

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 31 December 2013 from the Chair of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution
1970 (2011) concerning Libya 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 1970 (2011) concerning Libya (see annex), which covers the Committee's activities during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013. The report is submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(Signed) Eugène-Richard Gasana

Chair

Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya



Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013.
2. During the reporting period, the Bureau consisted of Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda) as Chair, with the delegation of the Republic of Korea providing the Vice-Chair. In 2013, the Committee held four informal consultations. The web page of the Committee is available at www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/.

II. Background information

A. Measures

3. By its resolution 1970 (2011), the Security Council imposed certain measures relating to Libya. These consisted of an arms embargo (covering arms and related materiel to and from Libya, as well as the provision of armed mercenary personnel to Libya), provisions relating to the inspection of cargo in the context of the enforcement of the arms embargo, and a travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals and/or entities. Exemptions to the measures were also included. Resolution 1970 (2011) listed 16 individuals as subject to the travel ban, of whom 6 were also subject to the asset freeze. A committee, consisting of all the members of the Security Council, was established to undertake the tasks set out in paragraph 24 of the resolution.
4. By its resolution 1973 (2011), the Security Council imposed additional measures relating to Libya, including the authorization to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in Libya; a no-fly zone in the airspace of Libya; a ban on flights of Libyan aircraft, with exemptions; and a ban on flights of any aircraft, with exemptions, if States had reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contained items the supply of which was prohibited under the arms embargo. The provisions relating to the inspection of cargo, in the context of enforcement of the arms embargo, were strengthened to authorize the use of all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections. The scope of the asset freeze was also expanded to include the exercise of vigilance when doing business with Libyan entities, if States had information that provided reasonable grounds to believe that such business could contribute to violence and the use of force against civilians. Resolution 1973 (2011) listed two additional individuals subject to the travel ban, and five entities subject to the asset freeze. Of the 16 individuals who were previously subject to the travel ban only, 7 were now also subject to the asset freeze.
5. On 24 June 2011, the Committee listed two additional individuals subject to the travel ban and asset freeze and one additional entity subject to the asset freeze.
6. By its resolution 2009 (2011), the Security Council introduced additional exemptions to the arms embargo and decided that two of the previously listed entities

shall no longer be subject to the asset freeze and that the four remaining listed entities shall be subject to a partially relaxed asset freeze. The Council also decided to lift the ban on flights of Libyan aircraft.

7. By its resolution [2016 \(2011\)](#), the Security Council terminated the authorization related to the protection of civilians and the no-fly zone.

8. On 16 December 2011, pursuant to a request received from the relevant Libyan authorities, the Committee removed the names of two entities from its list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze. By the end of the reporting period, therefore 5 individuals were subject to the travel ban, 15 individuals were subject to both the travel ban and asset freeze, and 2 entities were subject to a partial asset freeze.

9. By its resolution [2040 \(2012\)](#), in relation to inspections of cargo to enforce the arms embargo, the Security Council terminated the authorization granted to Member States to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections.

10. By its resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#), the Security Council further eased the arms embargo in relation to Libya, making non-lethal military equipment, technical assistance, training or financial assistance no longer subject to the arms embargo, when intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Government of Libya. The Council also lifted the requirement of Committee approval for supply of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training.

B. Designation criteria

11. In paragraph 22 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), the Council decided that the travel ban and asset freeze would apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee: (a) involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling or otherwise directing the commission of serious human rights abuses against persons in Libya, including by being involved or complicit in planning, commanding, ordering or conducting attacks, in violation of international law, including aerial bombardments, on civilian populations and facilities; or (b) acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of individuals or entities identified in paragraph (a) above.

12. In its resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#), the Security Council decided that the asset freeze would apply to all funds, other financial assets and economic resources of the Libyan authorities, as designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, as designated by the Committee. In the same resolution, the Council decided that the travel ban and asset freeze would apply also to individuals and entities determined by the Council or the Committee to have violated the provisions of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), particularly the arms embargo measures, or to have assisted others in doing so.

C. Mandate of the Committee

13. The Committee was initially entrusted with undertaking the tasks set out in paragraph 24 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#): to monitor the implementation of the arms

embargo, travel ban and asset freeze; to designate individuals subject to the travel ban and to consider requests for exemptions; to designate individuals subject to the asset freeze and to consider requests for exemptions; to establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the aforementioned measures; to report within 30 days to the Security Council on its work for the first report and thereafter to report as deemed necessary by the Committee; to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss the implementation of the measures; to seek from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the aforementioned measures; and to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in the resolution.

