Measures taken by Iraq to prevent terrorists from obtaining weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and related materials

1. Iraq is State Party to (8) international conventions and protocols on Non-proliferation and disarmament, including:
   - Geneva Protocol of 1925, (1931)
   - Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), (1991)
   - Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), (2009)
   - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), (1969)
   - Safeguards agreement (SC), INFCIRC/172 (1972)
   - Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), (2008)
   - Additional Protocol (AP), (2012)
   - Hague Code of conduct (HCOC), (2011)

2. Iraq is State Party to (9) international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism, including:
   - Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, (1971)
   - Convention on physical protection of nuclear material (CPPNM), (2012).

3. Iraq welcomed the adoption of the 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 of measures and practical steps, including adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery (National Monitoring Authority) “Act to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction” No. 48 (2012), and establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials and effective border controls to prevent their illicit trafficking. Iraq submitted the national reporting required under the resolution to ensure full implementation of the requirements of the resolution.

4. Iraq issued National Monitoring Authority for Non-proliferation Act No.48 (2012) to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

5. In regard with the control of dual use imports and exports, 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 illogical usage of these items.

6. Iraqi National Monitoring Authority (INMA) is tasked to put out lines of capacity building programs with respect to minimizing CBRN threats. In this regard, it has started to hold workshops inside and outside Iraq on CBRN threats control and on SCR 1540 (2004) to raise awareness among workers in different Iraqi ministries and departments.

7. Iraq welcomes the establishment of EU CBRN center of Excellence and supports this centers. Iraq now participates in ten major projects with UNICRI covering items related to CBRN.

8. Iraqi National Monitoring Authority is the national point of contact with Interpol, where information is exchanged, and receives monthly reports on risks and threats, chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological incidents, which issued by the Terrorism prevention program.


Proposal tools to achieve counter-terrorism and proliferation objectives within the framework of a co-operative global security strategy

Reducing the threat of Terrorism
• Enhanced international enforcement of the UN counter-terrorism mandates that criminalize all forms of support for terrorist networks.
• Wider co-operation against terrorist threats through international and regional bodies.
• Encourage States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the existing international conventions and protocols’ against terrorism, and encourage all States to make every efforts to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

Eliminating WMD
• Enforceable international agreements to reduce and eliminate WMD, and to regulate the trade in weapons-usable technologies and to support international efforts to prevent terrorist from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.
• Expansion of the threat reduction programme and related efforts to control and secure fissile materials globally.
• Support CBRN centers of excellencies which created by European Union and strengthened scientific expertise required for the implementation of regional and international projects related to national capacity building to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
• Full implementation of the requirements of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) to prevent non-state actors have access to weapons of mass destruction and related materials, and continue to encourage States to submit on a voluntary basis additional information on steps they have taken or intend to take, including on effective national practices and voluntary national implementation plans to the implementation of USCR 1540 (2004).
• Establishment of an international, regional, and sub-regional strategies to develop joint measures to prevent the non-state actors access to weapons of mass destruction and related materials and used for terrorist purposes.
• Encourage States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their mean of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture and encourage cooperation among and between States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard.