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**General and complete disarmament: conventional arms
control at the regional and subregional levels**

**Letter dated 11 August 2020 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 5 August 2020 from Mr. Claude Joseph, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti, concerning the provisions of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), annex B, adopted by the Council at its 7488th meeting, on 20 July 2015, restricting the transfer of conventional arms to and from Iran (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 98 (h).

(Signed) Willy Louis
Chargé d'affaires ad interim



**Annex to the letter dated 11 August 2020 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Haiti to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Haiti, I wish to suggest that the Security Council should be invited to extend the provisions of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), annex B, restricting the transfer of conventional arms to and from Iran, which are set to expire on 18 October 2020.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has taken no steps that would justify the lifting of United Nations restrictions.

While most countries of Latin America have recognized President Juan Guaidó as the legitimate Head of State of Venezuela, Iran has supported Nicolás Maduro in extending his illegitimate grip on power in Venezuela.

Iran has also aided Maduro by providing him with oil and military advisers.

If the Security Council authorizes the lifting of the United Nations arms embargo against Iran, Iran will be able to transfer arms and sensitive technology to Maduro; the previous actions of the Maduro regime give reason to believe that it would not hesitate to use such arms and technology against the people of Venezuela and, potentially, the country's neighbours.

The toll of several decades of terrorist activity by the Islamic Republic across Latin America raises deep concern. In the 1990s, the Iranian Government orchestrated attacks against the Embassy of Israel and the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) in Buenos Aires in which more than 100 people were killed, making them the deadliest terrorist attacks in Argentina to this day.

Iran has also sought to use Latin America's criminal enterprises when planning terrorist attacks in the United States, such as the regime's attempted murder in 2011 of the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States, for which it hired an alleged member of a Mexican criminal organization.

The record of Hizbullah, which is supported by Iran, in plotting and carrying out terrorist attacks in Latin America and the world is another cause for deep concern. Iran and Hizbullah often work together to plan acts of terrorism. Allowing Iran to obtain new conventional arms could lead to their re-export via Hizbullah.

The Security Council has the weighty responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Given the manoeuvrings of Iran to support the illegitimate Maduro regime and thwart the will of the Venezuelan people and the Islamic Republic's record over several decades in plotting and carrying out acts of terror in Latin America, the Security Council should not permit Iran to freely purchase and proliferate arms. The Security Council should also adopt any additional measures necessary to prevent the destabilizing proliferation of Iranian weapons, such as a targeted asset freeze and a travel ban on individuals involved in the supply, sale or transfer of arms or related materiel to or from Iran.

I have the honour to request the circulation of this letter to all United Nations Member States as a document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) **Claude Joseph**
Minister