

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 25 January 2006 from the Chairman of
the Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire (see annex), containing an account of the Committee's activities for 2005. The report, which was adopted by the Committee on 25 January 2006, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Council on 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(Signed) Adamantios Th. **Vassilakis**

Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire covers the period from 15 November 2004 to 31 December 2005.
2. The Security Council decided that Gunter Pleuger (Germany) would chair the Committee from 6 to 31 December 2004 (see S/2004/950).
3. For 2005, the Bureau consisted of Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece) as Chairman, and members of the delegations of Denmark and the United Republic of Tanzania as Vice-Chairmen.

II. Background

4. The Security Council, by its resolution 1572 (2004), imposed an arms embargo, with immediate effect, as well as travel restrictions and a freeze on assets on designated individuals and entities, to take effect on 15 December 2004.
5. By paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004), the Council also established a Committee: (a) to designate and make public a list of individuals and entities subject to the targeted measures; (b) to seek information from States on their implementation of the measures; (c) to consider and decide upon requests for exemptions to the arms embargo and targeted sanctions; (d) to promulgate guidelines for the conduct of the Committee's work; and (e) to report to the Council regularly on its work, with recommendations and observations on ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures.
6. By its resolution 1584 (2005) the Security Council authorized the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the supporting French forces to monitor the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1572 (2004), which required all countries to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire of arms or any related materiel.
7. By the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to set up a Group of Experts to, inter alia, examine information gathered by UNOCI and the French forces in the context of the monitoring mandate of the Committee; gather and analyse all relevant information on Côte d'Ivoire and countries in the region, and, as necessary, in other countries, on violations of the arms embargo; and to consider and recommend ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed.
8. By its resolution 1643 (2005), the Security Council renewed the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) until 15 December 2006 and reaffirmed the demands contained in its resolution 1584 (2005). In paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), the Council imposed an embargo on the export of rough

diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, and in paragraph 9 of the same resolution, requested the Secretary-General to establish an expanded Group of Experts for six months, with a wider mandate.

A. Summary of the activities of the Committee

9. In 2004, the Committee held one formal meeting and one informal consultation. During 2005, the Committee held 7 formal meetings and 13 informal consultations.

10. On 23 December 2004, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the report of the International Commission of Inquiry into allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law occurring in Côte d'Ivoire from 9 September 1999 to 15 October 2004. On 17 January 2005, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention to make available to the Committee the confidential annex to the report, which contained the names of alleged perpetrators of serious human rights violations. Subsequently, Committee members were informed that the confidential annex was available for consultation in the files of the Secretariat.

11. As a follow-up to the Committee's first note verbale dated 17 December 2004 on 4 March 2005, the Committee sent another note verbale referring to paragraph 13 of resolution 1584 (2005) and encouraging all Member States who had not already done so to report to the Committee regarding the implementation of resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1584 (2005). The note verbale also noted that the travel ban and freeze of assets imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) could not be fully implemented by States until such time as the Committee designated the list of individuals and entities subject to those measures. On 4 March 2005, the Chairman also addressed letters to members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), further to his letter of 17 December 2004, again requesting information on measures taken by them to implement the relevant resolutions. To date, 38 States, including six ECOWAS members States, have responded to the notes verbales (see appendix). Only two ECOWAS States (Guinea and Mali) have replied to the Chairman's letters.

12. On 16 February 2005, the Committee approved a request from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations to continue to provide technical assistance and training in accordance with paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1572 (2004), and on 8 November, the Committee approved a request from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 1572 (2004), for the export of non-lethal military equipment to Côte d'Ivoire.

13. After extensive discussions during various Committee meetings and consultations, on 13 June 2005 the Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work. The guidelines include procedures for the listing and delisting of individuals and entities subject to the targeted measures provided for in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004). The guidelines are available on the Committee's website.

14. At its 6th meeting, held on 18 July 2005, the Committee considered the interim report of the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2005) (S/2005/470). In accordance with paragraph 14 (f) of resolution 1572

(2004), the Chairman briefed the Security Council on 28 July 2005 during informal consultations on the activities of the Committee since the adoption of resolution 1584 (2005).

