



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Note verbale dated 24 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and has the honour to report on the measures taken by Panama in accordance with resolution 1533 (2004).

At the request of the Government of Panama, the Permanent Mission has the honour to transmit to the Chair the national implementation report, which was prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 24 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Implementation report submitted by Panama pursuant to Security Council resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#)¹

The Republic of Panama condemns all acts or actions that threaten international peace and security. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by State or non-State actors, groups acting outside the law, terrorist organizations or individual terrorists is a problem that affects all States and must be addressed through multilateralism, which is the only way to reach consensus among nations in order to establish coherent, effective strategies that help achieve the objectives of lasting peace.

As a State Member of the United Nations, Panama is committed to the implementation of Security Council mandates aimed at deterring Governments, non-State entities and power groups from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The measures agreed by the Council are the best available way for the international community to act jointly and decisively to obtain a real, lasting commitment to peace and social development.

Assets freeze

In accordance with Council mandates and pursuant to Act No. 23 of 27 April 2015 and Executive Decree No. 587 of 4 August 2015 on preventive freezing, the Republic of Panama has implemented a preventive administrative freeze of assets belonging to individuals included in the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List.

In addition, pursuant to this measure, financial and non-financial reporting entities and professionals that carry out regulated activities may not provide services to such individuals until notification of their removal from the List is given.

Arms embargo

Since 2010, under the arms ban policy, the importing of firearms for domestic sale and marketing has been restricted; with regard to exports, Panama has no industries that manufacture weapons or ammunition, or components thereof. In addition, by Executive Decree No. 81 of 25 May 2017, measures were established for the control of the trade in and safe transport of dual-use items for reasons of national and international security and the European Union list of dual-use items was incorporated into domestic law. Panama is working with friendly countries and with advice from international organizations to implement controls on such goods.

Travel ban

To prevent the entry into and transit through Panama of individuals included in the List, border posts have been strengthened through the implementation of such technological tools as the international databases of the “Pionero” program, which facilitates the uninterrupted sharing of information among partner nations located along remote migratory routes and which also serves as a repository of biographical and biometric data that can be accessed through a secure Internet connection;

¹ With regard to the implementation of resolution [1493 \(2003\)](#). See also paragraph 9 of resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#).

information on more than 31,802 irregular migrants was included in the repository by 2018

In addition, Panama continues to implement the Advance Passenger Information System, which collects biometric data, checks it against the databases of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and issues alerts in relation to passengers who have criminal records or are suspected of having committed a crime. Lastly, through the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), implemented on the basis of an agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, operational information is shared in real time between the INTERPOL I-24/7 worldwide police communications network, the World Customs Organization CENComm network, and other systems.
