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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

Letter dated 26 September 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to write to you in your capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

In that regard, I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Republic of Paraguay pursuant to resolutions [1977 \(2011\)](#) and [2325 \(2016\)](#), in which the Security Council encourages States to provide additional information on their implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), including, voluntarily, on their laws, regulations and effective practices (see annexes).

(Signed) Julio César **Arriola**
Permanent Representative



Annex I to the letter dated 26 September 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Paraguay on the implementation of Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

The Republic of Paraguay reaffirms its commitment to general and complete disarmament and to combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and considers international cooperation and national, subregional and regional implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) to be essential to global peace and security.

Although Paraguay completely lacks both the capacity and the infrastructure for the production of weapons of mass destruction, it is aware of the dangers posed by the traffic in or transit through its territory of components or materials that could be used in the manufacture and production of chemical, biological, nuclear and radioactive weapons and their means of delivery, especially for terrorist purposes.

The international commitment of Paraguay to non-proliferation is consistent with its status as a State party of the main international instruments and conventions in this area. Article 8 of the National Constitution prohibits the manufacture, assembly, import, sale, possession or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, as well as the entry of toxic waste into the country.

Fifteen years since the adoption of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the Republic of Paraguay has been improving its national legal architecture to combat the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and to prevent non-State actors from misusing them.

In the light of the foregoing and in order to update and complete the information submitted by the Republic of Paraguay to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) in its previous reports, the main developments on the current national legislation and international instruments concluded in the framework of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) are highlighted herein.

International instruments related to combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that have been ratified by Paraguay and that are part of its national legal system

Nuclear weapons and materials

- Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) — Act No. 467 of 12 September 1957
- Amendment to Article VI of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency — Act No. 376 of 13 December 1972
- Amendment to Article VI, subparagraph III(a), of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency — Act No. 810 of 18 July 1962
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons — Act No. 157 of 9 December 1969
- Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). Additional Protocols I and II of the Treaty — Act No. 62 of 18 December 1968
- First Amendment to the Treaty of Tlatelolco — Act No. 902 of 26 June 1996
- Second Amendment to the Treaty of Tlatelolco — Act No. 902 of 26 June 1996
- Amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco — Act No. 902 of 26 June 1996
- Agreement between the Republic of Paraguay and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Protocols — Act No. 715 of 7 November 1978
- Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) — Act No. 1073 of 7 July 1997
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty — Act No. 1749 of 23 August 2001
- Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Republic of Paraguay and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons — Act No 2399/2004 of 27 June 2004
- Agreement between Paraguay and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization on activities relating to International Monitoring System facilities under the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including activities subsequent to ratification Act No. 2624/2005 of 14 July 2005
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Act No. 3677 of 30 December 2008
- Agreement on Cooperation for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America — Act No. 3622 of 24 October 2008
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material — Act No. 5550/2015 of 28 December 2015
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management — Act No. 6064/2018 7 May 2018

- Agreement on Cooperation for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America — Act No. 3622 of 24 October 2008

On 20 September 2017, Paraguay signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which is in the process of ratification.

Biological weapons

- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction — Act No. 558 of 17 December 1975

Chemical weapons

- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction — Act No. 406 of 21 October 1994
- Act No. 5458/2015 of 4 September 2015 establishing control measures for compliance with the obligations contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.

In addition, on 5 September 1991, Argentina, Brazil and Chile signed the Joint Declaration on the Complete Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons (The Mendoza Commitment), declaring the region a zone free of chemical and biological weapons. They were subsequently joined by Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of its signature, and as part of the celebrations for the day of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague, on 2 May 2016, the States signatories and acceding States reaffirmed their full commitment to not develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical or biological weapons.

Other related instruments signed

- Paraguay has ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, Act No. 48 of 8 October 1992, and the Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal, Act No. 1262 of 29 May 1998.
- Amendments to the International Plant Protection Convention. Act No. 21 of 9 August 1990.
- Convention on the establishment of the Regional Plant Health Committee Act No. 16/1990.
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Current domestic laws and activities to implement resolution 1540 (2004)

Measures and border controls to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass disruption and related materials

Article 8 of the National Constitution establishes that the manufacture, assembly, import, sale, possession or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, as well as the entry of toxic waste into the country, are prohibited.

Through various internal regulations, national institutions have stepped up the controls necessary for the adequate control of the entry and/or exit of hazardous goods and materials into and from the national territory.

The National Customs Directorate is governed by Act No. 2422/04, The Customs Code, which establishes the scope of customs regulations and delimits the Directorate's field of activities and interinstitutional coordination with other national State authorities whose purview covers this area. The Directorate applies prohibitions and economic and non-economic restrictions on the entry or exit of goods, substances and dual-use technology. Such regulations can come into effect as the result of various acts by the corresponding authorities, depending on the particular area involved, provided that they have been communicated to the National Customs Directorate.

These provisions are enforced through the computer management system implemented in the National Customs Directorate (the system for the fiscal organization of customs levies) that, taking into account the tariff heading, ensures special treatment. In addition, with varying degrees of impact, the aforementioned licences or authorizations are processed through interactive computer applications called one-stop shops, in effect for both imports and exports. The information obtained through such software tools allows for the use of the data obtained and the maintenance of lists of sensitive goods.

In the area of border inspections, the use of the online system for the fiscal organization of customs levies simplifies and facilitates goods inspection procedures to implement expeditiously and accurately the customs laws and regulations governing imports of goods subject to inspection (including ionizing energy and radiation sources) and the movement of firearms, gunpowder, explosives, ammunition and other related material. Paraguay is also taking steps to strengthen the administrative effectiveness and management capacity of the Customs Department, including the centralization of data in a single server. Based on international data on combating illicit trafficking, the Department has established an intelligence unit in the field of fraud prevention and control.

These aspects are general and limited to recommendations in line with the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade. However, more specific provisions in the field have recently been established, as follows:

- **Administrative coordination for customs investigation.** National Customs Directorate Decision No. 561/15 of 22 September 2015, providing for the temporary duration of the draft amendment to the organizational structure of the Administrative Coordination for Customs Investigation and assigning functions to its units. Taking into consideration the legal categorizations contemplated in Act No. 2422/04, the Customs Code, referring to customs misdemeanours and crimes, article 2 of Decision No. 56/15 establishes that the Administrative Coordination for Customs Investigation is responsible for activities related to the illicit trafficking in goods, regardless of their legal or conceptual denomination, such as drug trafficking or the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, precursors for their manufacture, cutting or packing; piracy or copyright violation; illicit cross-border transportation of securities, money and property laundering, financing of terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and accessories, explosives and precursors for explosives; illicit trafficking that harms health, the environment, fauna and flora, the Republic's patrimonial and cultural heritage; fraud that is complex in terms of transactions and functional or organizational structuring, requiring a process of broad investigative reconstruction and using the customs service both as an end and a means to illicit activities. That reference is

illustrative and not restrictive. To this end, it may take action outside of the effective configuration of the offences, and it will oversee and assist in enforcement of the provisions contained in Title VII of Act No. 2422/04 on the Customs Code. Its organization was updated pursuant to Executive Decree No. 2015/18 dated 11 September 2018.

