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TO THE UNITED NATIONS

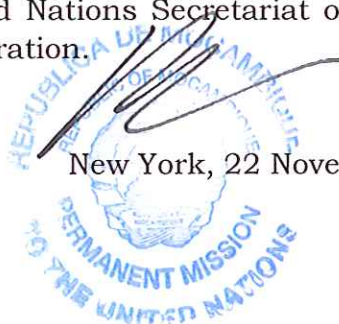
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MOZ/GE/ 1541 /21

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat of the 1540 Committee and has the honour to forward herewith a document, *Report of the Republic of Mozambique on the Implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) of the United Nations Security Council*, from Ministry of National Defense, Mozambique.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Secretariat of the 1540 Committee the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 22 November 2021



To the
Secretariat of the 1540 Committee
Attention: Chair, 1540 Committee
United Nations
E: sc-1540-Committee@un.org
New York



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

**REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
RESOLUTION 1540 (2004) OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL**

17 JULY 2021

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REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1540 (2004) OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

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Report by the Republic of Mozambique on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons

I. Introduction

The present document reports on the implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004), regarding the measures taken by the Republic of Mozambique in the context of the control of the Proliferation of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons, adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations in 28 April 2004 in response to the threat to international peace and security caused by the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and related materials by non-state agents.

The Government of the Republic of Mozambique commits itself to international Peacekeeping and security and to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between States, and affirms its support to the 1540 Resolution (2004) in particular and 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2055 (2012) and 2325 (2016) Resolutions.

II. Implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004)

Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on April 28, 2004 in response to the threat to international peace and security caused by the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their related materials by **non- state-agents**, as established in its paragraphs, with emphasis on:

Paragraph 1. Decides that member states of the United Nations should refrain from supplying non-state actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, transport, transfer or use nuclear energy, nuclear, chemical and / or biological weapons and their means of distribution.

Paragraph 2. Decides that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, must adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit any non-state agent from manufacturing, possessing, developing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of distribution, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the previous acts and activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist and finance them.

Paragraph 3. Decides that all States must take and apply effective measures to establish controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery including the appropriate controls on related matters.

1. In this context, it should be noted that in the Republic of Mozambique there are no records of the use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique, being aware of the devastating effects of this type of weapons, does not finance or encourage any act that aims to develop, acquire, manufacture, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their related materials for non-peaceful purposes.
2. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique has been committed to the adoption and development of technical and legislative measures aimed at preventing the development, acquisition, manufacture, transport, transfer and use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and their routes, in compliance with the treaties and protocols of which Mozambique is a part of.
3. The practice of this type of acts in the Republic of Mozambique without observing the regulations in the Protocols is punished under the terms of Article 382, of the Penal Code, as it is considered a terrorist act or a serious crime. The establishment of regulatory measures in national laws demonstrates that Mozambique is concerned with the issue at hand and takes the signed protocols to be very serious.
4. The Republic of Mozambique, pursues a peace policy, as set out in **article 22** of its Constitution, it discourages any active or passive support to entities involved in terrorist acts, which includes the recruitment and supply of weapons to terrorists.
5. **Article 382** of the Mozambican Penal Code, reviewed through Law No. 35/2014, of December 31, deals specifically with terrorist practices. In subparagraph b), number 1 of the same article, a terrorist act is considered to be the adulteration of substances or food products or other products intended for the consumption of populations, animals or socio-economic units with a purpose to cause death or serious health problems or to the economic cycle in order to create insecurity, terror or panic. Paragraph 2 of the same **article**, augments that the importation, manufacture, storage, purchase, sale or assignment, transportation, possession, handling and use of flammable, explosive,

asphyxiating, toxic or chemical and biological substances and their movement without prior authorization from the competent authorities, jeopardizing state security is punishable with a sentence of 12 to 16 years and a corresponding fine.

6. In addition to article 382, of the Penal Code, referring to terrorism, article 162, referring to poisoning, 350 referring to the spread of illnesses, 351 referring to toxic and harmful substances to health, 354 referring to pollution of water, soil and of the environment, 369 regarding the provocation of war, 391 regarding sabotage, 401 regarding criminal meetings and 402 regarding armed meetings, adequately address some issues dealt with in resolutions 1540 and 2325.

7. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique reiterates greater responsibility for fully complying with the provisions of the agreements signed in the context of non-proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and related materials. It is also convinced that the Protocols and Conventions provide mechanisms to ensure that States comply with their obligations, with the aim of strengthening international confidence and security. In this way, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique reiterates its determination to improve national and international peace and security, emphasizing systematic and progressive efforts towards a world free from threats of weapons of mass destruction, as highlighted:

2.1. Within the scope of Chemical Weapons

1. The Republic of Mozambique adhered to the Convention of 13 January 1993, on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons through the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, n° 12/2000, of 20 June.
2. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of article VII of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Manufacture, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons, the Council of Ministers created, through Resolution No. 36/2006, of 26 December, the National Authority Convention for the Chemical Weapons Convention, and in Article 1 of the same Resolution appointed the Minister for

Foreign Affairs and Cooperation as the National Authority for the issues of the Chemical Weapons Convention which functions as a national coordination center and ensures effective liaison with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and with other States Parties to the Convention.

3. Article 5 of the same Resolution created the Technical Group that assists the National Authority in carrying out its functions. The technical group consists of: Ministries of Justice, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry Land, Environment and Rural Development and Eduardo Mondlane University.
4. In compliance with articles VII and X of the Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (CPCW) and paragraph a), of article 2 of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 36/2006, of 26 December, the national authority maintains a strong link with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and other States parties to the CPCW. In this context, members of the technical group of the national authority have participated in the meetings and courses offered by OPCW in the field of assistance and protection, with a view to increasing the capacities and skills of members to better comply with the obligations set out in the Convention.
5. Within the scope of management and monitoring, the national authority has already prepared the national legislation, which describes the responsibilities of the parties involved in the process, lacking the approval of the Parliament of the Republic. The elaboration was based on the provisions described in the Convention and will serve, together with the CPCW, as instruments that will help the national authority to regulate and control issues related to Chemical Weapons and their precursors.
6. The technical group of the national authority benefited from training in matters of Planning and Management of Chemical Emergencies, with the aim of helping the Mozambican State to develop a National Protection Program against Chemical Emergencies, through the establishment of concrete and the promotion of a cooperation network between the Institutions that are part of the Technical Group of

the National Authority in order to guarantee an effective National Security for Chemical Protection. In this training Mozambique identified the main threats and the respective areas of greatest risk for the development, manufacture, storage, transport and use of chemical weapons and their precursors and will deserve greater attention in the preparation of the chemical emergency plan.

2.2. In the field of the Nuclear weapons

1. The Republic of Mozambique does not own and does not even intend to possess nuclear weapons. Note to the provisions of article 1 of article 4, of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Council of Ministers created through Decree number 67/2009, of 11 December, the National Atomic Energy Agency (ANEA) whose specific functions are to promote and ensure the safe use of nuclear technologies, nuclear energy in the country for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of human health, the environment and economic development. ANEA maintains a constant link with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the resolution of the Council of Ministers number 39/2011, of 11 August, in compliance with the provisions of article 24, of the agreement signed between the Republic of Mozambique and IAEA for the application of safeguards in relation to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the respective additional protocol and, in compliance with paragraph 1, paragraph 3 of the same Treaty.
2. As a way of guaranteeing and controlling activities involving nuclear energy and ionizing radiation, the Republic of Mozambique, approved Law number 8/2017, of 21 July (Atomic Energy Law). The law designates the National Atomic Energy Agency (ANEA) as the Regulatory Authority in the Republic of Mozambique and provides for the respective responsibilities regarding the promotion, authorization, supervision, inspection, inspection and sanctioning of entities interested in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and radioactive substances. As a result, it is ongoing in partnership with the IAEA and other national and international collaborators aiming to respond in an integrated manner, with efficiency and effectiveness in case of need.

3. By adhering to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the African Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons, the Republic of Mozambique reaffirms its commitment to maintaining peace in the region and in the world and fulfills the objective set out in paragraph 4 of article 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique that advocates the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a denuclearized zone.

2.3. In the field of Biological weapons

1. The Republic of Mozambique adhered to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Manufacturing and Storage of Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and Toxins and on their Destruction, 1972, through the Resolution of the Council of Ministers number 26/2011, of 13 June.
2. The management and control of biological agents and toxins in the Republic of Mozambique are headed by the Ministry of Health, through the different sectors that make up this Ministry, namely public health, medical assistance and research supported by other ministries such as the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Customs, among others.
3. The work of the Ministry of Health is based on the guidelines set out in chapter 5 of the Manual for Public Health Management for Chemical Incident. In this context, when it comes to an outbreak, the health sector participates jointly with other component response agencies, in the dictation, identification of the origin and nature of the contamination, as well as, the interruption of the exposure (through the withdrawal of products in the market, for example), aiming to protect people.
4. The Ministry of Health works together with the World Health Organization and other national and international organizations to assess the possible threats and risks of biological agents and toxins for health in the short and long term. As a result of this assessment, the Ministry of Health identified the locations for evacuation and

installation of field hospitals, with a view to providing timely assistance to those affected.

