

*Translated from French*

## **Republic of Burundi**

Ref.: 204.02.18/28/RE/2008

New York, 4 April 2008

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Burundi to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations, Office of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540, and has the honour to enclose herewith the report of the Government of Burundi on the implementation of that resolution.

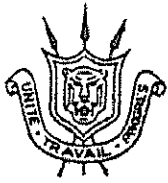
The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Burundi takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretariat of the United Nations, Office of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540, the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

[Seal of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Burundi to the United Nations]

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Secretariat of the United Nations  
Office of the Security Council Committee  
established pursuant to resolution 1540  
New York

REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



REPUBLIKA YUBURUNDI

**Réf : 204.02.18/28 /RE/2008**

La Mission Permanente de la République du Burundi auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétariat Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, Bureau du Comité du Conseil de Sécurité créé par la résolution 1540, et a l'honneur de lui transmettre le rapport du Gouvernement du BURUNDI sur la mise en oeuvre de cette dernière.

La Mission Permanente de la République du Burundi saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secrétariat Général des Nations Unies, Bureau du Comité du Conseil de Sécurité créé par la résolution 1540, les assurances de sa haute considération. *ABW*

New York, le 04 avril 2008

**Secrétariat Général  
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies,  
Bureau du Comité du Conseil de Sécurité  
créé par la résolution 1540**

**New York**



## I. Introduction

In today's worldwide, individual security is related to the global security. This is merely observed in today's wide opened World where; murderous weapons are easily hold by non – states actors in matter of arms holding, or by extremist groups; where bird flue can quickly reach nations by flying over oceans and borders; where Asia or failed states can host terrorists, the world where the climate changes makes all planet people suffering.

We can also share world wealthy since world solidarity is as necessary as possible. Necessary because, without a kind of solidarity, neither society could have a really stability nor live in durable prosperity.

This principle is valid for national societies as it has known industrial democracies at xx<sup>st</sup> century, but also by world market economy more and more integrated in which we live today. Unreal is to think that some could continue to get more profit from globalization where billions and billions of brothers are living in an absolute poverty. Security and prosperity are relaying on the respect of human rights and the primacy of right. This is the reason that in the past, American policy has been in front of the world movement to preserve the individual Human rights. But in that country, ruling over the world has given a priority for the respect of the principles and the fighting against terrorism. States must respect these mutual relations among their citizens. The use of force is considered as legal by the rest part of the world when it is convinced that this force is reasonably

used, to reach common objectives, in respect of norms accepted by every body.

States are responsible but they are also responsible for a large number of non- state actors. All these above objectives would be realised if we work together In the multilateralism (scope) framework and in gaining the best part from the unique instrument given by Harry Truman and his contemporaries through the UN (United Nations).

### **Assistance to States**

The resolution 1540 of April 2004 represents a key contribution of United Nations, of the Security Council in particular, aiming at the enforcement of current measures for the limitation of the proliferation of mass destruction arms. As the same, in the letter and in the spirit of the resolution, the council looked for to complete, and not to reduce or modify rights and obligations concerning treaties of disarmament and of non-proliferation. Therefore, Burundi is satisfied for the realizations and the increasing of consciousness to the importance of resolution1540 in the favour of security to the member states. From its adoption, if progress has done to facilitate its application, obviously, many things to do has remained.

Burundi is also in the need of technical assistance for the main issues of interaction with Security Council committee and the member states. The contribution of international organizations, regional and sub-regional. Can make a difference in the resolution application, knowing also that a bilateral collaboration has stated in favour of countries which doesn't have their own resources. Legislative measures to enact for stopping the proliferation were

under the first responsibility of states. In the actual context of worldwide, peace and international security are indivisible. A certain attempt against a country is also an attempt for all countries; that is why cooperation is a determinant element for the success of resolution 1540 of April 2004.

One of the measures of this text, the one which requires national controls of exportation was stilling problematic. It constitutes problem for institutions (customs, ports, Airports, banks.) which have not been built just to stop the proliferation of man destruction arms. We do acknowledge that the required efforts from the small countries which doesn't have enough resources; material and manpower with efficiency in performance. Burundi could thank for the assistance from the committee 1540 and the attendance of regional seminar. That cooperation goes over, intensifies and generates new synergies between the organisation and other multilateral actors.