- **Authorized Economic Operator Coordination.** National Customs Directorate Decision No. 94/18, of 20 September 2018, establishing the authorized economic operator programme in the Republic of Paraguay, managed by the National Customs Directorate, for the certification of operators who meet safety requirements in their transactions in the international supply chain, and its annexes, in accordance with Act No. 5564/16 on the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization. Its organization was updated pursuant to Executive Decree No. 2015/18 dated 11 September 2018.
- **Risk-based selectivity and risk committee.** National Customs Directorate Decision No. 643/2015, dated 3 November 2015, approving and implementing the risk analysis and management system computer application to determine automatically the assignment of selectivity channels for detailed customs and import and export declarations and customs procedures for physical examinations and documentary checks prior to the release of cargoes. In accordance with the key pillars, the adoption of the aforementioned actions is suitable for implementation, in their broadest sense, of the guidelines contained in resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The “smart” use of primary detection mechanisms, as long as their inputs – information – are adequate, will allow for a complete and orderly approach to the construction of a comprehensive national system.
- **ScanVan:** Since the end of 2015, the National Customs Directorate has had non-intrusive mobile X-ray baggage inspection equipment that enables checks to be carried out anywhere in the country. It is a mobile system that was designed to inspect baggage and parcels, both in passenger lounges and on highways and roads where controls are deemed necessary. The objects inspected are placed on a conveyor belt in the vehicle, which allows them to be exposed to an adjustable X-ray system that can even display images of objects with steel walls. The images are processed in real time by the ScanVan operators using sensitive detection systems.

For its part, the National Anti-Drug Secretariat has an Inspection and Enforcement Directorate whose function is to carry out inspections and enforcement, in coordination with the staff of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, related to the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, use, storage, supply and sale of narcotics and other dangerous drugs, as well as to maintain an up-to-date register of laboratories, pharmacies and other enterprises or natural or legal persons that produce, manufacture, sell, transport, store or are otherwise linked with narcotics; inspect, control and police, in conjunction with the General Customs Directorate and the Ministry of Health, natural or legal persons who import or export essential or alternative precursors and chemicals, and determine the actual volume of those imports or exports and their respective use.

In that regard, the National Anti-Drug Secretariat operates pursuant to Act No. 1340/88 and its amendments, mainly Act No. 1881/02, which establishes special investigative techniques, such as the interception of communications, controlled deliveries and undercover agents and operations, and Act No. 1340/88, which provides that any natural or legal person who occasionally or habitually markets, sells, supplies, transports, extracts, refines, possesses or distributes narcotic substances and dangerous drugs referred to in this Act, and their derivatives,

preparations and pharmaceutical specialities or any product or substance that can be used in their preparation, transformation or industrialization, must be registered within the first thirty days of each year in the National Narcotic Substance and Dangerous Drug Register of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and in the National Anti-Drug Secretariat. The authorized person must issue a detailed monthly report of its operations to the National Anti-Drug Secretariat, which will pursue the relevant investigations in cases of presumed irregularities or illicit activities.

In addition, Act No. 4036 on firearms, their parts and components, ammunition, explosives, accessories and related materials, promulgated on 11 August 2010, updates several definitions under the relevant protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.

Transport of dangerous goods

Regulations on the transport of dangerous goods are based on the following rules:

(a) River transportation:

- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. Adoption: 1 November 1974; entry into force: 25 May 1980. Act No. 2367 approving the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 6 May 2004
- Fifty-second meeting of the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway Commission, Report of the 18th meeting of the Sub-Working Group on Adaptation of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships to the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway; this resulted in the preparation of the draft regulations on environmental protection for the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway, part II – prevention of pollution by noxious liquid substances (chemicals) carried in bulk – (RIOCON II). RIOCON I remains under review.
- Decree No. 2611/2014, providing for the incorporation into the domestic laws of the Republic of Paraguay of the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway regulations.
- Ship and Port Facility Security: the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code is a code adopted by the International Maritime Organization in order to establish an international framework, in river and maritime transport, for cooperation to identify threats and to take preventive measures.

(b) Ground transportation (road/rail)

- Agreement on international ground transport: There are Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) regulations on international ground transport that came into force in 1994 called the Agreement for the Facilitation of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in the Southern Common Market. This Agreement is primarily based on the recommendations prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which also form the basis of other international regulations in maritime and air transport. The provisions of the Agreement have been incorporated into the domestic regulations of most of the States parties with the result that the requirements applicable to national and international transport are significantly standardized (in Paraguay by Decree No. 17723 of 4 July 1997 (SEC/di 1044 and CR/di 755)). The provisions contained in annex I are related to the overall conditions of security in transport, the obligations of shippers and manufacturers of dangerous goods, carriers, drivers and authorities in charge. The Agreement covers the mandatory training

programme for drivers of vehicles used for the transport by highway of dangerous goods. The provisions contained in annex II are primarily related to the classification and numbering system for dangerous goods, labelling, packaging and general and specific rules on material and transport operations. Annex III, on the regime of offences and penalties, contains five chapters that relate primarily to the definition and classification of offences and administrative penalties that can be imposed on the highway and rail carriers and shippers of dangerous goods.

- Act No. 3608/2008 authorizing the implementation in the Republic of Paraguay of the second additional protocol to the partial scope agreement on international land transport of the Southern Cone countries, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay; within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association, dated 16 February 2005.
- Act No. 1128/1997 approving the agreement on international ground transport, with its respective annexes and modifications.
- Decision of the Ministry of Public Works and Communication No. 213/99 approving a uniform procedure to control the transport of dangerous goods and timetable for fulfilling the requirements of the Agreement on the transport of dangerous goods in the Southern Common Market.

With respect to the import and export of agrichemicals, the Villita port unit of the National Administration of Navigation and Ports was established as the sole point of entry by river in Decree No. 856/2013.

Another set of domestic regulations related to the control of goods is contained in Decree No. 622 of 2013, establishing the Inter-Agency Unit for the Prevention, Combating and Suppression of Smuggling.

There are also specialized units from the Canine Department for the detection of explosive and other equipment, reporting to the Special Police Operations Force, and an Action Protocol for the 911 system for radiological and/or nuclear emergencies.

The function of the Presidential Escort Regiment is to provide security to the President and Vice-President of the Republic, their family members and former presidents of the nation. It also provides protection to foreign leaders on official visits to Paraguay and engages in counter-terrorism operations, including hostage rescue and other actions limited to terrorist incidents. In the area of chemical, bacteriological, radiological and nuclear materials, they have staff trained in detection, as well as sophisticated equipment used in the various security services provided by the Regiment.

National security in the field of immigration

With regard to border control at the national level and in connection with the migratory movement of people, infrastructure has been improved at immigration posts in the form of the interconnected system for the registration and identification of persons, which enables the biometric identification of passengers at entry and exit points, as well as the establishment of a connection of a database linking Asunción and Ciudad del Este.

The national Government implemented this immigration management system through the General Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of the Interior with the cooperation of the International Organization for Migration in late 2016. This system not only ensures the optimization of migratory security by means of rigorous

checks of travel and personal identity documents but also contributes to the acceleration of such checks through the use of this technology that even allows for the registration of persons standing in line, through the use of tablet computers to digitally scan biometric information. Another innovation offered by this software is the direct link with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) alert list, allowing for real-time monitoring and detection of cases of nationals and aliens with international arrest warrants or restrictions on entry and/or exit of any kind. In addition to the installation of the new system's software and hardware, the project also includes intensive training for immigration inspectors responsible for operation and maintenance, the overhaul of infrastructure checkpoints and improvements to signage. Paraguay is also planning to introduce a national identity card and a passport containing advanced biometric characteristics.