2.4 Control Mechanisms

1. The Republic of Mozambique, aware of the need for greater control at points of entry and exit from Mozambican territory (airport, ports, terminals, highways and land, sea, air and lake borders), adopted the system of non-instructive inspection of goods, means of transport, luggage, and people, through the Decree of the Council of Ministers number 75/2009, of 15 December. The equipment includes portable scanners for detecting metals, drugs, explosives, radiation and dangerous liquids, displaying the chassis and code of containers and a Television Control Camera (CCTV).
2. By adopting this type of surveillance system, the Republic of Mozambique is ready to detect and control all types of material related to nuclear, biological and chemical weapons through customs and police services, and, consequently, forward the possible offenders to the hands of Justice.
3. Not obsessively, it should be noted that the national system of management and internal security on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass extermination involves all defense and security forces, migration services, customs and health authorities and criminal investigation. However, as a way to improve measures for the efficient implementation of Resolutions 1540 and 2325 and other protocols that aim at the non-proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the Mozambican Government has carried out studies that aim to identify the sectors that need technical assistance.

2.5 Draft of the 1540 committee matrix

More information on the inspection, control and regulation bodies established for the scope of the implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) is contained in the attached matrix.

Maputo, 17 July 2021

1540 COMMITTEE MATRIX

The information in the matrices originates primarily from national reports and is complemented by official government information, including that made available to inter-governmental organizations. The matrices are prepared under the direction of the 1540 Committee.

The 1540 Committee intends to use the matrices as a reference tool for facilitating technical assistance and to enable the Committee to continue to enhance its dialogue with States on their implementation of Security Council Resolution 1540.

The matrices are not a tool for measuring compliance of States in their non-proliferation obligations but for facilitating the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2055 (2012) and 2325 (2016). They do not reflect or prejudice any ongoing discussions outside of the Committee, in the Security Council or any of its organs, of a State's compliance with its non-proliferation or any other obligations. Information on voluntary commitments is for reporting purpose only and does not constitute in any way a legal obligation arising from resolution 1540 or its successive resolutions.

Matrix entries are only indicators of fact and not indicators of the degree of compliance under resolution 1540 (2004) and its successor resolutions. Thus:

An “X” in any data field signifies only that the 1540 Committee considers that a State has taken the steps required, and/or has provided specific references to the applicable legal basis or executive behaviour as evidence of such steps. An “X” against any data field does not necessarily signify that a State has met in full its 1540 obligations for that data field.

A “?” in any data field signifies that the references to legislative or other measures may not be directly relevant or are incomplete.

A “NA” (Not Applicable) in any data field signifies that the data field is not applicable to that State where through legally binding instruments States specified that they do not possess related materials or facilities.

A blank in any data field signifies that there is insufficient information available to enter an “X” or “?” against a particular data field.

State: **Republic of Mozambique**

Date of Report:

Dates of Additional Reports:

Last Revised: **[Date of publication of final approved Matrix on the Committee website]**

I. OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP10

Adherence to legally binding instruments, membership of organisations, participation in arrangements and statements made.		Relevant information (i.e. signing, deposit of instrument of accession, ratification, etc)	Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)
1	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Deposit 4 September 1990	
2	Nuclear Weapons Free Zone/ Protocol(s)	Pelindaba Treaty: Deposit 28 August 2008	
3	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	Signed 1 May 2006	
4	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	Deposit 3 March 2003	
5	2005 Amendment to the CPPNM		
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (not in force)	Deposit 4 November 2008	
7	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Deposit 15 August 2000	
8	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	Deposit 29 March 2011	
9	Geneva Protocol of 1925		
10	1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	Deposit 14 January 2003	

11	1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	Deposit 14 January 2003	
12	2005 Protocol to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation		
13	2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf		
14	2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation	Deposit 17 August 2016	
15	Other relevant regional legally binding instruments	OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, deposit: 3 January 2003 Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, deposit 22 August 2011 Bamako Convention on the ban of the import into Africa and the control of transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes within Africa, deposit 29 March 1999	
16	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Member since 2006	
17	Directly relevant Arrangements	HCOG: Subscribed 14 March 2003	
18	Statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors		
19	Membership in relevant international, regional or sub-regional organisations	African Union (AU) Southern African Development Community (SADC) Eastern and Southern Africa 'Anti-Money' Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) International Maritime Organisation (IMO) World Health Organisation (WHO) World Customs Organisation (WCO) and Signed WCO Declaration on implementation of Framework of Standards to secure and facilitate global trade (SAFE Framework of Standards) World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) State party to the 2005 Revised Cotonou Agreement, as revised (ACP member)	

