

Resolution 80/41 - OP5: "Requests the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (...)."

INTERPOL Contribution

Since its inception in 2010, the INTERPOL Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) and Vulnerable Targets Sub-Directorate has been dedicated to preventing and responding to CBRNE terrorism. Three specialized units: Biological, Chemical and Explosives, and Radiological and Nuclear terrorism prevention, operate under a comprehensive framework comprising three interconnected pillars: capacity building, police data management and analysis, and international engagement.

1. Capacity building

Through sustained, intelligence-led engagement with member countries, INTERPOL builds law enforcement capacity to identify and investigate CBRNE-related crimes. Such engagement supports the disruption of criminal networks that misuse supply chains to facilitate WMD proliferation.

In 2025, CBRNE Sub-Directorate continued to provide tailored capacity building activities to law enforcement officials and other stakeholders of 20 countries. Training focused on how to prevent, prepare for, respond to and investigate CBRNE incidents including through practical exercises, train the trainers as well as providing tailored modules to be included in national Police academies' curricula.

2. Police data management and analysis

Police data management and analysis plays a crucial role in the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of WMD by identifying patterns and trends, tracking and tracing CBRNE materials, and investigating and disrupting terrorist networks.

In 2025, INTERPOL's CBRNE Sub-Directorate continued to manage its comprehensive information-sharing system, to facilitate the exchange of information and intelligence among law enforcement agencies. Three data repository systems, BioTracker, Geiger and Watchmaker are collating information respectively on biological; radiological and nuclear; and chemical and explosives threats and incidents. Corresponding working groups for each area of expertise are continuously facilitating the sharing of police data in over 80 countries. The information shared through these groups and data repository systems enables a better understanding of the security landscape, notably through the issuance of over 40 analytical reports in 2025 on the CBRNE threat, and of INTERPOL Notices identifying new modus operandi, imminent threats, and criminals.

3. International Engagement

The international engagement and cooperation facilitated by INTERPOL's CBRNE Sub-Directorate contributes to the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of WMD by fostering a global response to CBRNE threats.

The Sub-Directorate oversees the Global Congress on Chemical Security and Emerging Threats, established in 2018. This multi-sectoral community of practice has grown into a dynamic network of over 2,000 chemical security experts worldwide, united to combat terrorist use of chemicals and explosives. In 2025, the first Peer to Peer Regional Exchange was organised under the Global Congress, targeting East and Southern Africa to enhance information exchange and cross-sector collaboration on national and regional chemical security threats.

In 2025, the Sub-Directorate contributed to the training of rostered experts from the UN Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons (UNSGM), by delivering a course on the management of scenes contaminated by biological materials.

By harnessing its expertise, INTERPOL CBRNE Sub-Directorate has empowered the global law enforcement community. As such, the Sub-Directorate remains a driving force in the global fight against WMD proliferation, spearheading international efforts to prevent, and respond to CBRNE threats.