

**Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Iraq to the United Nations**

14 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10075
Tel: 212-737-4433 - Fax: 212-772-1794



ممثلة جمهورية العراق الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and following to its letter dated on 6th of November 2013, has the honour to attach herewith a report prepared by the Ministry of Science and Technology/ Iraqi National Monitoring Authority (see annex). This report contains, according the Operative paragraph 12 of resolution 1977 (2011), information regarding experiences, learned lessons, and effective practices in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures

- A report.

New York, 04th of February 2014



**Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1540 (2004).**

New York.



Sharing of experiences, lessons learnt and effective practices, in the areas covered by Resolution 1540 (2004)

Report submitted by Iraq to the Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee

Background

Operative Paragraph 10 of Res. 1977 (2011) Urges the 1540 Committee to continue to engage actively with States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to promote the sharing of experience, lessons learned and effective practices, in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004), drawing in particular on information provided by States as well as examples of successful assistance, and to liaise on the availability of programs which might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), while bearing in mind that customized assistance is useful for the effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) at national levels;

Operative Paragraph 11 (d) of Res. 1810 (2008) encourage the 1540 Committee to engage actively with States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to promote the sharing of experience and lessons learned in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004), and to liaise on the availability of programs which might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

Experiences, effective practices, in the areas covered by Resolution 1540 (2004)

Sharing of experiences, lessons learnt and effective practices, in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004) is an important instrument to assist in the implementation of the resolution. The identification of effective and efficient practices for experience-sharing promotes the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and improves the quality of measures taken by States.

It was clear that there was no one-size-fits-all way of implementing the resolution. There were many different approaches to the implementation in response to, among other considerations, different national and regional priorities, levels of development and threat levels.

Iraq welcomed the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) and considered it an effective tool in the context of promoting and strengthening international measures to address early and collective challenge of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and, to that end, to prohibit any non-State actor from engaging in any proliferation-related activities, in particular for terrorist purposes.

The Iraqi government has taken a series measures and practical steps, including adopt and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials through:

- Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport,
- Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures,
- Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and import, trans-shipment controls over such items, and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations.

Resolution 1540 (2004), Paragraphs 1 and 2: experience shared regarding prohibitions against nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery

Experience shared in this category mainly includes model laws and other measures that have been prepared or gathered under the auspices of IAEA, OPCW, the implementation support unit of the Biological Weapons Convention (ISU) and other bodies to implement the obligations derived from international instruments relevant to resolution 1540 (2004).

In addition, several other international bodies have produced guides, handbooks, and model laws relevant to resolution 1540 (2004). VERTIC's has drafted 'Guide to National Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)' was developed as guidance for States when they are engaged in the process of implementing UNSCR 1540, VERTIC's 'Sample Act' was developed to assist countries in drafting legislation to implement the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the biological weapons-related provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 1540. It is a tool which legislative drafters may freely use, while taking into consideration their country's legal framework, level of biotechnological development, and other national circumstances.

The International Committee of the Red Cross jointly with VERTIC has drafted a model law ('The Biological and Toxin Weapons Crimes Act' (2005)) for States with a common law legal framework. In 2010, INTERPOL published the second edition of a reference

manual, Bioterrorism Incident Pre-Planning and Response Guide, to be used in bioterrorism prevention and preparedness efforts, including legislation, securing the agents, biosafety and biosecurity. INTERPOL is also developing a bio incidents database that will have information on detection devices and stolen or missing biological agents or toxins.

Paragraph 3 (a) and (b): experience shared and related projects regarding accounting, securing and physical protection of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials

The practices in these areas involve peaceful use of materials related to weapons of mass destruction as defined in the footnote to resolution 1540 (2004). Resolution 1540 (2004) specifically refers to legal instruments and guidelines regarding accounting for, securing and physical protection of nuclear, chemical and biological items.

On accounting for, securing and physical protection of nuclear items, IAEA has an established role in sharing experience. It recognizes a large number of international instruments relevant to nuclear accounting and security. IAEA produces standards on nuclear safety, which it considers as being interlinked with security issues.

The Chemical Weapons Convention is the basic international legal framework for accounting for, securing and physical protection of materials related to chemical weapons. OPCW has established on its website a legislation database that provides examples of legislation enacted by States parties to implement the Convention, along with examples of model legislation and explanatory documentation. In addition, it has developed a Handbook on Chemicals to facilitate the efforts of national authorities, customs authorities and industry to identify individual chemicals covered by the Convention.

