



Security Council

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Letter dated 17 December 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan 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 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2014. The report, which was approved 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) María Cristina **Perceval**
Chair

Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

* Reissued for technical reasons on 5 January 2015.



Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014.
2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of María Cristina Perceval (Argentina) as Chair and the representatives of Australia and Nigeria as Vice-Chairs.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 1556 (2004), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in the States of North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur in the Sudan, and by its resolution 1591 (2005) the Council broadened the scope of the arms embargo to include all parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in those States (subsequently confirmed, by resolution 2035 (2012), to also include the new States of East and Central Darfur). Exemptions to the measures were also included.
4. By its resolution 1591 (2005), the Security Council also established a committee to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and the two additional measures, a travel ban and an assets freeze, imposed by the same resolution on individuals, to be designated by the Committee, on the basis of the criteria contained in the resolution. A panel of experts was also established to assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures and to act as a source of information for potential designations. The Council, by its resolution 2035 (2012), subsequently extended the applicability of the designation criteria to entities. By its resolution 1672 (2006), the Council designated four individuals as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze.
5. By its resolution 1769 (2007), the Security Council provided for an arms embargo monitoring aspect to the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), and explicitly referred to that aspect in resolutions 1935 (2010), 2003 (2011), 2063 (2012) and 2113 (2013). In the three latter resolutions, as well as in resolution 2173 (2014), the Council also requested UNAMID to continue to cooperate with the Panel in order to facilitate the experts' work.
6. The enforcement of the arms embargo was strengthened in resolution 1945 (2010), when the Council clarified the exemptions to that measure and made the sale or supply of arms and related materiel to the Sudan not prohibited by the embargo contingent upon the necessary end user documentation. The exemptions to the arms embargo were further updated in resolution 2035 (2012).
7. Further background information on the Sudan sanctions regime can be found in the previous report ([S/2013/788](#)).

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

8. The Committee met four times in informal consultations, on 4 February, 9 May, 6 August and 20 August. It also convened a formal meeting on 13 November. Furthermore, the Committee conducted its work through written procedures.

9. During the informal consultations held on 4 February, the Panel presented to the Committee its final report pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 2091 (2013). The Committee discussed the report and the recommendations contained therein.

10. During the informal consultations held on 9 May, the Committee met with the two new members of the Panel, appointed pursuant to resolution 2138 (2014), together with the three continuing experts from the previous mandate. The Coordinator of the Panel provided a preliminary indication of the Panel's work and travel programme, including the starting date of its quarterly reporting to the Committee.

11. During the informal consultations held on 6 August, the Committee heard a briefing by the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID. He briefed the Committee on the security, humanitarian and political situation in Darfur, mediation efforts, the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the strategic review of UNAMID.

12. During the informal consultations held on 20 August, the Coordinator of the Panel presented the Panel's midterm briefing pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 2138 (2014), together with two other experts who joined via videoconference. The Committee discussed the accompanying report and the recommendations contained therein.

13. At its fifth formal meeting, on 13 November, the Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Sudan and countries in the region (Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya and South Sudan), pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) (vii) of resolution 1591 (2005), in order to identify information gaps and capacity-building requirements in the context of the implementation of the sanctions measures.

14. On 11 February, 20 May and 27 August, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during consultations on the activities of the Committee since her previous briefing, pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) (iv) of resolution 1591 (2005). She provided her fourth briefing at the 7320th meeting of the Council, on 13 November (see [S/PV.7320](#)).

15. The Chair of the Committee visited Khartoum and Darfur from 20 to 24 January. A preliminary report on the visit and the Chair's observations were circulated to the members of the Committee on 10 February and 11 April, respectively.

16. During the reporting period, the Committee sent out 16 letters to nine Member States, and one letter to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

IV. Exemptions

17. Exemptions to the arms embargo are outlined in paragraph 9 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), subsequently updated in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 1945 (2010) and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012).

18. Exemptions to the travel ban are outlined in paragraph 3 (f) of resolution 1591 (2005), and exemptions to the assets freeze are outlined in paragraph 3 (g) of resolution 1591 (2005).

V. Sanctions list

19. The criteria for designation of individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze are set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005).

20. There are currently four individuals on the sanctions list of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005). On 21 April, the Committee updated identifying information in relation to two entries.

VI. Panel of Experts

21. Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2138 (2014) on 13 February, the Secretary-General, on 21 March, appointed five individuals to serve on the Panel (see [S/2014/206](#)) with the following areas of expertise: arms, aviation, finance, international humanitarian law, and regional. The mandate of the Panel expires on 13 March 2015.

22. On 23 January, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 2091 (2013), the Panel provided its final report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 7 February and issued as a document of the Council ([S/2014/87](#)).

23. On 20 August, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2138 (2014), the Panel provided a midterm briefing to the Committee, which was accompanied by the prior submission of a report.

24. The Panel conducted visits to Austria, Belgium, Chad, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, the Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

25. On 4 June, 13 August and 13 November, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 2138 (2014), the Panel submitted quarterly updates to the Committee.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

26. 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.

27. The Division also managed the Committee's website in accordance with the Committee's guidelines, including by updating the Committee's 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 United Nations 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.

28. 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 reference 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.

29. 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 final and interim reports, in Brindisi, Italy.

30. 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.