14. By its resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#), the Council broadened the scope of the mandate of the Committee to also apply to the measures decided in the same resolution. The Council directed the Committee to designate Libyan authorities, or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or entities owned or controlled by them, as subject to the asset freeze, within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution and as appropriate thereafter.

15. In carrying out its mandate, the Committee is assisted by a panel of experts created by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#), in consultation with the Committee.¹ By its resolution [2017 \(2011\)](#), the Council requested the Committee, with assistance from its Panel of Experts, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, working with other relevant United Nations bodies, including the International Civil Aviation Organization, and in consultation with international and regional organizations and entities, to assess the threats and challenges, in particular those related to terrorism, posed by the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles from Libya in the region. The Council also requested the Committee to submit a report to it on proposals to counter this threat and to prevent the proliferation of arms and related materiel, including measures to secure these arms and related materiel, to ensure that stockpiles are managed safely and securely, to strengthen border control and to enhance transport security.

16. Subsequently, in its resolution [2022 \(2011\)](#), the Security Council decided that the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) would include, in coordination and consultation with the transitional Government of Libya, the task of assisting and supporting Libyan national efforts to address the threats posed by the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, taking into account, among other things, the report requested in paragraph 5 of resolution [2017 \(2011\)](#).

17. Whereas in its resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#) the Security Council authorized up to eight experts to serve on the Panel, the Council, in its resolution [2040 \(2012\)](#) on the extension of the mandate of the Panel for a second year, reduced the number of experts to a maximum of five.

¹ See the letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the appointment of the members of the Panel of Experts (S/2011/293, S/2011/313, S/2011/377, S/2012/240, S/2013/212, S/2013/256 and S/2013/602).

18. The tasks of the Panel, whose mandate was subsequently extended by resolution 2095 (2013), and which works under the direction of the Committee, include the following: to gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and 2095 (2013), in particular incidents of non-compliance; to make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Libyan authorities or other States may consider to improve the implementation of the relevant measures; and to provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 90 days after the appointment of the Panel (that is, by 2 July 2013) and a final report to the Council no later than 60 days prior to the termination of its mandate with its findings and recommendations (that is, by 15 February 2014).

19. In resolutions 2040 (2012) and 2095 (2013), the Security Council also encouraged the Panel, while mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya to assist the Libyan authorities in countering the illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, and in securing and managing Libya's borders, to continue its investigations regarding sanctions non-compliance, including illicit transfers of arms and related materiel to and from Libya and the assets of individuals subject to the asset freeze established by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and 2095 (2013). It also encouraged UNSMIL and the Libyan authorities to support the investigatory work of the Panel in Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

A. Consolidated list of individuals and entities

20. On 26 February 2013, the Committee received a delisting request, through the focal point for delisting established pursuant to resolution 1730 (2006), from an individual inscribed on its list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze. The delisting request was not granted by the Committee.

21. On 21 March, 29 July and 4 September, the Committee updated several entries to its list of individuals and entities designated as subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze. On 1 April, the Committee sent a note verbale to all Member States, encouraging them to give due consideration to the submission of designation proposals to the Committee relating to entities or individuals who were found to have been assisting in any way with the finances of entities or individuals already designated under the asset freeze measure.

22. On 20 May, the Committee received a letter from the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts, transmitting an exchange of letters with a Member State regarding the relocation to that Member State of certain individuals inscribed on the Committee's list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze.

23. On 7 June, the Committee received a letter from the Member State from which the aforementioned individuals had departed in order to relocate.

B. Implementation reports

24. In paragraph 25 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), the Security Council called upon all Member States to report to the Committee within 120 days of the adoption of the resolution (that is, by 26 June 2011) on the steps they had taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 9, 10, 15 and 17 of the same resolution, which are related to the arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze. To date, the Committee has received reports from 59 Member States (see annex). Unless a State requests that its report be kept confidential, these reports are issued as documents of the United Nations and posted on the Committee web page.

C. Implementation assistance notices

25. During the reporting period, the Committee updated its implementation assistance notice on the arms embargo, reflecting modifications introduced by resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#) and providing guidance on the exemption request and notification procedures, including the newly established Libyan arms procurement focal point. The update was dispatched to all Member States. All three implementation assistance notices are available on the Committee website.