## **II Resolution 1540/1673 Application**

### **A. United Nations system**

On 28<sup>th</sup> April 2004, the security council adopted at unanimously the resolution 1540 (2004) in the view of chapter VII of the united Nations charter, obliging states, inter alia, to refrain from supporting with any form of support to non- State actors who could attempt to come through, to buy, to make, to possess, to transport, to transfer, or to use chemical or biological arms or their vectors. The resolution 1540 (2004) asks States also to implement national measures of control, and preventing proliferation of such arms or vectors, implementing also measures of appropriate control for related elements.

This text also insists on the enforcement of the international cooperation to encourage universal adhesion of the existing international treaties of non-proliferation. To ensure the application of these measures, the Security Council committee also named committee 1540 in charge of going through reports presented by member States on measures which have been already taken or to be taken in the implementation of resolution 1540. The 27<sup>th</sup> April 2006, while adopting resolution 1673(2006), Security Council extended over to new year the mandate of 1540, in promising 1540 objectives and reaffirming the willing of security council of international of intensifying its efforts to promote the complete implementation of that resolution. At end of the resolution 1673 unanimity adopted comity must redouble its efforts to encourage full application of the resolution 1540 by all states, thanks to work program prevailing the collect of information on advancement states of the implementation of all aspects of the resolution, mobilisation activities, by dialogue, assistance and cooperation especially the comptabilisation, the physical protection, control of borders by the police, national control of exportations and the transhipments.

### **issues and strategic prevention**

The temptation of compartmentalization of threats could be artificial and dangerous. All countries are requested at the production and at the proliferation of right weapon with small calibre. These ones constitute immediate threat in many countries. Local weapon (arme Blanche: local weapons) has caused more victims in Rwanda and Burundi as well as victims caused by atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Effective multilateral response to that threat is remaining to be determined.

The fight against terrorism is a common mission of all member states of international community. We cannot ignore that the light weapons and small arms are the first to be used by the terrorists in their missions. We must be conscious that through damages caused by these small arms there is no comparison to the damages caused by chemical, biological or nuclear arms. Nevertheless emphasize our complete adhesion at the enforcement of the action of committee 1540.

For the question related to the last report presented there would be a certain difference according to the means and the capacity of each country. Instead of accusing those states, some of them need technical assistance from developing countries, These countries doesn't have mass destruction arms and consequently, they have nothing to reveal at the sanctions committee.

Concerning the necessity of cutting ways that terrorists and traffickers use to procure themselves dangerous material contributing at the proliferation, regional and sub regional managers could help in question of reporting to the committee 1540 and that action is linked with cooperation between organisations; from the national action the regional organisation comes in second position and dispose enough resources for reporting to the committee. Otherwise, the capacity of member states to fulfil their obligation towards this resolution constitutes an issue, especially for countries which have limited means. It is essential that the committee 1540 concentrate its efforts on the phase of the application of the text. The complete application of the resolution 1540 is an objective under long term and is a process, it is so necessary to insist on the importance of sustained international organisations on massive destruction arms, putting an end to

the threat and that way could serve as a barrier for terrorists who use them.

#### B. REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL

The regional and sub-regional Organizations, working on the basis of common interests, in confidence trust and cooperation which can play a positive role in eliminating concerns issues and the discriminatory nature of measures brought by the international regimes. It can also provide practical assistance to the states on elaborating their national politics to the non proliferation. The economic integration (East African Community) shall also play an important role in the harmonization of legislation control of exportations.

#### C. NATIONAL LEVEL

Burundi is a member of international organizations as such as the I international agency of atomic energy (AIEA), the banning of the chemical arms organization (OIAAC). As well as the world organization for custom duties (OMD). The conventions of massive destruction arms have been adopted by the government and by now are under the disposition of the parliament for ratification.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Certain disposition could be pertinent on preventing the transfer of conventional arms to the terrorists. They are pertinent some how, if they can deny access to the sophisticated arms to fall into the hands of terrorists and they can increase the strategy of crime acts. Some rockets



can, in fact, be used launch chemical and biological arms, consequently, the transferring of weapons to non - state actors particularly the terrorists, must be considered as violation of paragraph 1 and 2 of the 1540 resolution. All the states shall be taking actions in conformity with the resolution 1540 for making world more safe and confident.

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