

ARMENIA

Pursuant to UNGA resolution 80/41 “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”

- Armenia has never possessed any type of WMD and has no facilities for its manufacturing. Alongside with this, Armenia continues to take all necessary measures to strengthen relevant national and international legally and politically binding mechanisms in order to prevent the proliferation of WMDs and related materials to and by terrorists or other criminal groups.
- Armenia is a party to main international conventions in combating terrorism, such as International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
- Armenia has implemented broad set of legislative and administrative measures to strengthen nuclear, chemical and biological security at national level and continues to cooperate with its international and regional partners to this end.
- In this respect, 2015-2020 National Action plan for the implementation of UNSC council resolution 1540 laid a solid ground for the complex and forward-looking update of the national capacities and stimulated significantly interagency cooperation. Particular attention has been paid to multilateral and bilateral cooperation and initiatives such as Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), Global Initiative to Combat Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT); and on the issues of prevention of smuggling of nuclear and radioactive materials.
- An Interagency Working Group on Combating WMD was established by the Decision of the Prime Minister of Armenia No. 946-A dated 21 October 2025. According to the Charter, the Working Group's responsibilities, among others, include analyzing existing legislation, assessing current risks, identifying gaps and determining further actions based on these assessments. The group is also tasked with developing and presenting relevant recommendations to improve the effective functioning in this area, including the preparation of action plans and roadmaps. This process is currently underway.
- The legislation of Armenia on export control is governed by various legislative acts, among them the key regulations are the Law “On Control over the Export and Transit of Dual-Use Items” and the Government Decision “On the Import, Export, and Transit of Military Products, as well as Brokering Activities related to the Trade of these Products”. These legal acts are periodically updated to align with the EU and the Wassenaar Arrangement lists. In addition to these lists, certain components and mechanisms of these legal acts are refined based on best practices. The provisions of the law apply to operations and transactions to all destinations without any exception. Each case of approval or rejection is subject to coordination with the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Security Service, State Revenue Service, and Ministry of Defense

- Armenian Nuclear Power Plant (ANPP) is constantly taking measures to improve and modernize the vital areas of the plant's physical protection system with the aim to protect the used, stored, transported nuclear materials at the ANPP from theft or other illegal acquisition.
- The National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia continuously carries out such measures as the detection and neutralization of abandoned nuclear and radioactive materials; safe transport and neutralization of non-usable radioactive materials; installation and modernization of the physical protection systems at the radioactive and nuclear facilities.
- Armenia continues to be actively involved in international and regional cooperation mechanisms aimed at countering terrorism, including within the framework of OSCE, CIS and other security structures. Armenia fully supports to the activities of the relevant bodies of the UN, including UNOCT and CTED, and stands ready to work together in order to effectively address the threats of terrorism and the WMD proliferation.
- It should be highlighted that the new Criminal Code of Armenia which came into effect on 1 July 2022, sets forth provisions criminalizing:
 - international terrorism - kidnapping, unlawful deprivation of liberty, hostage-taking of or applying violence against a representative of a state or an international organisation, or carrying out an explosion or arson or other publicly dangerous actions in the territory of a state or international organisation for the purpose of provoking international tension or a war or destabilising the internal situation of that state (Article 152),
 - terrorism - explosion or arson or commission of committal of other publicly dangerous actions or seizing or keeping under control premises, means of transport, means of communication or communication facilities, other communication channels combined with the risk of killing a civilian or a person not actively participating in military operations during an armed conflict, causing serious or moderate damage to health, causing large-scale property damage or causing other serious consequences the purpose of which is to terrorize the population or its separate group, to disrupt the activities of public authorities, forcing a representative of a public authority, state or public servant or representative of an international organization or a person serving in another organization to commit any act or to fulfil another demand of the offender, as well as any other acts considered terrorism by international treaties (Article 308),
 - illegal taking of radioactive or nuclear materials or devices or weapons of mass destruction (Article 332),
 - extortion of radioactive or nuclear materials or devices or weapons of mass destruction (Article 333),
 - illegally carrying civilian smooth-bore firearms, gas gun, pneumatic, cold-steel, or missile weapons (Article 334),
 - violation of the rules for handling of weapon, ammunition, military equipment or other military property, substances, devices or objects posing increased danger to the wider public (Article 532),

- handing over to another person the weapon, ammunition, military equipment or other military property, substances, devices or objects posing increased danger to the wider public (Article 533),
- loss of official military property (Article 537).