

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
13 December 2016
English
Original: French

**Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)****Letter dated 5 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative
of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of
the Committee**

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004, by which the Council calls upon States to present a report to the Committee established pursuant to the resolution on steps they have taken or intend to take to implement the resolution.

In that regard, I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of the Republic of Haiti dated 20 October 2016 (see annex).

(Signed) Denis **Régis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 5 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Haiti on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

The Government of the Republic of Haiti does not possess, nor has it any intention of possessing, weapons of mass destruction.

The Government of the Republic of Haiti has never authorized nor has it any intention of authorizing the transit, transport, passage, use or development in its territory or in its territorial waters of weapons of mass destruction. All government agencies and border control bodies, including customs and immigration services and the coast guard, have been instructed to take all necessary steps to avoid such practices.

The Government of the Republic of Haiti supports all efforts by the international community related to nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. That support takes the form of the ratification and implementation of a number of international and regional treaties and conventions, including:

- The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;
- The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America;
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Biological and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;
- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

Haiti has also signed on 21 March 2014 the Arms Trade Treaty adopted on 2 April 2013 and on 28 October 2009 the Convention on Cluster Munitions adopted on 30 May 2008.

Aware of the need to contribute to efforts to prevent the proliferation of such weapons, the Government of the Republic of Haiti has entered into an agreement with 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.

On the subject of counter-terrorism, the Government of the Republic of Haiti has never authorized nor does it intend to authorize acts of terrorism and the financing of terrorist activities in its territory and supports all international counter-terrorism efforts through the ratification of international conventions and the adoption of domestic legal instruments, including:

- The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (decree of 4 February 1980);
- The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (decree of 26 October 1983);
- The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (decree of 18 October 1984);
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, signed on 29 March 1996 (decree of 19 December 2000);
- The Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted on 3 June 2002 (decree of 16 February 2005);
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption (decree of 14 May 2007);
- The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (decree of 12 March 2009);
- The Anti-Corruption Unit, an administrative body established by the order of 8 September 2004;
- The law of 22 January 2009 on abduction, kidnapping and hostage-taking;
- The law of 21 February 2001 on the laundering of the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking and other serious offences;
- The law of 7 August 2001 on the control and suppression of illicit drug trafficking;
- The law of 28 September 2016 on money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The Government of the Republic of Haiti focuses on strengthening Haitian legislation related to non-proliferation and the illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials. It establishes means to prevent terrorism and to counter terrorist acts and their financing, while providing for review to adapt those means. It also organizes regular meetings with all competent national agencies, and a campaign to raise awareness among youth in order to meet its international obligations to address the threat posed to international peace and security.

Lastly, the Government of the Republic of Haiti plans to ratify the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.