
Translated from Spanish

Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations

No. 347-F

The Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and refers to note S/AC.44/2013/OC.85.

The Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations has the honour of transmitting the requested information on experiences, lessons learned and effective practices in the areas covered by the above-mentioned resolution.

The Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 3 March 2014

To the Chair of the Security Council Committee
established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)
New York

Comments by Colombia on steps taken to implement resolution 1540 (2004)

The following comments reflect the practices and experiences of Colombia in respect of the effective implementation of the provisions in the resolution:

- In accordance with paragraph 4, which requires the submission of reports on steps that Member States have taken or intend to take to implement the resolution, Colombia has submitted three national implementation reports, including one for 2013 which specifies, inter alia, the regulations governing radioactive and/or nuclear materials in Colombia, as well as the regulations stemming from the relevant Security Council resolutions.
- A meeting between the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the national authorities was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 November 2011 for the purpose of discussing priority areas with respect to the physical protection and management of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials. At that meeting, the national entities explained the advances made in the implementation of the resolution and indicated cooperation needs in various areas to enable full compliance with the resolution.
- A seminar for the States of the Andean region on resolution 1540 (2004) was held from 12 to 14 March 2012 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, and sponsored by the Stimson Center and the Stanley Foundation. The purpose of the seminar was to enable representatives of Andean countries and a panel of experts to discuss the national and regional implementation of the resolution and identify potential openings for international cooperation and assistance in order to build capacity.

- As a result of these workshops, Colombia drew up a National Action Plan indicating areas for cooperation to boost national capacity for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Colombia is now working with its main partner in this area, namely CICTE, to implement the Plan.

- Colombia has participated in a number of workshops on resolution 1540 (2004), such as:
 - o The workshop "Building New Synergies on Nuclear Security" (New Delhi, India, 30 November to 1 December 2012). The purpose of the workshop was to give an overview of activities related to resolution 1540 (2004) in the context of nuclear security, and to bring together the parties concerned to build synergies that contribute to achieving general nuclear security goals.
 - o An outreach event on resolution 1540 (2004) and the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, held in London on 13 June 2013.
 - o A Spain/Mexico seminar within the framework of resolution 1540 (2004), held in Madrid, Spain, from 27 to 31 January 2014.

The Ministry of Defence notes the following points:

- The Colombian police have established a unit to respond to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction in order to provide a timely and effective response to criminal acts involving CBRN agents.
- The unit receives support from Canada through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and from the United States through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as from international entities such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, for training in relation to the

identification of, and response to, incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.

- The response unit includes personnel that specialize in the detection, identification and mitigation of incidents involving CBRN agents.
 - Given the need to respond to terrorist acts involving CBRN agents and the importance of coordinating the work of the various institutions involved in the response, training programmes have been organized for response personnel in the armed forces, the fire brigade and other entities.
-