



# PAKISTAN

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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STATEMENT

BY

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TO THE UNITED NATIONS

IN

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

ON

“COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS 1540  
AND 1673”

New York,  
23 February, 2007

**Statement by Ambassador Munir Akram, Permanent Representative of Pakistan in the Security Council on “Cooperation between the Security Council and international organizations in the implementation of resolutions 1540 and 1673”**

23 February 2007

**Mr. President,**

We thank you for convening this timely debate. We welcome the decision to hold an open debate in the Council. It is a rare privilege for non-members of the Council to be able to discuss the importance and relevance of resolutions 1540 and 1673 in this chamber.

2. We thank the Director General of OPCW for his comprehensive statement as well as the statements made by the representatives of the IAEA and the World Customs Organization. Both resolution 1540 and 1673 provide for coordination and cooperation with international organizations to advance the objectives of resolution 1540. At the same time, it was also affirmed that “none of the obligations in resolution 1540 shall be interpreted so as to alter the responsibilities of IAEA and OPCW”. We fully acknowledge the important work being done by international organizations, like the IAEA and OPCW, in building the capacity of states members of these organizations in many areas.

**Mr. President,**

3. It is important that, while associating these organizations with the work of the 1540 Committee, their own functions and responsibilities are fully preserved. In any case, these international organizations predate resolution 1540 and would have continued their important work regardless of the resolution.

4. Some of the Council members, surely the permanent members, may recall that concerns were raised in December 2004 over the capacity of the 1540 Committee, in the context of its expertise, manpower and resources, to promote implementation of resolution 1540. Almost three years after the adoption of this resolution, it is clear that the 1540 Committee has done whatever it can within its capacity constraints.

**Mr. President,**

5. The concept paper presented by Slovakia in connection with this debate, notes that 135 Member States have submitted their first national implementation reports and 85 have provided additional information. Pakistan has provided two reports to the 1540 Committee. The concept paper provides general information on the challenges faced in implementing the resolutions. The reasons for non-reporting by a number of States need to be examined in a cooperative and constructive manner.

6. It is clear that many States lack the necessary expertise and resources related to the implementation of resolutions 1540 and 1673. There are also vast differences in the economic, industrial, legal and financial profiles of Member States. More importantly, there is the general perception that between promises and provision of assistance required,

specially by developing states, there is a wide gap. An additional problem is reporting "fatigue", including for those States which have filed implementation reports.

**Mr. President,**

7. Resolution 1540 rightly affirmed that prevention of WMD proliferation should not hamper international cooperation in materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes while goals of peaceful utilization should not be used as a cover for proliferation. The growing global demand for nuclear power generation underlines the need for equitable and non-discriminatory steps by supplier States to strike a balance between proliferation concerns and facilitation of legitimate trade in equipment, materials and technology for the enlarged generation of nuclear powered energy.

8. One of the ways in which this balance could be achieved is to commence negotiations for truly multilateral arrangements for governing the trade in dual use and sensitive items and technology. The existing arrangements, and their selective application, remain contrary to the spirit of resolution 1540.

**Mr. President,**

9. We wish to take this opportunity to say a few words on the working methods of the 1540 Committee specially with regard to the hiring of its experts. The manner in which contracts of some experts have been handled reinforces the widely held perception outside the Council that the whole process of marshalling the resolution, its implementation, the composition of the Committee, its experts and staff is being led by the developed countries, to the exclusion of a large number of countries from the developing world. We hope that the Council and the Committee will seek to ensure an adequate and equitable representation of experts from the developing countries in a transparent manner.

**Mr. President,**

10. The level of implementation of national measures by member states, the gaps between assurances and supply of assistance, the lack of capacity in member states as well as in the 1540 Committee, should lead to a critical assessment of the competence and capability of the Council to promote the non-proliferation agenda. Member States may also have to evaluate the outcome of resolution 1540's "encouragement" in the past three years to fully implement the disarmament treaties and agreements. In the context of the Council's growing interest in preventing WMD proliferation, it is important to reconcile and balance the lack of implementation of disarmament obligations by certain Council members in contrast to their zeal to promote non-proliferation. Discrimination and double standards are the enemy of collective purpose and action.

11. When resolution 1540 was adopted, Pakistan, then a member of the Council, joined the consensus because we concurred that there was a gap in the international rules relating to acquisition and illicit transfer of WMD by non-state actors. We also agreed that the matter was important and urgent enough to be addressed in an exceptional manner by the

Security Council. Now, that the Council has addressed the urgent dimension of the danger, it is necessary to revert to the normal avenues for the creation of international rules and norms i.e. through the process of international treaty-making. The time has now come to revive the multilateral disarmament machinery so that future challenges in the area of non-proliferation can be addressed in open, transparent and inclusive processes.

**Mr. President,**

12. In this context, we believe that the General Assembly should begin early discussions to authorize the convening of an International Diplomatic Conference, or request the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, to negotiate an international treaty to address the issue of acquisition of WMD by non-state actors or terrorists. Such a treaty could be based on the provisions of resolutions 1540 and 1673. The Treaty should achieve what 1540 did not i.e. provide clear definitions of non-state actors, means of delivery, related materials etc. This would facilitate the adoption of national legislation. The Treaty should also create appropriate executive and administrative bodies to promote adherence, facilitate international assistance and cooperation along the lines, for example of National Authorities that are required to be established under the CWC and which are assisted in their work by OPCW. The IAEA also has similar facilitation role under its various conventions and programmes. Finally, the Treaty should also constitute the necessary mechanisms to ensure equitable implementation, monitoring and compliance with its provisions.

**I thank you.**

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