In addition, there are a number of agreements on cooperation with law-enforcement agencies and forces from neighbouring countries involved in combating organized crime, terrorism and related crimes. (Tripartite Command, Bipartite Command, Police Community of the Americas and others), which allow for the exchange of information at the required levels.

Furthermore, Paraguay has implemented the Marandú police information system to receive and register complaints with online and real-time data and a validation process that meets international standards, which can include those on weapons of mass destruction, in order to establish in the future the guidelines for public policy for the prevention and prosecution of proliferation in a focused and comprehensive manner. In addition, since 2009 there has also been an Observatory on Citizen Security and Coexistence, at the Ministry of the Interior.

The National Police, through the Secretariat for the Prevention of Terrorism, the Directorate against Economic and Financial Crimes and the Directorate of Intelligence, maintains a fluid exchange of information with its counterparts at the subregional, regional and international levels.

Regional measures

The following instruments were adopted and ratified within the framework of MERCOSUR:

- Agreement on the Supplement to the General Plan on Mutual Cooperation and Coordination for Regional Security with Regard to Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear and/or Radioactive Material between the States parties of the Southern Common Market.
- Framework agreement on Cooperation in Matters of Regional Security between the States parties of the Southern Common Market, Bolivia and Chile - Act No. 2887.
- Framework agreement for the establishment of bipartite border security zones. The aim of this agreement is to regulate the shared border areas where bilateral coordination takes place through the establishment of bipartite border security zones. The creation of these zones should support the optimization and standardization of mechanisms for the exchange of information and mutual assistance in security matters.

The Republic of Paraguay is also a member of a committee as part of the technical meetings of Ministers of the Interior of MERCOSUR and Associated States in the Specialized Technical Group on Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear and/or Radioactive Material, established in 2000 through the Agreement on the Regional Security Plan, pursuant to document MERCOSUL/RMI/ACORDO No. 7/00.

In addition, on 5 September 1991, Argentina, Brazil and Chile signed the Joint Declaration on the Complete Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons (The Mendoza Commitment), declaring the region a zone free of chemical and biological weapons. They were subsequently joined by Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of its signature, and as part of the celebrations for the day of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague, on 2 May 2016, the States signatories and acceding States reaffirmed their full commitment to not develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical or biological weapons.

Bilateral measures

- Meetings between the delegations of the Republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Republic on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (first meeting: April 2014, second meeting, July 2014)
- Organizational and Operational Agreement between the Ministry of Security of the Argentine Republic and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Paraguay for the Establishment of Bipartite Border Security Zones. 14 November 2014.
- Act No. 6121 approving the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Paraguay and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Field of the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. Date of promulgation: 31 July 2018. Date of publication: 10 July 2018.
- In the framework of cooperation, mutual assistance and strategic alliances between the Armed Forces of the Republic of Paraguay and the Federative Republic of Brazil, on the occasion of the visit of the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church, Pope Francis, in 2015, the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Platoon of the Brazilian Army provided institutional support to the National Commission for the Prevention of and Response to Biological Emergencies, under the Ministry of Defence; and to the Security Operations Command of the Presidential Escort Regiment. The purpose of the cooperation between the Paraguayan and Brazilian forces was to ensure effective and timely responses in operations to prevent and respond to threats caused by chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents in high-profile events such as the papal visit to Paraguay. It should be noted that the Brazilian platoon arrived with 30 experts and seven tons of equipment for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear operations.

Terrorism

In the area of counter-terrorism, the Republic of Paraguay has ratified 17 of the 19 international counter-terrorism instruments in effect:

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)
2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)
3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)
4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)
5. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973)

6. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)
7. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)
8. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)
9. Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)
10. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)
11. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)
12. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)
13. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)
14. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)
15. Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010)
16. Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010)
17. Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (2014)

The remaining two are in the process of ratification.¹

At the regional level, Paraguay is a member of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism and has ratified the following conventions in the framework of the Organization of American States:

- Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, Act No. 2378/2004
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Act. No. 2302/2003
- Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, Act. No. 2302/2016

Also, since 2017, Paraguay has actively participated in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

The Office of the Attorney General established prosecution units for the investigation of such acts by Office of the Attorney General Decision No. 4822, dated 9 December 2011, based in the city of Asunción.

National legislation to combat terrorism

Paraguay has Act No. 4024/10, on punishable acts of terrorism, terrorist association and terrorist financing. Paraguayan legislation criminalizes many of the

¹ Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005). 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005).

terrorist acts set forth in international counter-terrorism instruments. Article 1 of Act No. 4024/10 establishes penalties for anyone who, with the aim of instilling or causing terror among the population of Paraguay or of a foreign country, commits or attempts to commit the offences specified in the Act.

Several provisions of the 19 international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism are enshrined in Act No. 4024/10, which also establishes penalties for the offences specified therein.

Demonstrating the strong willingness of Paraguay to adapt its existing legislation to the requirements of international instruments in the field, in November 2018 a bill was submitted to the National Congress to amend Act No. 4024/10, which includes specific provisions for the criminalization and punishment of crimes related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing.

In addition, Paraguay has the Secretariat for the Prevention and Investigation of Terrorism, the National Police's specialized counter-terrorism unit, responsible for preventing and investigating terrorist acts and related crimes, with jurisdiction throughout the national territory, which acts in coordination with other police units, the judiciary, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and other national and international bodies if necessary. In addition to planning and implementing counter-terrorism measures in their various forms, in accordance with national legislation, treaties, agreements and international conventions in the field, the Secretariat processes, classifies and assesses information concerning terrorist activities, both related to individuals and to agencies, in an organized and systematic manner, to produce intelligence, maintaining continuous contact and exchanging information in real time with counterparts in third countries and national or foreign agencies. A permanent working group specialized in terrorism was also established in the context of the meetings of Ministers of the Interior and Justice Ministers of MERCOSUR. This working group was subsequently renamed the Specialized Forum on Terrorism.

Preventing and countering the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Paraguay is a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (ratified on 30 November 2004), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols (ratified on 22 September 2004) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (ratified on 1 June 2005).

Paraguay is a member of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. In 2008, the Financial Action Task Force adopted its third round assessment report on the regime to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The scope of the weaknesses identified at that time had a negative impact on the international image of Paraguay, as reflected in its suspension from membership of the Egmont Group and its inclusion in the “grey list” of the International Cooperation Review Group of the Financial Action Task Force. Since then, Paraguay has taken a series of measures to strengthen its capacity to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and improve national legislation to comply with international standards. Instruments of particular importance were:

- The amendment to the Criminal Code, Act No. 3440/08, in force since July 2009, which expanded the list of predicate offences to include money-laundering and made it a separate offence;
- The adoption of Act No. 3783/09 changed the structure of the Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering, defining it as the Financial Intelligence Unit

of the Republic of Paraguay and assigning it the task of monitoring those economic sectors that do not have obvious oversight and receiving reports of suspicious transactions relating to terrorist financing;

- Act No. 4100/10, approving the memorandum establishing the Financial Action Task Force of South America and its amending Act, No. 5582/16: makes observance of the Financial Action Task Force recommendations mandatory in the national legal system.
- The adoption of Act No. 4024/10, which criminalizes terrorism, terrorist association and the financing of terrorism;
- In 2011, Paraguay adopted Act No. 4503/2011, authorizing the administrative freezing of the funds of terrorists and organizations for 36 hours, pending a decision of a judge (which must be done within 24 hours). Paraguay has also introduced legal measures to freeze funds at the request of other States. Administrative freezing covers all funds or assets linked to individuals or entities designated on the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List, or owned by them, and those that are maintained and controlled by such designated individuals or entities, pursuant to Act No. 262/2012.
- Regulation No. 82, on the prevention of money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction was adopted in March 2017.
- The Strategic Plan to Combat Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, which was developed by the Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering, the Central Bank of Paraguay and more than 20 public and private agencies, and with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank, was considered a good practice by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism; The goal of the Strategic Plan is to strengthen the capacity of Paraguay to combat money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- Decree No. 7949/2017, establishing overall coordination and an inter-agency committee, for the system to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism of Paraguay and abrogating Decree No. 6604/2016, with a view to expanding the framework for action to include aspects relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In addition, the Office of the Attorney General issued Decision No. 1155 of 23 March 2015 and Decision No. 1343 of 6 April 2015 on financing the prosecution of these types of offences, as the institution responsible for public prosecutions.

