

Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1540 contains the pivotal provisions for the interpretation and implementation of the resolution. We are of the strong view that provisions of the resolution should not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that conflict with or alter the rights and obligations enshrined in the internationally negotiated instruments such as the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)

According to the legal system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, international conventions and treaties that are ratified by the Parliament become part of national law of the country and are therefore binding on all Iranian citizens and residents, as well as those under the jurisdiction of the State. The most important international treaties and agreements that, in this regard, are applicable in the Islamic Republic of Iran are as follows:

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ii) The Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and their Destruction (BTWC), signed in 1972 and ratified in 1973;

The Islamic Republic of Iran has also enacted a set of relevant national laws and regulations banning and punishing the smuggling and illicit trafficking of any kind of weapons and ammunitions. In practice, these laws and regulations effectively prevent non-State actors to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use such weapons.

The relevant laws and regulations, which are effectively in force, are as follows:

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iv) Article 688 of the "Islamic Penal Code" adopted in 1997, on polluting environment by chemical, biological and physical material, that could be harmful to the human and living species;

The following laws, regulations, and procedures on safety and security of nuclear, chemical and biological materials, have been adopted and are applicable in the Islamic Republic of Iran:

The Guidelines on Early Warning, Epidemic Preparedness and Outbreak Responses based on the World Health Organization's related guidelines approved by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education in June 2002;

The relevant measures for border controls in the Islamic Republic of Iran are as follows:

i) According to the Customs Law, adopted in 1971, the Customs Administration is the responsible body to monitor and control import and export of all materials, equipment and goods through borders which are subject to monitoring in accordance with existing laws, regulations and procedures;

ii) In order to prevent illicit import-export, the law enforcement authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran are responsible for combating illicit trafficking and control of the State's borders, as well as implementing the border protocols and agreements.

The relevant regulations to control transition and transportation of goods in the Islamic Republic of Iran are as follows:

- i) The Regulation on the Trafficking and Transition of Goods through the Territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1998. According to this Regulation, the transit of chemical, biological and nuclear material is subject to observance of the legal regulations as well as obtaining the required permissions from relevant authorities;
- ii) The Regulation on the Road Transportation of Dangerous Materials, adopted in 2002, according to which the road transportation of chemical, biological, and nuclear materials and equipment that are harmful and hazardous for human and animal health, as well as the environment, is subject to observance of specific legal regulations;

The Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the NPT, BTWC, and CWC, as well as the 1925 Geneva Protocol, continues to support the universality of these international instruments in different fora, including the NPT Review Conferences and the Conferences of States Parties to the CWC and BTWC.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a party to the NPT, BTWC and CWC

The Islamic Republic of Iran, as a Member of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) has actively participated in multilateral mechanisms for strengthening and enhancing all the commitments contained in the NPT, CWC and BTWC