15. The final report of the Group of Experts (S/2005/699) was discussed by the Committee on 12 October and 8 November 2005. The Committee agreed that letters from the Chairman would be sent as follows: (a) to the International Cocoa Organization and to the International Working Group on Côte d'Ivoire concerning a lack of fiscal transparency pertaining to cocoa revenues; (b) to the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations concerning problems related to the Abidjan fruit terminal, the unsatisfactory level of cooperation received by the Group of Experts from the Director-General of Customs, and requesting information pertaining to the ownership of certain aircraft; (c) to the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations concerning a lack of cooperation with the Group of Experts; (d) to the Forces nouvelles, requesting that it comply with the Security Council's request, in paragraph 8 of resolution 1584 (2005), for a comprehensive inventory of weapons; (e) to the Permanent Representatives of Belarus, Bulgaria and Togo to the United Nations requesting information pertaining to the ownership of certain aircraft; and (f) to the Darkwood Company requesting that it submit paperwork on aircraft in order to establish ownership. On 8 December 2005, the report was considered in informal consultations of the Security Council as part of the Council's review of the sanctions regime, pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1572 (2004).

16. During the reporting period, the Committee considered several monthly arms embargo monitoring reports, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 9 of resolution 1584 (2005), and media monitoring reports, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1572 (2004), prepared by UNOCI. At its sixth meeting, held on 18 July 2005, the Committee agreed to request that the media monitoring reports be provided on a monthly instead of a quarterly basis.

17. On 26 August 2005, the Committee expressed its serious concern regarding recent reports of incitation of hatred, intolerance and violence in the media of Côte d'Ivoire and reiterated its determination to support the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire and its call to all Ivorian parties to fully respect the commitments undertaken in the Linas-Marcoussis and Pretoria Agreements and to fully abide by their obligations under the relevant resolutions.

18. The Chairman visited Côte d'Ivoire from 18 to 21 October 2005 to assess the progress made by all parties towards the implementation of their commitments, bearing in mind the Committee's mandate under paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004). On 16 November 2005, the Chairman briefed the Security Council in informal consultations on his visit to Côte d'Ivoire, and on 9 December 2005 he submitted to the President of the Security Council a report on his mission to Côte d'Ivoire (S/2005/790).

19. On 14 December 2005, in informal consultations, the Committee began its consideration of the update report of the Group of Experts, pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 1632 (2005).

B. Violations and alleged violations of the sanction regime

20. In its final report, the Group of Experts noted that although the defence expenditure of Côte d'Ivoire appeared to be high, the Group had found no gross violations of the arms embargo. At the same time, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other parties to the conflict seemed to have all the arms they wanted. The Group noted that ports and borders remained vulnerable, although the main airports could be easily monitored; that both the Licorne forces and UNOCI were effectively monitoring the arms embargo; and that the Group had received good cooperation from the national defence force of Côte d'Ivoire, but not from the Forces nouvelles. With regard to the arms embargo, the Group highlighted what it called a "dual-use loophole" and called for this to be remedied through the drafting of a tighter definition in the next Security Council resolution. The Group indicated that the fruit terminal at the port of Abidjan was a strategic location for the unloading of military goods and highlighted the need for better declaration procedures and the strengthening of the monitoring capabilities of UNOCI.

Appendix**Replies received from States in accordance with paragraph 13
of resolution 1584 (2005) and/or in reply to notes verbales of
17 December 2004 and 4 March 2005**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of communication</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19 January 2005	S/AC.45/2005/1
Russian Federation	10 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/2
Brazil	10 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/3
South Africa	14 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/4
Singapore	15 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/5
Romania	15 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/6
France	16 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/7
Japan	16 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/8
Finland	15 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/9
Burkina Faso (Economic Community of West African States)	17 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/10
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/11
Switzerland	15 February 2005	S/AC.45/2005/12
Denmark	7 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/13
Oman	7 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/14
Senegal (Economic Community of West African States)	3 and 31 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/15 and Add.1
Costa Rica	9 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/16
Italy	9 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/17
Syrian Arab Republic	16 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/18
Belgium	9 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/19
Malta	14 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/20
Kuwait	16 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/21
Rwanda	22 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/22
Turkey	24 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/23
Cyprus	24 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/24
United Arab Emirates	28 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/25

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of communication</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Greece	29 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/26
Estonia	28 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/27
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14 April 2005	S/AC.45/2005/28
Belarus	12 May 2005	S/AC.45/2005/29
Pakistan	16 May 2005	S/AC.45/2005/30
Mali (ECOWAS)	24 May 2005	S/AC.45/2005/31
Portugal	10 June 2005	S/AC.45/2005/32
Guatemala	29 April 2005	S/AC.45/2005/33
Ukraine	22 July 2005	S/AC.45/2005/34
Niger (ECOWAS)	29 July 2005	S/AC.45/2005/35
Sierra Leone (ECOWAS)	24 March 2005	S/AC.45/2005/36
Ghana (ECOWAS)	23 September 2005	S/AC.45/2005/37
Jamaica	17 November 2005	S/AC.45/2005/38