Export financing control

The National Customs Directorate and the Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering, which have linked and guided their efforts through inter-agency cooperation agreements and conventions, are the bodies responsible for this area.

All cross-border transactions amounting to US\$10,000 or more must be declared to the customs authorities. Passengers are informed of the need to make a declaration and they receive declaration forms upon request.

The cross-border transportation of currency and bearer securities is regulated through the following instruments:

- (1) Act No. 2422/04, The Customs Code.
- (2) Act No. 1015/97 and amendments thereto.

(3) Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering Decision No. 256, 10 August 2010 (resolution and annexes).

(4) National Customs Directorate Decision No. 681 of 7 October 2010.

(a) Operating procedure PO_RES_05 (revision 04 – 20 September 2016)

(b) Electronic declaration form FL_RES_02 (27 May 2011)

(c) Manual declaration form FL_RES_04 (20 June 2016)

Payment to suppliers for import/pre-declaration for import clearance:

(1) Act No. 2422/04, The Customs Code.

(2) Act No. 1015/97 and amendments thereto.

(3) Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering Decision No. 56/2019, establishing procedures to be met by the National Customs Directorate and the entities of the financial system, in cases of transfers of funds abroad, as payment for goods to be imported, to assist in the prevention of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism: UIF-SEPRELAD/SE Circular No. 03/2019.

(4) National Customs Directorate Decision No. 446, dated 21 May 2019, implementing mechanisms for the prior information declaration, relating to the payment for merchandise imports established in Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering Decision No. 56/19, which sets out the steps that must be followed by the National Customs Directorate and financial entities in cases of transfers of funds abroad, as payment for goods to be imported, to assist in the prevention of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Non-profit organizations

All non-profit organizations established or operational in Paraguay in accordance with Act No. 1015/96 are reporting entities and must be registered in the national register of non-profit organizations. The Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering is responsible for verifying their registration and for including them on its website.

In addition, the National Anti-Drug Secretariat, the government authority mandated to implement and enforce national government policy to combat drug trafficking; prevent, recover and control the laundering of assets from the illicit trafficking in narcotics; and control and prevent dangerous drugs, has a money-laundering directorate, whose function is to identify and, where appropriate, investigate any activity allegedly involving offences relating to the laundering of the proceeds of the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic substances and other dangerous drugs and related offences, as well as any financing of terrorist acts or of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction using such proceeds.

The Ministry of the Interior has a Directorate against Economic and Financial Crimes that, through its Special Economic Crimes Department, oversees and investigates cases relating to the illicit trafficking in goods and products, including dual-use materials.

In order to comply with international standards, the following bills and amendments to national laws were submitted to the National Congress in November 2018:

- Bill establishing the Financial Intelligence Secretariat
- Bill amending several articles of the Penal Code

- Bill establishing a special procedure for the confiscation and deprivation of benefits and profits and repealing Act No. 4575/12
- Bill updating Act No. 4503/11 on the freezing of funds or financial assets
- Bill abolishing article 3 of Act No. 4673 amending and expanding provisions on the creation of the income tax on personal service
- Bill regulating the procedure for receiving, disseminating and excluding natural or legal persons on the lists issued by the United Nations Security Council
- Bill creating criminal courts responsible for procedural safeguards and criminal enforcement, special criminal sentencing and appeals courts for money-laundering, drug trafficking, kidnapping, terrorist financing, corruption and organized crime
- Bill amending Act No. 4024/10 on terrorism and terrorist financing
- Bill amending the Act on transparency of joint-stock companies (bearer securities)
- Bill creating the register of final beneficiary of legal persons
- Bill amending article 46 of Act No. 5876/2017 on the administration of property seized and confiscated
- Bill to criminalize and punish transnational bribery
- Bill on organized crime

National regulatory authorities and special national commissions

Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority

Established by Act No. 5169/2014 as the self-governing body responsible for regulating and controlling the safe use of ionizing radiation in Paraguay and for protecting the population and the environment from the damage improper use of ionizing radiation may cause. It is also the focal point for cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Before the establishment of the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the responsible body was the National Atomic Energy Commission, an agency of the National University of Asunción, for industrial and research applications; and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, with regard to applications in medicine.

To date, the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority has signed domestic agreements with the Paraguayan Volunteer Fire Brigade, the National Transport Department, the Paraguayan Communications Company, the Environment Secretariat, the Ministry of the Interior, the Paraguayan Society of Soil Science, the Municipality of Asunción, the National University of Asunción, the Presidential Escort Regiment, the National Directorate of Civil Aviation and the National Police.

At the international level, the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority has signed agreements with the Russian Atomic Energy State Corporation (Rosatom) and the Council for Nuclear Safety of Spain.

The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority, with support from IAEA and other international agencies, has conducted a series of training courses in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Similarly, with support and financing from IAEA and through inter-agency agreements, the Radiological Emergency Committee and the Nuclear Physical Safety Committee organized a visit by international experts to train officials from various institutions.

The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority has technical personnel trained to respond in the event of incidents or accidents involving the presence of radioactive materials and sophisticated detection equipment for radiological emergencies, provided by the Department of Energy of the United States and IAEA. It has also drawn up a draft of what is called the Response Plan for Radiation Emergencies. Annual radiation emergency drills are carried out with the support of international experts to ensure a prompt response to such events.

The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority has introduced a radiation emergency warning system, with a procedural protocol that ensures 24-hour-a-day staff availability. With the advice of experts from IAEA and the United States Department of Energy, the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority has drawn up an integrated nuclear security support plan for the period from 2016 to 2019. The institution has undertaken to carry out a number of activities in the area of nuclear security through the organization of training activities for the various sectors involved in nuclear security at the national level. A nuclear security committee has been formed, composed of representatives of 12 institutions, namely, the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Ministry of the Interior, the National Police, the National Customs Directorate, National Directorate of Civil Aviation, the Presidential Escort Regiment, the Ministry of Defence, the National Atomic Energy Commission, the National Administration of Navigation and Ports, the National Defence Council, the Military Forces Command and the Office of the Public Prosecutor. Also, pursuant to Act No. 5169/14, the Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority is the focal point for cooperation with IAEA and other international organizations in the areas under its purview. The Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Authority is a full member of the Ibero-American Forum of Regulatory and Nuclear Organizations and has cooperation agreements with the United States Department of Energy, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Council for Nuclear Safety of Spain and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism. It also participates in two major projects: PAR/6/016, access to public nuclear medical services for the early diagnosis and treatment of cancer; and PAR/9/006, monitoring of changes in radiation levels.