II. OP 2 - Nuclear Weapons (NW), Chemical Weapons (CW) and Biological Weapons (BW)

National legislation which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities and its enforcement		National legal framework					Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties			Remarks
		X / ?			Source document of national implementation law	X / ?			Source document	
		N W	C W	B W		N W	C W	B W		
1	manufacture	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 12 (manufacture nuclear weapons or other explosive device) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (manufacture - in case of terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 70 (penalties) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
2	acquire	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 12 (acquire nuclear weapons or other explosive device) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (purchase - in case of terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 70 CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	
3	possess	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 12 (possess any radioactive material without a license) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (possession - in case of terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 70 CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (in case of terrorism)	

4	develop								
5	transport	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 12 (transport of any radioactive material without a license) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (carriage - in case of Terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 70 CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (in case of Terrorism)
6	transfer		X	X	CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (sale/transfer - in case of Terrorism)		X	X	CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (in case of Terrorism)
7	use	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 12 (use of any radioactive material without a license), 48 (use exclusively for peaceful purposes) CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (use in case of Terrorism)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 70 CW/BW: Law of Crimes against State Security No. 19/91 Art. 13 (in case of Terrorism)
8	attempt to engage in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 70 (5) (attempt) CW/BW: Explanatory Notes to the Penal Code Art. 105 (attempt)	X	X	X	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 70 CW/BW: Explanatory Notes to the Penal Code Art. 105 (attempt)
9	participate as an accomplice in abovementioned activities		X	X	CW/BW: Explanatory Notes to the Penal Code Art. 103 (accomplice)		X	X	CW/BW: Explanatory Notes to the Penal Code Art. 103
10	assist in abovementioned activities								

11	finance abovementioned activities	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law No 14/2013 Anti-Money Laundering Act Decree 66/2014 (Anti-Money Laundering regulations) Law 14/2007 – replaced by Law No 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit)	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law 14/2013 (Criminal Investigation Police (PIC)) Decree 66/2014 (Anti-Money Laundering regulations) Law 14/2007 -replaced by Law No 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit / Gabinete de Informação Financeira de Moçambique (GFIM))	
12	abovementioned activities related to means of delivery ¹									

1. Means of delivery: missiles, rockets and other unmanned systems capable of delivering nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons that are specially designed for such use.

III. OP 3 (a) and (b) - Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials ²

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of NW, CW, BW, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials		National legal and/or regulatory framework				Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties				Remarks
		X / ?			Source document	X / ?			Source document	
		N W	C W	B W *		N W	C W	B W		
1	Measures to account for production	X	?	?	<p>NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP and Additional Protocol (IAEA Safeguards Agreement) Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 9 (licensing), 53 (system for accounting nuclear material), 54 (manipulate/process) Decree 13/2006 (radioactive waste management)</p> <p>CW/BW: Decree 13/2006 (toxic; infectious)</p>	X	?	?	<p>NW/CW/BW: Decree 13/2006</p> <p>NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21</p>	
2	Measures to account for use	X	?	?	<p>NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP and Additional Protocol Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 9 (licensing), 53 (system for accounting nuclear material), 54 (use) Decree 13/2006</p> <p>CW/BW: Decree 13/2006</p>	X	?	?	<p>NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21 Decree 13/2006</p> <p>CW/BW: Decree 13/2006</p>	
3	Measures to account for storage	X			<p>NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP and Additional Protocol</p>	X			<p>NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21</p>	
4	Measures to account for transport	X			<p>NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 43 (accountability for transport of nuclear</p>	X			<p>NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21</p>	

					material)					
5	Measures to secure production	N A			NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP	N A			NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP	
6	Measures to secure use	N A			NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP	N A			NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP	
7	Measures to secure storage	N A			NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP	N A			NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP	
8	Measures to secure transport	X			NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 30 (security of transport of radioactive material – follow IAEA guidance)	X			NW: National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21	
9	Physical protection measures	X	?	?	NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP National Atomic Energy Agency Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 54 (physical protection of nuclear material) CW/BW: Decree 13/2006	X	?	?	NW: INFCIRC/813, SQP Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21 CW/BW: Decree 13/2006	
10	Personnel Reliability									

2. Related materials: materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

* Information required in this section may also be available in the State's Confidence Building Measures report, if submitted to the BWC Implementation Support Unit (online at:

