



Security Council

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Letter dated 17 December 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013), containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2014. The report, which was adopted by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 ([S/1995/234](#)).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Raimonda **Murmokaitė**

Chair

Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning
the Central African Republic



Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

[Original: English]

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014. It is the first annual report of the Committee.
2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania) as Chair and the representative of Jordan as Vice-Chair.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 2127 (2013), the Security Council imposed a general and complete arms embargo on the Central African Republic and established a committee to oversee the implementation of the embargo. By the same resolution, the Council also established a panel of experts working under the direction of the Committee.
4. Subsequently, in its resolution 2134 (2014), the Security Council imposed a travel ban and an assets freeze on individuals and entities designated by the Committee in accordance with the listing criteria delineated in paragraphs 36 and 37 of resolution 2134 (2014). Exemptions to the measures were provided for in both resolutions.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

5. The Committee held six informal consultations, on 5 March, 1 and 5 May, 25 June, 1 August and 24 October. The Committee also held three formal meetings, on 16 January, 6 February and 3 December. Furthermore, the Committee conducted its work through written procedures.
6. During the Committee's informal consultations on 5 March, the Panel of Experts presented its programme of work. On 1 May, the Committee received a briefing by the General Counsel and Acting Special Representative of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to the United Nations, Joel Sollier, concerning its pending agreement with INTERPOL for the issuance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. The agreement entered into force on 18 June, by an exchange of letters between the Committee and INTERPOL.
7. On 5 May, the Committee was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Both provided information on violations or alleged violations of the sanctions measures imposed by resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014) and stressed the importance of imposing targeted

sanctions against individuals or entities operating in violation of the measures. A press release was issued after the meeting.

8. On 25 June, the Panel of Experts presented its interim report to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 59 (c) of resolution 2127 (2013) (S/2014/452). On 1 August, the Coordinator of the Panel provided further information to the Committee regarding statements of case for a number of individuals and entities the Panel believes meet the listing criteria set out in paragraphs 36 and 37 of resolution 2134 (2014). The Panel presented its final report to the Committee on 24 October (S/2014/762).

9. As regards its formal meetings during the reporting period, on 16 January, the Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work. On 6 February, the Committee invited representatives of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the Central African Republic and its six neighbouring States to make statements to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 57 (e) of resolution 2127 (2013). On 3 December, the Chair organized a second meeting with the Permanent Missions of the Central African Republic and its six neighbouring States to make statements to the Committee concerning the final report of the Panel.

10. The Chair briefed the Security Council on three occasions in 2014. On 21 February, the Chair provided an overview of the work completed by the Committee since the adoption of resolution 2127 (2013) in accordance with paragraph 57 (d) of that resolution. On 11 July, the Chair provided another update to the Council on the work done by the Committee since its previous briefing, on 21 February, and, in particular, on the Committee's consideration of the interim report and the recommendations of the Panel. On 9 December, the Chair provided an overview of the Committee's discussion on 24 October of the final report and the recommendations of the Panel.

11. On 18 June, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel and providing, in particular, for the creation by the Secretariat of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices for the three individuals designated by the Committee, which can be found on the INTERPOL website.

12. The Committee received 31 implementation reports from Member States in pursuance of resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014), including reports from 11 of the 15 members of the Committee. These reports are available on the Committee website.

13. The Committee also sent 95 communications, of which 71 were transmitted to Member States and 24 to United Nations, international and regional bodies, with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

IV. Exemptions

14. Exemptions to the assets freeze are set out in paragraphs 33 to 35 of resolution 2134 (2014), as follows: basic expenses (para. 33 (a)); extraordinary expenses (para. 33 (b)); judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement, entered into prior to 28 January 2014 and not for the benefit of a person or entity designated by the Committee (para. 33 (c)); interests or other earnings due or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to 28 January 2014, provided

that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be frozen (para. 34); payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of a person or entity, if payment is not directly or indirectly received by a listed person or entity (para. 35).

15. Three types of exemptions to the travel ban are set out in paragraph 31 of resolution 2134 (2014), as follows: for humanitarian need, including religious obligation (para. 31 (a)); for entry or transit necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process (para. 31 (b)); and for the furtherance of the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic and stability in the region (para. 31 (c)).

16. Exemptions to the arms embargo are set out in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) and may be granted for the following: supplies intended solely for the support of or use by the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic, the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic and its guard unit, the African Union Regional Task Force and the French forces deployed in the Central African Republic (para. 54 (a));¹ supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training (para. 54 (b)); protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the Central African Republic by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only (para. 54 (c)); supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area to defend against poaching, the smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the Central African Republic or to the international legal obligations of the Central African Republic (para. 54 (d)); supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment to the Central African Republic security forces, intended solely for support of or use in the security sector reform process in the Central African Republic, as approved in advance by the Committee (para. 54 (e)); or other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel (para. 54 (f)).