The World Health Organization (WHO) also has a role in developing standards related to the safety and security of chemical weapons-related materials. WHO also has a role in developing standards related to the safety and security of biological materials. It has released the third edition of its Laboratory Biosafety Manual, which includes guidance on laboratory biosecurity and regulations for the transport of infectious substances. A chemical and biological weapon working group was established at WHO to better share information, activities and experience. The second edition of the working group publication, Health Response to Biological and Chemical Weapons: WHO Guidance (2004) includes information designed to guide preparedness for and response to the deliberate use of biological and chemical agents that affect health.

The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) produces a number of codes, guides and manuals to help States detect and prevent the spread of aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases, including many related to biological weapons. OIE assesses gaps in legislation

and the capacity of its member States to adhere to these codes and provides assistance in developing appropriate legislation.

The European Committee for Standardization (CEN) was developed CWA 15793:2008 - Laboratory Bio risk Management Standards as a voluntary standard by an international consortium of biosafety and biosecurity experts through a CEN Workshop (WS 31) to describe the required components of an effective bio risk management system. To facilitate implementation of CWA15793, this guidance document has been developed to build on and expand the guidance notes already provided.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) was published a HANDBOOK OF APPLIED BIOSECURITY FOR LIFE SCIENCE LABORATORIES. This handbook is important contribution. It presents the basic components of applied biosecurity that are relevant to all laboratory employees. It fills a gap while governments and various international institutions continue to develop measures to raise barriers against possible bioterrorism.

Establishment of CBRN centers of excellence, by the European Union including the establishment of center of excellence in the Middle East, many projects will be implemented through these centers covering a number of aspects related to non-prohibition and control over the trading of nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological materials. Those projects also cover biosafety and biosecurity measures, border control, and the development of mechanisms to monitor the import and export of dual-use materials.

Paragraph 3 (c) and (d): experience shared and related projects regarding border and export controls for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials

A national export control system to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery is an essential instrument in meeting national obligations under UNSCR 1540 (2004). There is no single model for an export control system due to the great diversity in the legal and administrative systems in different countries.

The European Union has a community regime, adopted through Council regulation 428/2009, which entered into force in August 2009, setting up controls on exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. EU guidelines for the implementation of the new regulation have been developed.

Sharing of experiences and effective practices has assist, facilitate and added value to:

- Issuing the National Monitoring Authority for Non-proliferation Act No.48 (2012) to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- Establishing appropriate domestic controls over related materials and effective border controls to prevent their illicit trafficking and export control lists.
- Regional and national workshops and training courses in facilitating regional experience sharing.
- Raising awareness among workers and high-level decision makers of the obligations derived from the resolution.
- Creating more formal and informal cooperative arrangements with international, regional and sub-regional organizations and states to facilitate the sharing of information on good practices and lessons learned, especially in developing and implementing standards and assistance activity.
- Preparation Nuclear, chemical and biological emergency plans.
- Strengthen national capacity-building in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery.
- Establishing the National bio risk management Committee (NBMC).

Measures taken to ensure that no support is provided to non-state actors that attempt to develop,manufacture,possess,transport,transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery in accordance with operative paragraph 1 of resolution 1540(2004)

The government of Iraq has taken a series measures and practical steps, including adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, and establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials and effective border controls to prevent their illicit trafficking.

Iraq issued National Monitoring Authority for Non-proliferation Act No.48 (2012) and instructions for implementing this act to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and regulate the transfer, import and export of dual-use items .In addition to identifying the crimes and punishments for people who violate the act. The act prohibited the:

- Transfer; re-transfer of weapons of mass destruction, to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly.
- Transfer the chemical materials set forth in Table (1) to the chemical weapons Convention to non-State Party to the Convention or received them.
- Re-transfer the chemicals set forth in Table (1) to the chemical weapons Convention to any third party.
- Transfer any biological agents and toxins set forth in the biological weapons Convention to non-State Party to the Convention or receive them.
- Re-transfer of biological agents and toxins and equipment set forth in the Biological Weapons Convention to any third party.
- Deliver or transfer any nuclear material or equipment or materials prepared or equipped to use or production of fissile material to any country unless they are subject to the safeguards agreement to the NPT.