National chemical weapons authority

Act No. 5458/2015, establishing control measures for compliance with the obligations contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, establishes the national authority. Article 3(9) stipulates that national authority means the Advisory Council, comprising one titular and one alternate representative from the following institutions: (a) Ministry of Trade and Industry; (b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (c) Ministry of the Interior; (d) Ministry of Defence; (e) National Science and Technology Council; (f) National Customs Directorate; and (g) National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology. The matrix² for the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, completed by the National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology, is attached to the present report (see enclosure).

The National Commission for the Prevention of and Response to Biological Emergencies was established by Executive Decree No. 20997 of 30 April 2003. It comprises high-level governmental and non-governmental officials who specialize in coordinating and linking the capacities and efforts of its member institutions and organizations in order to prevent and respond effectively to biological, chemical and

² The matrix will appear only in English, the original language of submission, as agreed by the Committee.

radiation emergencies. Its purviews include adopting measures to prevent and provide adequate and timely responses to emergencies caused by biological, chemical, radioactive or other weapons of mass destruction, whether accidental or caused by terrorist acts, helping to ensure the safety of people and the environment; and advising the highest government authorities on the implementation of security policies, programmes, plans and criteria. The report submitted by the Commission on its composition and functions is attached to the present report as annex II.

Coordination activities undertaken to implement resolution 1540 (2004)

Establishment of an inter-agency commission

In order to coordinate activities to enforce and implement effectively resolution 1540 (2004), an inter-agency commission has been set up, comprising the following government bodies:

- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Coordinator)
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
- Office of the Public Prosecutor
- National Anti-Drug Secretariat
- Secretariat for the Prevention of Money-Laundering
- National Secretariat for the Administration of Property Seized and Confiscated
- National Intelligence Secretariat
- National Customs Directorate
- National Navigation and Ports Administration
- National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology
- Other government institutions whose assistance is required.

Preparation of country report and national action plan

The establishment of the inter-agency commission enabled the preparation of the present report and a national action plan, the results of a genuine inter-agency effort, coordinated by the Directorate-General of Special Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the national point of contact for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and that has been assisted by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States through a cooperation project.

Peer review exercise with the Republic of Uruguay

Also, thanks to this cooperation project, it was possible to conduct a peer review exercise with the Republic of Uruguay; the fifth exercise worldwide and the first for MERCOSUR. The visits were conducted on 20 and 21 August 2019, in Montevideo, and on 11 and 12 September in the city of Asunción. The topics covered were: best practices on border and customs controls and response to incidents; legal framework for the criminalization and prosecution of offences related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing; strategic trade regime and nuclear regulations with special reference to the system of control lists and the smuggling of nuclear material. The report on this exercise will be presented in the near future in conjunction with the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.

Enclosure**National report of Paraguay****National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology**

[Original: English]

OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP 10

<i>Adherence to legally binding instruments, membership of organizations, participation in arrangements and statements made.</i>		<i>Relevant information (i.e. signing, deposit of instrument of accession, ratification, etc.)</i>	<i>Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)</i>
1	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)		
2	Nuclear Weapons Free Zone/Protocol(s)		
3	Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism		
4	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)		
5	2005 Amendment to the CPPNM		
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (not in force)		
7	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)		
8	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)		
9	Geneva Protocol of 1925		
10	1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing		
11	1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism		
12	2005 Protocol to the Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation		
13	2005 Protocol to the Convention for the suppression of 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		
15	Other relevant regional legally binding instruments		
16	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		

<i>Adherence to legally binding instruments, membership of organizations, participation in arrangements and statements made.</i>		<i>Relevant information (i.e. signing, deposit of instrument of accession, ratification, etc.)</i>	<i>Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)</i>
17	Directly relevant Arrangements		
18	Statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors		
19	Membership in relevant international, regional or sub-regional organisations		

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			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
1	manufacture		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.			
2	acquire		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.			
3	possess		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.			

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			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
4	develop		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.			
5	transport		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.			
6	transfer		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.			

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	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
7	use		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
8	attempt to engage in abovementioned activities		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
9	participate as an accomplice in abovementioned activities		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
10	assist in above-mentioned activities		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That					

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	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
11	finance above-mentioned activities		X		approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
12	Above-mentioned activities related to means of delivery ¹		X		CW: Paraguayan Constitution 1992, articles 137 and 141, in conjunction with article I of Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	

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.

OP 3 (a) and (b) – Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials²

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	
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
1	Measures to account for production	X			CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 21 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.	X			CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
2	Measures to account for use	X			CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 11 and 12 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.	X			CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	

<i>Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of NW, CW, BW, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials</i>		<i>National legal and/or regulatory framework</i>				<i>Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties</i>				<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>X/?</i>			<i>Source document</i>	<i>X/?</i>			<i>Source document</i>	
		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW*</i>		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>		
3	Measures to account for storage		X		CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 11 and 12 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
4	Measures to account for transport		X		CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 11 and 12 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
5	Measures to secure production		X		CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the	

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	
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
					Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 11 and 12 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.				Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
6	Measures to secure use		X		CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 11 and 12 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
7	Measures to secure storage		X		CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 11 and 12 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations		X		CW: of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	

<i>Measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of NW, CW, BW, and their means of delivery; controls over related materials</i>		<i>National legal and/or regulatory framework</i>				<i>Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties</i>				<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>X/?</i>			<i>Source document</i>	<i>X/?</i>			<i>Source document</i>	
		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW*</i>		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>		
					Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.					
8	Measures to secure transport		X		CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993. Articles 11 and 12 of Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.	X			CW: Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
9	Physical protection measures									
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))

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
- 2 Licensing of nuclear installations/entities/use of materials
- 3 IAEA Safeguards Agreements
- 4 IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources
- 5 Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources
- 6 IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database
- 7 Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP)/International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPAS)
- 8 Applying the physical protection recommendations in INFCIRC/225/Rev.5
- 9 Other Agreements related to IAEA
- 10 National legislation and regulations related to nuclear material including CPPNM

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	Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, article 3.	<p>The National Authority is an Advisory Board, with representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ministry of Industry and Commerce. (b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (c) Ministry of Interior (d) Ministry of National Defence (e) National Council of Science and Technology (f) National Customs (g) National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology. <p>It also establishes a permanent Executive Secretary in charge of INTN, with the responsibility of acting as the contact point for the OPCW</p>
2	Licensing/registration of installations/facilities/persons/entities/use/handling of related materials	Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Title III, Chapter I.	Additionally, a Draft of a Regulatory Decree is under evaluation at the Legal Advise Offices of the Advisory Board Members.
3	Old or abandoned chemical weapons	Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993.	Paraguay made the initial declaration to the OPCW, which states that Paraguay do not possess chemical weapons.