17. The Committee, mindful that the Security Council provided for exemptions to the arms embargo, the travel ban and the assets freeze in resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014), continued to consider notifications and requests for exemptions. The Committee received 10 notifications pursuant to paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) concerning exemptions to the arms embargo. No objections were raised by the Committee with regard to those notifications.

V. Sanctions list

18. Paragraphs 36 and 37 of resolution 2134 (2014) set out the following criteria for which individuals and entities may be added to the Committee's sanctions list:

¹ By paragraph 37 of resolution 2149 (2014), adopted on 10 April 2014, the Security Council decided that the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the European Union Forces in the Central African Republic, the African Union Regional Task Force and the French forces operating in the Central African Republic are exempt from the measures imposed in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) for the implementation of their mandates.

engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic; acting in violation of the arms embargo; being involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations; recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the Central African Republic; providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources; obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Central African Republic, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in the Central African Republic; being involved in planning, directing, sponsoring or conducting attacks against United Nations missions or international security presences; and leading, or providing support to, or acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of, an entity that the Committee has designated.

19. In line with these criteria, on 9 May the Committee listed three individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 30 (travel ban) and paragraph 32 (assets freeze) of resolution 2134 (2014) and issued a press release in that connection.

20. On 10 October, the focal point for delisting transmitted a delisting request from one of the three listed individuals, Lévy Yakété. On 25 November, the Committee received information from the Panel that Mr. Yakété had been killed on 15 November in a road accident while driving from Saint-Malo to Rennes, in western France. On 2 December, the Committee agreed to contact the designating States for official confirmation of the reported demise of Mr. Yakété, and to amend the list to reflect his reported death.

VI. Panel of Experts

21. Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2127 (2013) on 5 December 2013, the Secretary-General, on 13 February 2014, appointed five individuals to serve on the Panel of Experts, which consists of experts on finance and natural resources, regional issues, arms, armed groups and humanitarian issues (see [S/2014/98](#)).

22. On 5 March, in accordance with paragraph 59 (c) of resolution 2127 (2013), the Panel provided an update to the Security Council, after discussion with the Committee.

23. On 29 May, in accordance with paragraph 59 (c) of resolution 2127 (2013), the Panel provided an interim report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 26 June and issued as a document of the Council ([S/2014/452](#)).

24. On 26 August, the Panel addressed a letter to the Chair of the Committee regarding States that had not replied to the Panel's requests for information as well as its proposals for visits.

25. On 17 September, in accordance with paragraph 59 (c) of resolution 2127 (2013), the Panel submitted its final report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 29 October and issued as a document of the Council ([S/2014/762](#)).

26. The Panel also provided statements of case to the Committee on 30 July and 20 October regarding a number of individuals and entities the Panel believes meet

the listing criteria set out in paragraph 37 of resolution 2134 (2014), together with supporting evidence.

27. In relation to its mandate, the Panel conducted multiple visits to the Central African Republic and also visited Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, China (for the twelfth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process), the Congo, France, Gabon, Uganda and the United States of America.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

28. The Security Council Affairs Division provided administrative and substantive support to the Chair and members of the Committee. Support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures.

29. The Division also managed the Committee's website in accordance with the Committee's guidelines, including by updating the Sanctions List. In 2014, in response to resolutions 2083 (2012) and 2161 (2014), and to further promote the implementation of Security Council sanctions regimes by national authorities, the Division standardized the format of all Council sanctions lists and established the Consolidated Security Council Sanctions List, comprising the names included in all the sanctions lists of the Council sanctions committees. In addition, the Division created and maintained INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices to promote the effective implementation of the sanctions measures.

30. As part of the Division's effort to recruit well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, and as is done annually, a note verbale was sent to all Member States in December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for membership of the Division's roster of experts. Upon the receipt of nominations, the Division will assess the suitability of nominated candidates for its roster, for future consideration for the relevant expert panels. The roster, developed in partnership with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, uses a versatile technological platform to screen candidates against available terms of references for expert positions and manages their profiles for consideration for current and future positions on expert panels. The roster is designed to ensure that the sanctions committees have access to a broad pool of qualified candidates, with due regard for geographical diversity and gender balance. An invitation to join the roster does not guarantee actual selection or consideration for available positions.

31. In 2014, the Division continued to provide administrative and substantive support to the Panel of Experts, conducting an induction for newly appointed members, in New York, and assisting in the preparation of the Panel's interim report, in Bangui, and the Panel's final report, in Versailles, France.

32. To promote greater cooperation among the different panels, the Division organized a second annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 16 and 17 December. The event was attended by members of all 11 monitoring groups, teams and panels. The focus of the workshop was on enhancing cooperation with the United Nations system. Moreover, the Division created a collaborative web-based platform allowing each panel of experts to securely manage its own information and to promote working-level communication across panels in the fields of arms, finance, aviation, customs and transport.