To adaptation of the legal framework to prohibit proliferation activities in accordance with non-proliferation conventions, treaties and resolutions, Iraqi National Monitoring Authority for Non-proliferation (INMA) established according to the act No.48 (2012), to ensure that not design, development, production, use, transfer, storage, import or export, or shipping any nuclear or chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery within the borders of the Republic of Iraq. INMA seeks to achieve its goals through the following means:

- Establishing and maintaining a national system of monitoring, investigation and inspection that shall enable the Republic of Iraq to comply with its obligations pertaining to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction's conventions and treaties.
- Developing regulations and mechanisms for submitting offers, issuing licenses and establishing a comprehensive mechanism process for monitoring exports and imports related to dual-use materials and equipment and technologies.
- Monitoring the related peaceful activities to ensure non converting to any of the prohibited activities pursuant to non-proliferation conventions, treaties and resolutions including the production, possession, use, storage, exporting and importing, shipping, transporting the dual use materials, equipment, and technologies.

Iraq was taken measures to prevent proliferation financing through the issuance of Anti-money laundering law no. (93) 2004 and Anti-terrorism Law No. (13) 2005.

Export, import and border control measures

Iraqi National Monitoring Authority (INMA) has prepared and issued effective national procedures to control the export and import of dual use items in the basis of the EU law no.2000/ 1334 to control illegible usage of these items . The procedures establishes the principles for implementing policy and the legal bases for export control activity carried out by agencies of Iraq and individuals and entities engaged in international trade. Iraqi National Monitoring Authority (INMA) has completed phase of the export control program with assistance offered from the United States.

In order to establish an export control regime in Iraq that is in compliance with international regulations; that provides for effective oversight of the handling of materials and technologies related to WMD and their means of delivery, INMA has prepared a dual- use control list (The Iraqi National Control list).The list implements internationally agreed dual- use controls including Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Australia Group (AG) and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The export control list is used in promoting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

Initiatives programs, tools and mechanisms to foster and review the implementation of resolution 1540(2004) and decide appropriate actions

Stemming from Iraq's beliefs regarding the importance of strengthening international cooperation and assistance to support national capacity-building of states, the Iraqi National Monitoring Authority has been working since several years ago to set up several projects for joint cooperation with many of the states. The purpose of these projects is to foster the implementation of the resolution 1540(2004), and to build the national capacities in the area of addressing the biological risks and threats, and to reduce their effects. The main project is the cooperate with the Cooperative Biological Engagement Program / Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), which has sponsored a number of workshops and training courses on biosafety, biosecurity to reduce biological threats. Those activities involved a range of specialists from the related various Iraqi ministries and institutions. The training focused on implementing the best practices for biological risks management according to the latest international standards.

The outcomes from the international cooperation can complement and reinforce national implementation measures of the Security Council Resolution 1540(2004) framework and assist on capacity-building, in biosafety and biosecurity, and for detecting, reporting, and responding to outbreaks of infectious disease or biological weapons attacks, including in the areas of preparedness, response, and crisis management and mitigation. In addition to increase awareness of the employees concerning the importance of biosafety and

biosecurity measures and procedures in order to ensure the safety of workers and the security of pathogens and toxins in laboratories and facilities and during transportation, to prevent the access of non-state actors to the biological sensitive materials, loss, theft or diversion and then use them for purposes prohibited by Security Council Resolution 1540(2004).

Iraq in the process of preparing an action plan to ensure full implementation of the resolution 1540(2004) and increased national capacity to foster non-proliferation and prevent various threats, to achieve effective cooperation of all Iraqi agencies engaged in the implementation of the resolution

Paragraph 7 of the Resolution 1540 (2004) Cooperation and Assistance

Iraq submitted his assistance request to the 1540 committee in April 2008 and June 2010. The request covers the areas of bio-safety, bio-security and control of the import and export of dual-use items.

The overall objective of cooperation and assistance is to serve as an operation tool to promote capacity-building on national level to advance full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by focusing on one of the key areas: physical protection and control of sensitive items and materials (defined by resolution 1540 (2004) as "related materials") that could be used for development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

This cooperation will support and assist to adopt and implement effective measures to prevent unauthorized access to related materials covered by resolution 1540 (2004) and to detect those. Such measures contributing to national implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) will also benefit human security and environment protection on the national level.

