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REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honor to convey the updated information on realization by Uzbekistan of its National plan of action on implementation of the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

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

New York, 18 January 2017

Chair, Security Council Committee
established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004),
United Nations
New York

**National plan of action of the Republic of Uzbekistan on implementation of and compliance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for the period 2015-2016**

| No. | Content of activities | Time frame | Competent bodies |
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| I. Improvement of the legal and regulatory framework for radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety and export control. | | | |
| 1 | Preparation of a draft Presidential decree regulating the import, export and transit of certain goods. | Third quarter of 2015. | Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade; Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Justice; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; State Customs Committee; in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |
| Preparation of a draft Presidential decree regulating the import and export of certain types of goods. Endorsed by all relevant ministries and departments and currently under development. | | | |
| 2 | Introduction of amendments to the existing legal and regulatory framework for export control. | Fourth quarter of 2015. | Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade; Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Justice; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; State Customs Committee; in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |
| The Act on export control, enforced by Oliy Majlis Decision No. 659-II of 26 August 2004 and Presidential Decree No. UP-1871 of 10 October 1997 on additional measures to stimulate the export of goods (work and services), provide for the security of Uzbekistan and the fulfilment by Uzbekistan of international obligations relating to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other arms through the imposition of export controls. Export controls are placed on goods, equipment, scientific and technical information and intellectual property (indicated in lists of items subject to export control) which, owing to their intrinsic properties and characteristics, may significantly advance the development of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, including biological and toxin weapons), their means of delivery (missiles and other technological devices capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction) or other types of weapons and military equipment.<br>The Act on the transit of special cargoes and military contingents, enforced by Oliy Majlis | | | |

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| Decision No. 213-II of 11 May 2001, governs arrangements to protect the interests and ensure the security of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the transit of special cargoes and military contingents. The transit of arms, military technology, military equipment and dangerous goods is authorized, so long as the applicant provides insurance and other financial guarantees and also meets other obligations to provide compensation for any harm which may be caused to the life and health of individuals, the environment or the security of Uzbekistan in force majeure circumstances or in the event that an item cannot be delivered to its destination. Special cargoes and military contingents are transported by air along air routes (corridors) established in accordance with the Aviation Code of Uzbekistan, taking into account the specific characteristics set forth in the Act on the transit of special cargoes and military contingents. The possibility of transporting radioactive and fissile materials by air is also taken into consideration. Consequently, flights from Tashkent International Airport are controlled by radiation monitors (Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 62 of 21 February 2002 on State governance and control of the transit of special cargoes and military contingents through Uzbek territory). www.lex.uz. | | | |
| 3 | Preparation of a draft Cabinet of Ministers decision on measures to implement the 2005 international health regulations in Uzbekistan. | Fourth quarter of 2015. | Ministry of Health, in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |
| Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 220 of 31 July 2015 on the implementation of international health regulations in the Republic of Uzbekistan. www.lex.uz. | | | |
| 4 | Introduction of amendments to the existing legal and regulatory framework outlining requirements to conduct anti-epidemic health protection measures in the territory of Uzbekistan and health and quarantine control at checkpoints on the State border of Uzbekistan. | Second quarter of 2016. | Ministry of Health, in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |
| 1. “The detection and handling of radioactive and nuclear materials”, intended for first response groups and expert assistance groups of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Information and procedural handbook, Tashkent, 2015.<br>2. Regulation No. 012-3/0288, enacted in Tashkent on 10 March 2016, on the observance of radiation and nuclear safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan.<br>3. Radiation safety management during clean-up operations on uranium legacy land and sites. Instruction No. 012 -3/0289, Tashkent, 10 March 2016.<br>4. Categorization of closed radionuclide sources by potential radiation hazard. Methodological guidelines No. 012 -3/0294, Tashkent, 10 May 2016.<br>5. Guaranteeing radiation safety for the population and overcoming problems following radiation accidents. Methodological guidelines No. 012 -3/0295, Tashkent, 10 May 2016.<br>In accordance with article 5, documents (rules, norms and health and safety standards) approved by the Chief Medical Officer of the Republic of Uzbekistan are binding both for State and non-State bodies, individuals and legal entities. They enter into force from the date on which they are officially published, unless a later date is specified in the Acts themselves. | | | |
| 5 | Submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of a bill on the introduction of amendments and additions to the Act on State health inspection. | Third quarter of 2016. | Ministry of Health, in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |
| Preparation of Act No. ZRU-393 of 26 August 2015 on public health and disease control to replace the Act on State health inspection. | | | |
| II. Organizational and practical activities to enhance cooperation among competent bodies in ensuring radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety | | | |
| 6 | Learning from, assimilating and | Ongoing. | Ministry for Civil Defence, |