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

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/?			Source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
1	Border control to detect, deter, prevent and combat illicit trafficking		X		CW: Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Title II, Chapter II.		X		Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
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		CW: Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Title II, Chapter II.		X		Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
6	Licensing provisions and Authority		X		CW: Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and		X		Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	Additionally, a Draft of a Regulatory Decree is under evaluation at the Legal

	<i>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</i>	<i>National legal framework</i>				<i>Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties</i>				<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>X/?</i>				<i>X/?</i>				
		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>Source document</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>Source document</i>	
					Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Title III, Chapter I.					Advise Offices of the Advisory Board Members, expected to enter into force before end of year 2019
7	Control lists of materials, equipment and technology		X		CW: Law 406 (1994) That approves the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Adopted in Paris, France, on January 13, 1993 and Annex on Chemical Substances of the CWC. Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Title II, Chapter II.		X		Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	
8	Intangible technology transfers									
9	Inclusion of means of delivery									

<i>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</i>		<i>National legal framework</i>				<i>Enforcement and civil/criminal penalties</i>				<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>X/?</i>				<i>X/?</i>				
		<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>Source document</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>CW</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>Source document</i>	
10	End-user controls		X		CW: Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Title III, Chapter I.		X		Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	Additionally, a Draft of a Regulatory Decree is under evaluation at the Legal Advise Offices of the Advisory Board Members, expected to enter into force before end of year 2019
11	Catch all clause									
12	Transit control									
13	Trans-shipment control									
14	Re-export control		X		CW: Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, Title II, Chapter II.		X		Law 5458 (2015) That Establishes the Control Measures for the Compliance with the Obligations Contracted under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. Title V.	

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/?				X/?				
	NW	CW	BW	Source document	NW	CW	BW	Source document	
15 Control over financing of exports/transhipments that would contribute to proliferation									
16 Control over services related to exports/transhipments that would contribute to proliferation including transportation									

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

CW:

There is a National Implementation Action Plan presented to the OPCW on October 2019, which is now under implementation.

5 Action taken to work with and inform the public

CW:

There is a National Implementation Action Plan presented to the OPCW on October 2019, which is now under implementation.

6 Point of Contact

CW:

Executive Secretary of the National Authority to the OPCW.

National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology.

7 Voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (NAP)

CW:

There is a National Implementation Action Plan approved by the Advisory Council, and submitted to the OPCW on October 2018, which is now under implementation.

8 1540 Committee visits to States

**Annex II to the letter dated 26 September 2019 from the
Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations
addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

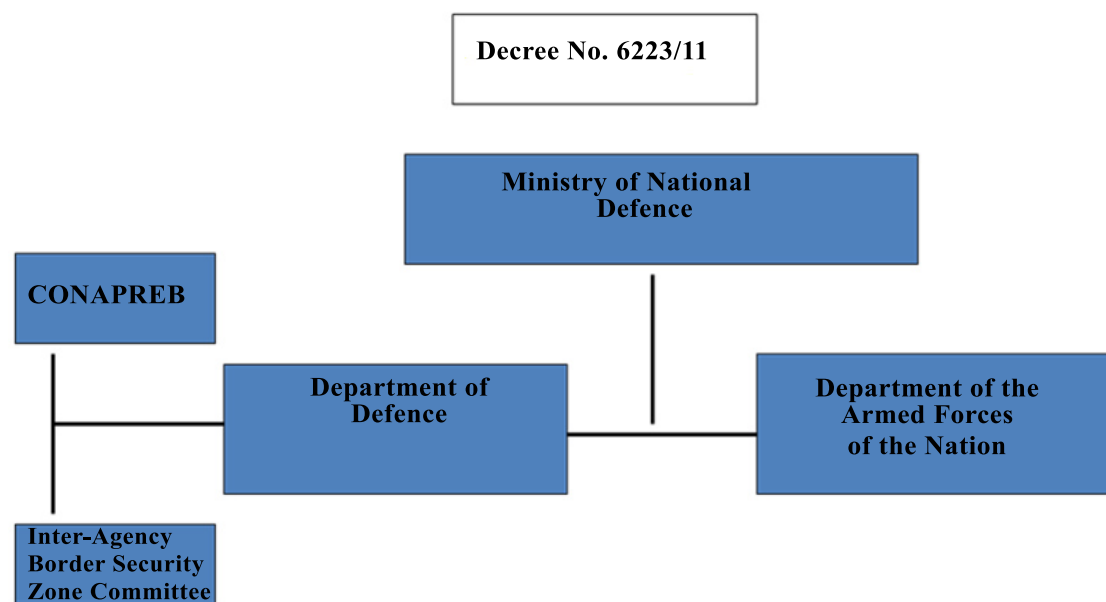
[Original: Spanish]

**Report of the National Commission for the Prevention of and
Response to Biological Emergencies (CONAPREB)**

Legal and institutional framework

The National Commission for the Prevention of and Response to Biological Emergencies (CONAPREB) was established by Executive Decree No. 20997 of 30 April 2003.

CONAPREB comprises high-level governmental and non-governmental officials who specialize in coordinating and linking the capacities and efforts of its member institutions and organizations in order to prevent and respond effectively to biological, chemical and radiation emergencies by cooperating to ensure the safety of people and the environment.



Abbreviations: Inter-Agency Border Security Zone Committee (CIZOSEF), Armed Forces (FF.AA.)

Executive Decree No. 20997/2003

The National Commission for the Prevention of and Response to Biological Emergencies (CONAPREB) was established in order to:

- Prevent and respond in an adequate and timely manner to emergencies caused by biological, chemical or radioactive agents or other weapons of mass destruction, whether accidentally or as a result of a terrorist attack, thereby enhancing the safety of people and the environment
- Assist the high-level government authorities with respect to security policies, programmes, plans and criteria to be implemented

Member institutions (22 in all):**Ministries:**

1. The Ministry of Defence
2. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
3. The Ministry of the Interior
4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
6. The Ministry of Public Works and Communication
7. The Ministry of Education and Culture
8. The Armed Forces
9. National Police
10. The Social Security Institute
11. The Paraguayan Volunteer Fire Brigade
12. The Paraguayan National Association of Volunteer Fire Brigades
13. The National Electricity Administration
14. The Paraguayan Communications Company
15. The Paraguayan Health Care Company

Secretariats:

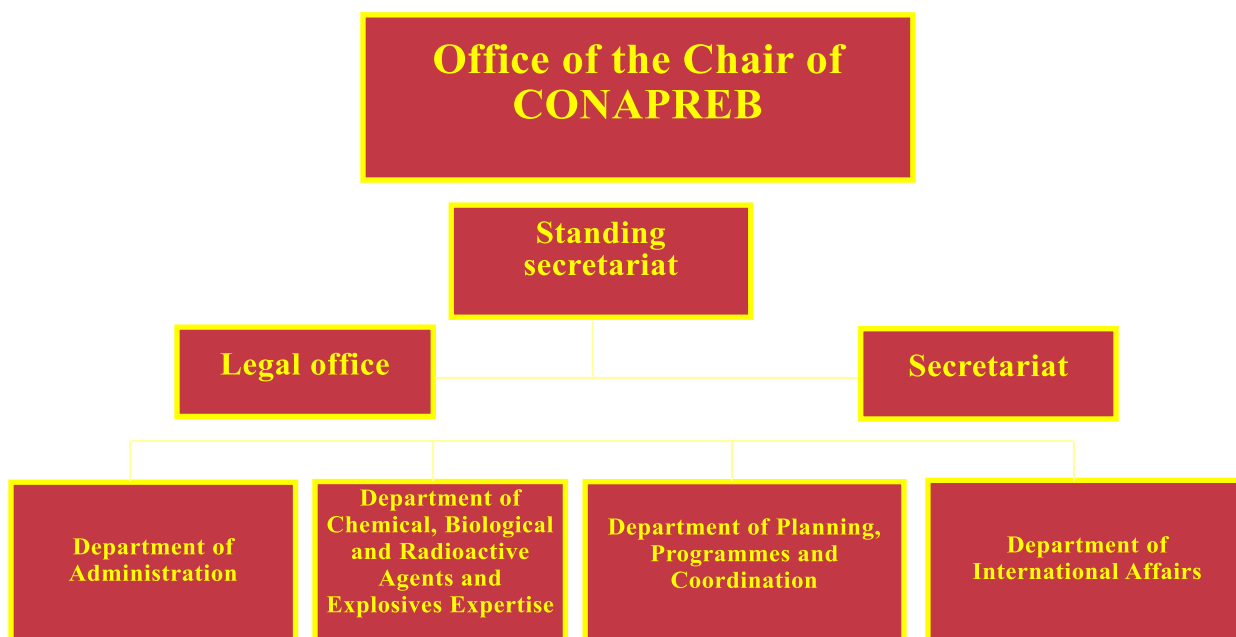
16. The National Anti-Drug Secretariat
17. The Environment Secretariat
18. The National University of Asunción