D. Arms embargo and asset freeze measures, and notifications and requests for exemptions thereto

1. Arms embargo

26. Until the adoption of Security Council resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#) on 14 March, paragraph 9 (a) of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) provided an exemption from the arms embargo for supplies to Libya of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee. The Security Council, in paragraph 9 of resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#), decided that the approval of the Committee for such supplies was no longer required. During the reporting period, and before the adoption of resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#), the Committee approved three requests invoking paragraph 9 (a).

27. Paragraph 9 (c) of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) provided an exemption for other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, to Libya, as approved in advance by the Committee. During the reporting period, the Committee approved 15 requests invoking paragraph 9 (c).

28. Until the adoption of resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#), paragraph 13 (a) of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) provided an exemption from the arms embargo for supplies to Libya of arms and related materiel of all types, including technical assistance, training, financial and other assistance, intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan authorities and notified to the Committee in advance and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such a notification.

29. Paragraph 10 of resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#) modified paragraph 13 (a) of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), making supplies of non-lethal military equipment and the provision of any technical assistance, training or financial assistance, when intended

solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Government of Libya, no longer subject to notification to the Committee or to the absence of a negative decision within five working days by the Committee.

30. Paragraph 13 (b) of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) provides an exemption for small arms, light weapons and related materiel temporarily exported to Libya for the sole use of United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, notified to the Committee in advance and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such a notification.

31. During the reporting period, the Committee received 20 notifications invoking paragraph 13 (a) of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) and 1 notification invoking paragraph 13 in general. No negative decision was taken by the Committee in any of the cases. Furthermore, the Committee received two notifications that did not meet the necessary requirements for a notification under paragraph 13 (a) of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), as set out in the Committee's implementation assistance notice number 2. The Committee responded to all notifying Member States, informing them about the respective shortcomings and asking for remedy.

32. On 3 April, the Committee wrote a letter to the Government of Libya requesting confirmation of the possible establishment of a focal point structure through which all security assistance procurement should be channelled, as well as concerning additional procedures in relation to storing, recording and distributing arms and related materiel. By letters dated 26 March, 6 June and 18 July, respectively, the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations provided details on the newly established arms procurement focal point of the Military Procurement Department of the Libyan Ministry of Defence. On 7 August, the Committee wrote to the Permanent Representative of Libya requesting further clarification and follow-up on outstanding issues, to which the Permanent Representative of Libya responded on 4 September.

33. On 24 July, the Committee shared with the Government of Libya an unofficial and informal table that summarizes the exemption requests and notifications relating to the arms embargo measures imposed by resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) and as modified by resolutions [2009 \(2011\)](#) and [2095 \(2013\)](#), processed through the Committee since its inception until 10 July.

2. Asset freeze

34. Paragraph 19 (a) of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) provides an exemption from the asset freeze for basic expenses, after notification by the relevant State to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets or economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification. During the period under review, the Committee received five notifications invoking paragraph 19 (a). No negative decision was taken by the Committee in any of the cases.

35. Paragraph 16 of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) provides an exemption from the asset freeze in relation to the (then) four listed entities, for the following purposes: (a) humanitarian needs; (b) fuel, electricity and water for strictly civilian uses; (c) resuming Libyan production and sale of hydrocarbons; (d) establishing, operating or strengthening institutions of civilian government and civilian public

infrastructure; or (e) facilitating the resumption of banking sector operations, including to support or facilitate international trade with Libya.

36. The exemption applies provided that: the Member State has given notice to the Committee and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification; the Member State has notified the Committee that the funds shall not be made available to or for the benefit of listed individuals; the Member State has consulted in advance with the Libyan authorities about the use of such funds; and the Member State has shared with the Libyan authorities the notification submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) and the Libyan authorities have not objected within five working days to the release of such funds. During the reporting period, the Committee received two notifications invoking paragraph 16 of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#). No negative decision was taken by the Committee.

37. The notifications referred to above amount to at least \$21 million unfrozen through the Committee in 2013.

38. On 20 February, the Committee shared with the Government of Libya, upon a request of the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations dated 14 February, an unofficial and informal table that summarizes the exemption requests and notifications relating to the asset freeze measures imposed by resolutions [1970 \(2011\)](#) and [1973 \(2011\)](#) and as modified by resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), processed through the Committee since its inception until 20 February.

E. Queries and requests for guidance

39. During the reporting period, the Committee responded to eight queries or requests for guidance submitted by Member States related to the scope and application of the arms embargo or asset freeze measure.

F. Briefings and discussions in the Committee

40. In informal consultations on 6 March 2013, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts of its final report.