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| | implementing in Uzbekistan international experience in responding to and mitigating the effects of emergencies in the area of radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety. | | Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM), in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |

The following activities were carried out:

1. National training course on methods to detect radioactive sources and nuclear material for field liaison officers. Number of participants: 36. Tashkent 2014, Uzbekistan (Radiation Safety Training Centre);

2. National pilot training course on operational coordination to respond efficiently to warning system alerts. Number of participants: 32 people at Tashkent 2014, Uzbekistan (Radiation Safety Training Centre);

3. Consultations on and preparation of the concept of operations (ConOps), including a discussion on the implementation of national training courses on the detection of radioactive or nuclear materials, in the period from 2014 to 2015. Vienna, 3 to 8 March 2014. Number of participants: 8 people (4 from Uzbekistan);

4. National training course on methods for detecting radioactive sources and nuclear materials for field liaison officers directly conducting border checks. Number of participants: 47. Tashkent 2015, Uzbekistan (Radiation Safety Training Centre).

The project also provided for the following measures:

1. Provision of radiation monitoring equipment for teaching purposes at the Ministry of Health Training Centre for Radiation Safety Specialists;

2. Provision of radiation monitoring equipment for teaching purposes at the State Customs Committee Higher Military Customs Institute;

3. The holding of scheduled real-time pilot drills on the detection of radioactive or nuclear materials at customs points, with attendance by all relevant ministries and government departments, Tashkent, 2015 (Radiation Safety Training Centre and the Higher Military Customs Institute).

In addition to providing equipment and technical assistance for teaching purposes, it was decided to provide Uzbekistan with the following assistance:

1. Multi-stage teacher training in the field of radiation safety, Tashkent, 2015 (Training Centre for Radiation Safety);

2. Sharing of experience between training centres in countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Europe. A training course was held in Tashkent with the support of the United Nations Development Programme, Tashkent, 2015 (Training Centre for Radiation Safety).

The main objective of the training courses is to help States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to improve the capability of their labour force to detect and respond to incidents involving nuclear and other radioactive materials.

This objective is crucial because of the global nature of nuclear physical security.

The main achievements of the above course were as follows:

- Instructors were recruited to run theoretical and practical exercises;
- Trainees became more aware of regional trends in the illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials;
- Participants became more familiar with international and national legal documents on nuclear physical security;
- Instructors were trained to teach delegated staff in their government departments;
- Equipment supplied for monitoring, detecting and identifying nuclear and other radioactive materials was reviewed and demonstrated;
- Participants became aware of the problem of keeping track of radiation monitoring equipment and the procedure for reacting to warning signs and incidents linked to nuclear and other

radioactive materials.

The training course was conduct in the form of lectures, demonstrations and practical exercises, with an overall summary at the end of the course.

On 15 April 2016, EMERCOM and representatives of Uzkimyosanoat conducted instructive special tactical training exercises at the offices of Maxam Chirchiq on the topic of “Actions by the management, staff and civil defence personnel of Maxam Chirchiq, in conjunction with municipal services, to eliminate the consequences of man-made emergencies”.

On 3 June 2016, EMERCOM and representatives of Uzkimyosanoat conducted instructive special tactical training exercises at the offices of Navoiyazot on the topic of “Actions by management, command staff, civil defence units and workers in the event of accidents resulting in the release of hazardous substances, and the organization of coordination with the personnel and resources of the State Emergency Service of Navoi region and the city of Navoi”.

On 27 May 2016, EMERCOM and representatives of Uzkimyosanoat conducted instructive special tactical training exercises at the offices of Ammofos Maxam on the topic of “Actions by divisions of Ammofos Maxam, in conjunction with municipal services, to eliminate the consequences of man-made emergencies”.