National Commissions:

19. Telecommunications
20. The Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA-UNA)
21. The Health Sciences Research Institute
22. The National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology

CONAPREB will recommend the establishment of biological emergency prevention and response committees in governmental and non-governmental institutions, private entities and other social sectors.

CONAPREB will oversee and conduct a review of the National Prevention and Response Programme and contingency plan for each sector.

CONAPREB organization chart

Abbreviation: CBRN: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear

Institutional priority:

- To publicize the mission, organizational system, standards and prevention programmes of CONAPREB throughout the national territory, including to armed forces units, the police, departmental and municipal authorities, hospitals, voluntary fire brigades, etc.
- To establish a national database and survey the capacities and limitations of the governmental and non-governmental institutions in each of the State's departments
- To map the risks and threats affecting the transport, storage, acquisition and transfer of hazardous toxic materials and the hospital facilities that handle radioactive materials.

Short-, medium- and long-term policy

- To acquire equipment with a view to the establishment of an emergency operations command (COE) and to establish and equip a CONAPREB mobile operations command
- To train the staff of response institutions that might be involved in small, medium- and large-scale chemical, biological and radiation emergencies
- To prepare training programmes offering theoretical and practical courses through basic, advanced and specialized modules, including courses on the handling of hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological) with a focus on first-response staff and the staff of departmental and municipal governments, regional hospitals, military units, departmental police headquarters and volunteer fire brigades
 - In the city of Asunción, 80 people received training in 2010.

- In 2011, visits to cities in the departments of Pilar and Alto Paraná and to the town of Mariscal Estigarribia were conducted; a total of 138 people received training.
- In 2012, the cities of Encarnación, Concepción and Filadelfia were visited; a total of 124 people received training.
- In 2015, 2016 and 2017 students were trained in the course of the security and safety of authorities of the Presidential Escort Regiment.
- CONAPREB contributed to security during the visit of Supreme Pontiff Pope Francis to Paraguay in 2015.

International relations

– *OPCW (Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons)*

2011 – *Military Forces Command*

- Basic course on combating chemical weapons
- Advanced course on combating chemical weapons
- Gift of equipment valued at 40,000 euros

2012 – *Article X international courses*

- Regional advanced course, Buenos Aires, Argentina – Sop Mam Roberto Valdez
- Czech advanced course, Czech Republic – Artillery Captain Christian Centurión
- Basic course on nuclear, biological and chemical materials, Spiez, Switzerland – Christian Monges, technician
- Regional course for escorts and inspectors, Santiago de Chile – Navy Colonel Antonio Orue
- Regular basic course, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – Tte.Avc. Rocío Duarte

– *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)*

2011 – National University of Asunción – National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)

- July – basic course for first responders to radiation emergencies. Navy Colonel Antonio Orue, Navy Colonel Marion Rodríguez, Sop Transp. Eligio Castro, Sop Mam Roberto Valdez, FP Christian Monges, Omar Campos, Luis Figueredo and Mercedes Talavera
- May – Training course on the application of security standards and a guide to national capacity-building for emergency response to nuclear and radiation emergencies – FP Omar Campos, Luis Figueredo and Mercedes Talavera
- July – Workshop to review and update the Paraguayan National Response Plan for Radiation Emergencies, based on the previous version of the Plan – FP Christian Monges, Mercedes Talavera

2015 – 1 CBRN Battalion Brazilian Army – Rio de Janeiro

- April – Basic course for CBRN emergency first responders Infantry Major Luis Troche; FP Christian Monges; Mercedes Talavera; Rolando Vellejos

- July – Workshop to review and update the Paraguayan National Response Plan for Radiation Emergencies, based on the previous version of the Plan – FP Christian Monges, Mercedes Talavera

2018 – Regional Conference for the States of Latin America and the Caribbean

- November – Regional Conference for the States of Latin America and the Caribbean on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540; La Paz; Lic Mg Claudia Fernandez.

2019 – Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

- April – Basic course for CBRN emergency first responders Lic Mg Claudia Fernandez; FP Daniel Ovando; Rolando Vellejos
- May – CBRN emergency train the trainers course, Czech Republic, Infantry Major Luis Troche

– *Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)*

– Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) working group on terrorism (illicit trafficking in nuclear material)

– Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

– Conventions:

Rotterdam

Stockholm

Basel

As a first step, the Ministry of Defence, through CONAPREB, has invested in equipment acquisition over the past three years. We are also gathering data from every institution in the Republic and are planning to prepare communication, warning and other protocols.

Ministry of Defence equipment

<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1	Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment for navigation	1
2	3M Jupiter two-speed air purifiers	2
3	3M full-face mask	50
4	Separate kit with two replacement cylinders	2
5	MSA Altair 5 multi-gas detector kit	1
6	Meteorological kit	1
7	60 RAD dosimeter	6
8	Biological hazard protective suit, white	500
9	Blue corrosive gas and liquid protective gloves	500
10	Steel-tipped Hazproof harsh chemical protective boots	30
11	N95 half-mask respirator	1 000
12	Separate kit with full harness and two cylinders	2
13	400 pairs of neoprene gloves	33
14	Du Pont type-F inorganic and organic liquid protective suit (resistant to chemical and biological attacks)	39