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/4FA4DA37A55C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/4FA4DA37A55C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument))

IV. OP 3 (a) and (b) - Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including Related Materials (NW specific)

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of NW, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials		Source document	Remarks
1	National regulatory authority	National Atomic Energy Agency (Agencia Nacional De Energia Atomica) Atomic Energy Act No 8 of 2017, Art. 5	
2	Licensing of nuclear installations/entities/ use of materials		
3	IAEA Safeguards Agreements	INFCIRC/813, SQP and Additional Protocol, 1 March 2011	
4	IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	Expressed support - Notification pursuant to GC(47)/RES/7.B	
5	Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	Expressed support - Notification pursuant to GC(48)/RES/10.D	
6	IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database	Participating State	
7	Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP) / International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS)		
8	Applying the physical protection recommendations in INFCIRC/225/Rev.5		
9	Other Agreements related to IAEA	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident in force 29 November 2009 Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency in force 29 November 2009	

		Revised Supplementary Agreements Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the IAEA (RSA) in force 23 February 2011	
10	National legislation and regulations related to nuclear material including CPPNM		

V. OP 3 (a) and (b) - Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials (CW specific)

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of CW, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials		Source document	Remarks
1	National CWC authority	Directorate for Legal and Consular Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	
2	Licensing/registration of installations/facilities/ persons/entities/use/ handling of related materials		
3	Old or abandoned chemical weapons		

VI. OP 3 (a) and (b) - Account for/Secure/Physically protect BW including Related Materials (BW specific)

Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of BW, their means of delivery; controls over related materials	Source document	Remarks
1 Licensing/registration of installations/facilities/ persons/entities/use/ handling of materials	Decree No. 6/2007 of 25 April 2007 (Biosafety legislation on management of GMOs)?	

VII. OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 - Controls of NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials

Border controls and export and trans-shipment controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery including related materials		National legal framework			Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties			Remarks		
		X/?			Source document	X/?				
		N W	C W	B W		N W	C W		B W	
1	Border control to detect, deter, prevent and combat illicit trafficking	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Diploma Ministerial No. 262/2004 of 22 December 2004 (Customs procedures) Decree No. 56/1998 of 11 November 1998 (Pre-shipment inspection)	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Diploma Ministerial No. 262/2004 of 22 December 2004 (Customs Department) Decree No. 56/1998 of 11 November 1998	
2	Law enforcement to detect, deter, prevent and combat illicit trafficking									
3	Border control detection measures									
4	Control of brokering									
5	Export control legislation in place	X	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Ministry Certificate No. 202/98 of 12 November 1998 - Regulation on Registration of External Trade Agents Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 (Licence importers / exporters) NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Chapter X (Control of exports and imports)	X	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Decree 30/2002 of 02 December 2002 - Rules for Custom Clearance Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21, 70	
6	Licensing provisions and Authority	X	?	?	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 57 (export licence)	X	?	?	NW: Agency Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 21, 70	

				Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 (Licences) Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 (Licence importers / exporters) CW/BW: Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004				Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004 (Ministry of Commerce) CW/BW: Decree No. 39/2002 of 26 December 2002 Decree No. 49/2004 of 17 November 2004	
7	Control lists of materials, equipment and technology	X		NW: Atomic Energy Act, Art 58 (authority to issue control list)					
8	Intangible technology transfers								
9	Inclusion of means of delivery								
10	End-user controls								
11	Catch all clause								
12	Transit control	X	?	?	NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Art 57 (transit licence) CW/BW: Ministerial Diploma No.116/ 2013 of 8 August 2013 - Regulation of Custom Transit / Transshipment	X		NW: Atomic Energy Act No 9 of 2017, Arts 21, 70	
13	Trans-shipment control								
14	Re-export control								
15	Control over financing of exports/transshipments that would contribute to proliferation	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law 14/2013 (Anti-Money Laundering Act) Decree 66/2014 (Anti-Money Laundering regulations) Law No 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit)	?	?	?	NW/CW/BW: Law 14/2013 (Criminal Investigation Police (PIC)) Decree 66/2014 Law 2/2018 (Financial Intelligence Unit / Gabinete de Informação Financeira de Moçambique (GFIM))

16	Control over services related to exports/ transshipments that would contribute to proliferation including transportation									
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VIII. OP 7 and 8 (d) - Assistance, Work with and inform Industry and Public, and other Information

1	Assistance offered	
2	Assistance Point of Contact (for assistance providers only)	
3	Assistance requested	
4	Action taken to work with and inform industry	
5	Action taken to work with and inform the public	
6	Point of Contact	
7	Voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP)	
8	1540 Committee visits to States	