Iraq through the Iraqi National Monitoring Authority started to set up several bilateral cooperation Programs with the other State such as, United States, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Netherlands , Norway, in addition to the European Union through the CBRN centers of excellence to assist in the implementation of the of resolution 1540 (2004). A significant part of this corporation is focused on laboratory bio risk management, disease control, detection, export – import control and border monitoring. Specific activities included:

(a) Ensuring the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents or toxins in laboratories and other facilities, in particular during transportation, to prevent unauthorized access to and removal of such agents and toxins.

(b) Promoting bio-risk reduction practices and awareness, including bio-safety, bio-security, bioethics and preparedness against misuse of biological agents and toxins.

(c) Laboratory bio risk management awareness training on facilitating the use of the new standards for bio safety and bio security, with a view of enhancing national disease control and preparedness.

(d) export – import control and border monitoring.

Since 2010, a part of Iraq's assistance request has been met, through organization of outreach workshops, consultations and training for competent authorities in the relevant sectors and for laboratory managers/staff at the national levels, aiming at a deeper understanding of bio-risk reduction practices and their effective implementation in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation. In regard with the control of dual use import and export items, Iraqi National Monitoring Authority (INMA) has completed phase of the export control program with assistance offered from the United States.

The assistance covered a number of aspects relating to biological field and import/export monitoring, especially the control of biological materials, including development and implement appropriate, sustainable, and effective laboratory biosafety and biosecurity measures, guidelines, training courses, building national capacity in the field of bio risk management according to the international standards to reduce biological threats, prepare for, and respond to, a biological incident, disease surveillance, detection, response, border control and the development of mechanisms to monitor the import and export of dual-use items. Iraq now participates in more than 10 joint programmers with EU CBRN centers of excellence. Some of those projects address issues such as, knowledge development and transfer of best practices on biosafety, biosecurity and bio risk management; strengthening laboratory biosafety and biosecurity; creation of an international network of universities and institutes for raising awareness on dual-use concerns in biotechnology, knowledge development and transfer of best practice on CBRN import/export monitoring and Network of universities and institutes for raising awareness on dual-use concerns of chemical materials.

Raising awareness

Amongst the Iraqi scientific community, there is a limited level of awareness of the risk of misuse of the dual-use material and scientific research to assist in the development of biological or chemical weapons. Many scientists working in 'dual-use' areas simply do not consider the possibility that their work could inadvertently assist in a biological or chemical weapons programme. For most of these researchers, biological or chemical weapons issues may seem irrelevant and therefore strong advocacy is required to overcome natural resistance or ignorance. However, it is not enough simply to raising awareness in place without effective measures and building a culture of security to

educate scientists about the existence and importance of such culture, attitudes and awareness will remain largely unchanged.

The Iraqi National Monitoring Authority (INMA) has started Since 2010, to hold workshops and training courses inside and outside Iraq on CBRN threats control and on all areas covered by the SCR 1540 (2004) to raise awareness among workers in different Iraqi ministries and departments, and other high-level decision makers of the obligations derived from resolution 1540 (2004) and all non-proliferation Conventions.

The Iraqi National Monitoring Authority (INMA) started to develop a program to raising awareness among dual-use biological research and biosecurity (accidents, hazardous experiments, deliberate misuse, etc.) for academics, scientists, researchers, technicians in the Iraqi universities.

The program includes delivery of a separate lecture or a small lecture series, workshops , design and distribution of posters ,distributing leaflets and brochures, and distribution of fact sheets, to raise awareness about the importance of building CBRN security culture, Including the importance of biosecurity in laboratories in order to ensure the safety of workers and the security of pathogens and toxins to prevent unauthorized persons to access to sensitive materials or loss, theft or diversion and then use it for purposes contrary to the provisions of the non-proliferation conventions and resolution 1540 (2004).The program will start early this year.

Conclusion

Sharing of experiences, lessons learnt and effective practices, in the areas of resolution 1540 (2004) is an important instrument to assist foster the implementation of the resolution.

Iraq continue to intensify efforts to foster its cooperation with States, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, And appreciates the important role they play and their valuable contribution in facilitating the promotion of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by States.

Iraq continue to develop a dialogue with States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to obtain lessons learned in identifying and implementing best practices for capacity building in order to prevent non-State actors from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction and related materials and to identify and share effective practices, with a view to creating a compilation of experience, lessons learned and effective practices in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004) and to liaise on the availability of programmes which might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).