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| 7 | Research and monitoring of the radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological situation. | Ongoing. | Academy of Sciences; Ministry of Health; EMERCOM; State Committee for Nature Protection; Centre of the Hydrometerological Service, Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |

The Republic of Uzbekistan is strategically located at the crossroads between Europe and Asia, which means that it is vital to prevent illicit nuclear trafficking through Uzbekistan. Securing all possible smuggling locations is complicated by the fact that there are some 200 customs and border crossing points. Monitoring radiation simultaneously at all the locations is naturally a difficult task. It was therefore decided as an urgent measure to provide the most important locations with sophisticated radiation detection equipment. This primarily concerns the border with Kazakhstan, where radioactive materials are liable to enter from Russia, and also the border with Turkmenistan, where radioactive and fissile materials may be transported to countries which seek to possess nuclear weapons, such as Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Each month, Ministry of Health representatives perform laboratory and practical tests of the radiation, chemical and biological security of external facilities, construction materials, raw materials and food products. Each month, specialists of radiation safety services of the Ministry of Health monitor sites and territories (sites of categories 1, 2 and 3) to ensure radiation, chemical and biological security.

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| 8 | Joint civil defence drills for emergencies in facilities involved in trade in radioactive and nuclear materials. | Annual. | Ministry of Health; EMERCOM; Academy of Sciences; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining |

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| | | | and Public Utilities; Ministry of Internal Affairs; State Committee for Nature Protection. |
| 1. The holding of scheduled real-time pilot drills on the detection of radioactive or nuclear materials at customs points, with attendance by all relevant ministries and government departments, Tashkent, 2015 (Radiation Safety Training Centre and the Higher Military Customs Institute). | | | |
| 9 | Joint civil defence drills for emergencies in facilities involved in trade in chemical substances. | Annual. | GAK Uzkimyosanoat; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; EMERCOM; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health; State Committee for Nature Protection. |
| 1. On 15 April 2016, EMERCOM and representatives of Uzkimyosanoat conducted instructive special tactical training exercises at the offices of Maxam Chirchiq on the topic of “Actions by the management, staff and civil defence personnel of Maxam Chirchiq, in conjunction with municipal services, to eliminate the consequences of man-made emergencies”.<br>2. On 3 June 2016, EMERCOM and representatives of Uzkimyosanoat conducted instructive special tactical training exercises at the offices of Navoiyazot on the topic of “Actions by management, command staff, civil defence units and workers in the event of accidents resulting in the release of hazardous substances, and the organization of coordination with the personnel and resources of the State Emergency Service of Navoi region and the city of Navoi”.<br>3. On 27 May 2016, EMERCOM and representatives of Uzkimyosanoat conducted instructive special tactical training exercises at the offices of Ammofos Maxam on the topic of “Actions by divisions of Ammofos Maxam, in conjunction with municipal services, to eliminate the consequences of man-made emergencies”. | | | |
| 10 | Joint civil defence drills for emergencies in facilities working with microorganisms in pathogenic hazard groups 1 and 2. | Annual. | Ministry of Health; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; EMERCOM; Ministry of Internal Affairs; State Committee for Nature Protection. |
| Microbiological diagnosis of highly dangerous infections. Every year since 2014, courses are held in the spring and autumn for specialists of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and the veterinary corps. | | | |
| 11 | Awareness-raising campaigns through the mass media. | Annual. | National Information Agency of Uzbekistan, in conjunction with relevant ministries and departments. |
| Over the previous 10 years, ministries and departments have established and run the following specialized magazines and websites:<br><br>1. *Mukhofaza*, a journal of EMERCOM;<br>2. *Vaziyat*, a newspaper of EMERCOM; | | | |

