



Security Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2019
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#)

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 [2140 \(2014\)](#) and has the honour to inform the Committee of the measures taken by Panama in accordance with resolutions [2204 \(2015\)](#) and [2266 \(2016\)](#).

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

Report submitted by Panama on the implementation of Security Council resolutions pursuant to resolutions [2204 \(2015\)](#)¹ and [2266 \(2016\)](#)²

The Republic of Panama condemns any form of act or action that threatens 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 lasting peace.

As a State Member of the United Nations, Panama is committed to the implementation of Security Council mandates, which are intended to deter Governments, non-State entities and power groups from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The measures taken 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.

Asset-freezing measures

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, Panama has ordered the preventive administrative freezing of the assets of the persons included in the Consolidated Sanctions List.

In addition, pursuant to this measure, financial and non-financial entities and professionals that are subject to reporting requirements and carry out regulated activities may not provide services to such persons, until notification of the removal of such persons 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 for the control of the trade in and safe transport of dual-use material for reasons of national and international security were established and the European Union list of dual-use material was incorporated into domestic law. Panama is working with friendly countries and with advice from international organizations to implement controls on such material.

Travel ban

To prevent the entry into and transit through Panama of persons included in the Consolidated Sanctions List, border posts have been strengthened through the implementation of such technological tools as the international databases of the “Pionero” programme, which is intended to promote the continuous sharing, among

¹ With regard to the implementation of resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#).

² With regard to the implementation of paragraph 10 of resolution [2266 \(2016\)](#). See also paragraph 10 of resolution [2342 \(2017\)](#), paragraph 10 of resolution [2402 \(2018\)](#) and paragraph 10 of resolution [2456 \(2019\)](#).

the associated nations, of information on remote migratory routes, and which also provides a repository of biographical and biometric data that can be accessed through a secure Internet connection; more than 31,802 irregular migrants were included in the repository by 2018.

In addition, the implementation of the advance passenger information system continues. Through this biometric identification system, alerts related to passengers who have criminal records or are suspected of having committed a crime are issued on the basis of information provided in advance. This involves the screening of passenger details against the databases of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Lastly, the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), implemented on the basis of an agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, consists of a real-time flow of operational information shared through such technologies as the INTERPOL I-24/7 global police communications system and the World Customs Organization Customs Enforcement Network Communication Platform (CENComm).