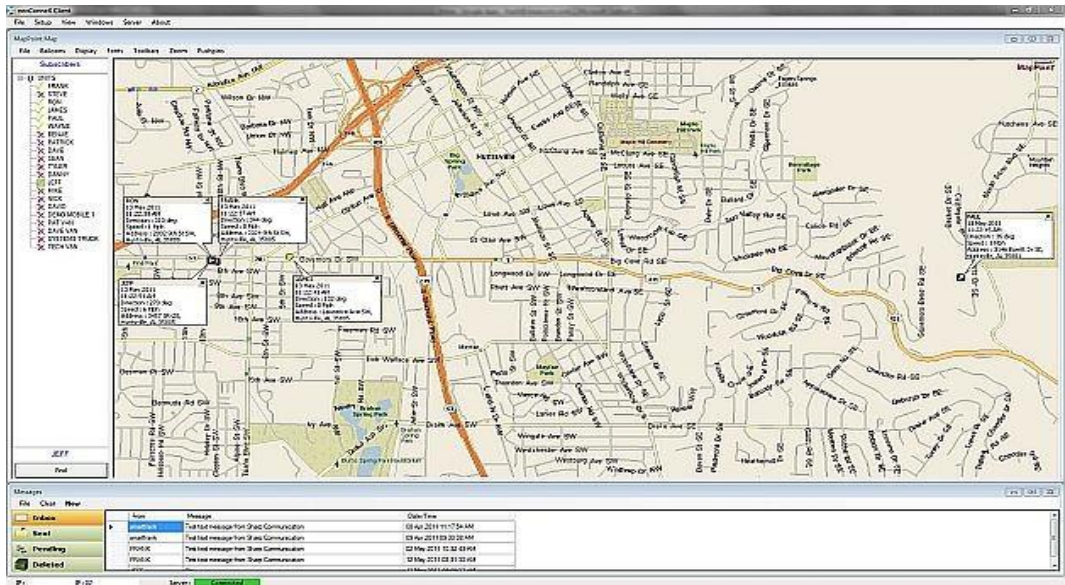
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
15	TK level-A encapsulated suit with valves	4
Portable radio		4
	Motorola MOTO TRBO DGP 4150 portable radio without a display, 32 channels	1
	IP Site Connect	1
Mobile radio		2
	Motorola MOTO TRBo DGM 4100+, GPS, 136-174MHZ 25W with numeric display	1
	IP Site Connect	1
	Maxrad magnetic antenna with 5/8 wavelength	1
	Independent GPS antenna (perforable)	1
	VHF radio with antenna and GPS mobile phone antenna	1
Base radio		1
	Motorola MOTO TRBo DGM 4100, 136-174MHZ 25W with numeric display	1
	IP Site Connect	1
	Two-ring VHF antenna	1
	Power source	1
	Metres of RG213C coaxial cable	40
	RG213C type-N female coaxial connector	1
	RG213C type-N male coaxial connector	1
	Lightning arrestor	1
	Jumper lightning arrestor-repeater cable (N male-N male RG213C 5 metres)	1
	Barrilito MINI UHF-N female (repeater-jumper) adapter	1
	Hanger kit	1
	Weatherproofing tape kit for antenna connector	1

OPCW gifts to the Republic of Paraguay

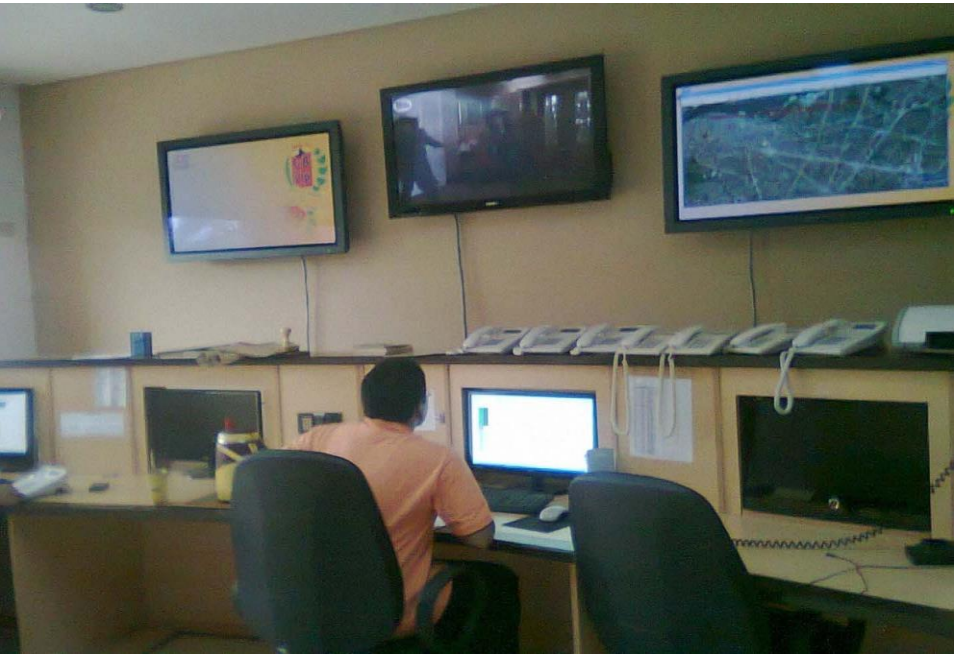
Data provided by the CONAPREB Technical Department of Chemical, Biological and Radioactive Explosives by technical staff member Christian Monges.

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
40	Units	Air-permeable protective suit
3	Units	Training monitor with accessories
54	Units	“Military” tear gas
1	Unit	“Military” agent detection kit for training
4	Units	“Military” agent detection kit
9	Units	Commercial detection kit with tubes, pump with hose
40	Units	“Military” protective mask
40	Units	Water bottles for “military” protective masks

Automated vehicle location (AVL) software – Global Positioning System (GPS) communication control



Emergency Operations Centre



Quantity	Unit	Description
45	Units	Reusable bottles
40	Units	Protective gloves
20	Units	Waterproof suits
20	Units	Protective gloves
3	Units	Auto-injectors for training
1	Unit	Duct tape

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Unit	Warning or caution tape
1	Unit	Scissors
1	Unit	LR4 CBRN air-permeable protective suit
1	Unit	“Military” chemical weapons agent detection kit
2	Units	“Military” chemical weapons agent detection kit
2	Units	“Military” protective mask
2	Units	Industrial chemical protective mask
4	Units	Filter for chemical protective masks
2	Pairs	Paul Boye protective boot covers
1	Pair	Paul Boye protective boot covers
2	Pairs	Rubber protective gloves
2	Pairs	Boot covers
2	Units	Paul Boye air-permeable protective suit

Operational measures in the strategy to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction related to biological weapons

1. Establishment of national control institutions.
2. Development and maintenance of appropriate and effective measures to maintain and guarantee the security and protection of materials related to weapons of mass destruction.
3. Adoption of a risk management system related to the control of related materials and dual-use goods.
4. Establishment of mechanisms for cooperation among the authorities responsible for issuing licences and those responsible for border controls to ensure a systematic and timely evaluation of the risks related to export, re-export, transit or trans-shipment or to monitor commercial transactions.
5. Establishment of mechanisms for coordination among the national authorities responsible for issuing licensing and those responsible for the process to examine or review licences.
6. Establishment of control procedures for end-users of items that do not require any kind of licence but which can significantly contribute to the production of weapons of mass destruction, and the establishment of control procedures for delivery systems, based on suspicions regarding end users or the final use intended for those goods, services or technologies.

Mechanisms for intervention and response in the event of an incident

1. Formulate and propose measures for intervention and response in the event of an incident involving weapons of mass destruction or related materials in the areas of:
2. Threat, design basis, risk analysis and incident investigation and prevention.
3. Establishment of specialized resources, means and personnel for nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical substances, including:
4. Equipment for detection, sampling, analysis and identification of portable and non-portable nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical substances.

5. Decontamination equipment for personnel and equipment.
 6. Medical and emergency teams with specialized staff and equipment.
 7. Search and rescue teams.
 8. Establishment of a national knowledge reference centre for chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear risks and specific consultations, with the possibility of an up-to-date database of protocols and good practices and another of experts in specific nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical risks.
 9. Emergency intervention and evacuation plans for the units involved in addition to evaluation through simulations.
 10. Mechanisms for coordinated intervention at the interministerial level with decision-making levels, response and integrated public communication channels, including a mechanism for a return to normalcy.
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