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| 3. fvv.uz, a website;<br>4. *Salomatboling*, a journal of the Ministry of Health;<br>5. The Medical Journal of Uzbekistan of the Ministry of Health;<br>6. minzdrav.uz, a website of the Ministry of Health;<br>7. radiation.uz, a website of the Ministry of Health;<br>8. sgktn.uz, a website of the Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities. | | | |
| III. Training and advanced training of national staff in the field of radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety. | | | |
| 12 | Training courses, workshops and seminars aimed at developing the skills of radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety specialists. Learning from the practical experience gained in that area by the competent bodies of other States. | Annual. | Ministry of Health; EMERCOM; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; State Customs Committee; State Committee for Nature Protection; in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |
| Courses have been organized and run in accordance with the approved timetable for specialists of the relevant ministries and departments (Ministry of Health; EMERCOM; State Customs Committee; Ministry of Defence; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; academic institutes; Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combinat; Almaty Mining and Metallurgy Combinat; Uzbekistan Railways; Uzbekistan Airways; etc.) Duration of the courses:<br><br>- Two years;<br>- Six months;<br>- Three months;<br>- One month;<br>- Two weeks.<br><br>The courses are conducted in accordance with the approved timetable of the Training Centre for Radiation Safety Specialists. The training programme is confirmed in advance by TsMK[1] and renewed each year to reflect the arrival of new literature and equipment in the field of radiation and nuclear safety. | | | |
| 13 | Implementation of a distance learning system for specialists from regional institutes in the area of radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety and improvement of the existing information and communications technology in that area. | Fourth quarter of 2016. | Ministry of Health; EMERCOM; Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; State Committee for Nature Protection; in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |

[1] *Translator's note*: Unexplained, untraceable acronym.

*The Ministry of Health Training Centre for Radiation Safety Specialists*

It is well known that teaching and studying are key subcategories of education. Distance learning and teleteaching are new phenomena in radiation and nuclear security. The global trend towards non-traditional forms of education is reflected overall by the growth in the number of higher education institutions offering training through new information technologies. The innovation of distance learning in postgraduate education makes it possible to receive a good-quality education through virtual communication between faculty staff and students, who build their knowledge, without wasting time getting to class or having to move from where they live, while also in a practical sense avoiding the need to keep a mass of printed information.

Map of regional centres:

(from left to right)
Karakalpakstan; Nukus; Urganch; Khorezm Province; Bukhara; Navoiy; Kashkadarya Province; Karshi; Samarkand; Termez; Surkhandarya Province; Dzhizak Gulistan; Sirdaryo Province; Tashkent; Namangan; Fergana; Andijon.

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| IV. International cooperation in the area of radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety. | | | |
| 14 | Organization and holding of training courses for specialists from ministries and government agencies, with the participation of experts from international organizations, including in the framework of international programmes and biological safety. | Annual. | Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; Ministry for Foreign Affairs; in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |

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| Specialists participated in the organization and running of an international training course on radiological and nuclear research and investigation held in Tashkent, from 27 to 31 July 2015. | | | |
| 15 | Participation of specialists from ministries and government agencies in international conferences, symposiums, meetings, training courses, seminars and round tables held by international organizations. | Ongoing. | Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; Ministry for Foreign Affairs; in conjunction with other relevant ministries and departments. |
| Specialists participated in:<br>- Aligning the memorandum of association drafts of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Regional Secretariat for Central Asia, in Turin, Italy, from 19 to 21 November 2014;<br>- An IAEA international seminar on the regulatory control of former nuclear facilities and the treatment of radioactive waste, held in Moscow, Russian Federation, from 19 to 21 November 2014;<br>- An IAEA regional seminar for Central Asian States on regulatory supervision of legacy sites, held in Vienna, Austria, from 9 to 13 February 2015;<br>- An IAEA regional workshop on security in practice for the uranium ore concentrate industry, including during transport, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, from 14 to 18 November 2016;<br>- A regional workshop on legal and regulatory requirements of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for strategic trade controls, held in Vienna, Austria, from 18 to 20 May 2016.<br>- Sixteenth Annual Workshop to Coordinate Assistance and Protection under Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in Doha, Qatar, from 12 to 16 December 2016. | | | |
| 16 | Drafting of proposals for international organizations and donor countries pertaining to the provision of assistance to upgrade divisions and offices of ministries and government agencies working in the area of radiation, nuclear, chemical and biological safety, equipping them with the latest control technology and personal protective equipment. | Fourth quarter of 2015. | Government Inspectorate for the Oversight of Occupational Safety in Industry, Mining and Public Utilities; Ministry of Health; EMERCOM; State Committee for Nature Protection; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Internal Affairs; State Customs Committee; Ministry for Foreign Affairs. |
| Letters with proposals from relevant ministries and departments sent as notes verbales via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the project coordinator of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE):<br><br>- Letter No. 11/9007 of 27 March 2015;<br>- Letter No. 11/17078 of 4 June 2015;<br>- Letter No. 11/4967 of 23 February 2016. | | | |