021-comprehensive-review.shtml</a>		
<b>Briefings to the Security Council by the Chair of the Committee</b>		
<a href="http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/resolutions-committee-reports-and-SC-briefings/briefings-by-the-chair-to-the-security-council.shtml">www.un.org/en/sc/1540/resolutions-committee-reports-and-SC-briefings/briefings-by-the-chair-to-the-security-council.shtml</a>		
<b>Statements by the Chair of the Committee at outreach events</b>		
<a href="http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/transparency-and-outreach/past-outreach-events/chair-statements.shtml">www.un.org/en/sc/1540/transparency-and-outreach/past-outreach-events/chair-statements.shtml</a>		
<b>List of matrices as approved by the Committee</b>		
<a href="http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/national-implementation/1540-matrices/committee-approved-matrices.shtml">www.un.org/en/sc/1540/national-implementation/1540-matrices/committee-approved-matrices.shtml</a>		