41. In informal consultations on 6 May, the Committee received an update from the reappointed members of the Panel of Experts. Furthermore, the Committee noted the reported relocation of two individuals subject to a travel ban, Mohammed Muammar Qadhafi and Aisha Muammar Qadhafi, together with other family members, from Algeria to Oman. The Committee noted that the relocations had not taken place in accordance with the exemption procedures established in resolutions [1970 \(2011\)](#) and [1973 \(2011\)](#) and directed the Panel of Experts to investigate the matter.

42. In informal consultations on 10 July, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts on its interim report. This was followed by a discussion among Committee members of the recommendations contained in that report.

43. In informal consultations on 6 November, the Committee received an update from the Panel of Experts on its work since the submission of the Panel's interim report in July, and met the new Coordinator and arms expert of the Panel. Moreover,

the Committee discussed pending matters before the Committee, the Libyan arms procurement process, and an issue concerning a storage facility in Sebha, Libya, where, reportedly, a large number of man-portable surface-to-air missiles and yellowcake were stored, among other things, and on which informal consultations of the Security Council had taken place on 4 November.

44. In several of the aforementioned informal consultations, the Chair of the Committee distributed updated unofficial and informal tables reflecting all of the arms embargo and asset freeze exemption requests and notifications received by the Committee, as well as all of the requests for guidance and of various other incoming communications received by the Committee, since its inception.

G. Letters of inquiry

45. During the reporting period, the Committee did not dispatch any letters of inquiry. Responses to four letters of inquiry sent by the Committee to various Member States during the previous reporting cycle were still outstanding by the end of the reporting period.

H. Consideration of reports and inputs submitted by the Panel of Experts

46. During the reporting period, the Panel of Experts submitted a final report (S/2013/99) dated 15 February 2013, in accordance with resolution 2040 (2012), as well as an interim report, dated 2 July 2013, in accordance with resolution 2095 (2013), to the Security Council. In addition, the Panel submitted an inspection report dated 23 April 2013.

47. In its final report, the Panel included eight recommendations; there were four on the arms embargo; one on the travel ban; one on the asset freeze; one on the Committee's consolidated list of individuals and entities; and one on designation proposals of Member States. In its interim report, the Panel included eight recommendations; there were two on the arms embargo; two on the travel ban; three on the asset freeze; and one on the Panel's access to conduct fieldwork. The inspection report contained a description of the inspection in a Member State of seized materiel undertaken by the Panel in relation to the arms embargo.

48. The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with input on a draft response to a Member State.

49. In six instances, pursuant to requests for assistance received from the Panel of Experts in connection with eliciting a response from a Government to a proposed Panel visit to a Member State, the Committee wrote to the Permanent Mission to the United Nations of that Member State, seeking its help in facilitating a possible visit by the Panel to the country.

I. Periodic reports to the Security Council

50. Under the provisions of paragraph 24 (e) of resolution 1970 (2011), the Chair of the Committee delivered oral reports to the Security Council on the work of the Committee, in public meetings on 14 March, 18 June, 16 September and 9 December (see S/PV.6934, S/PV.6981, S/PV.7031 and S/PV.7075).

J. Cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization

51. On 28 May, the Committee concluded an agreement with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) concerning Security Council-INTERPOL Special Notices. At the end of the reporting period, Special Notices had been published for 17 individuals and the 2 entities on the Committee's list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and/or assets freeze, while 3 entries lacked the required minimum identifiers for issuing Special Notices.

IV. Violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime

52. In its final report (S/2013/99) submitted pursuant to resolution 2040 (2012), the Panel of Experts covered, among other things, cases of transfers of military materiel to and from Libya since the imposition of the arms embargo, cases of non-compliance with the travel ban, and cases of non-compliance with the asset freeze. Under the first category — the arms embargo — the Panel emphasized the need to ensure responsible transfers to the Government of Libya and highlighted the continuing proliferation of weapons from Libya “at a worrying rate”.

53. In resolution 2095 (2013), the Council condemned the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as modified in its subsequent resolutions, and recalled the mandate of the Committee, as defined in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with those measures.

54. In its interim report dated 2 July, the Panel reported on its ongoing investigations on various violations of the arms embargo, a violation of the travel ban, and the discovery in several Member States of possible funds of certain individuals inscribed on the Committee's list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze. In its interim report, the Panel of Experts furthermore expressed its concern regarding the capability of a number of Member States to implement and comply with the asset freeze measure.

V. Observations

55. The Libya regime has likely been the most rapidly evolving Security Council sanctions regime in recent years: within a span of 32 months, the Council adopted seven resolutions, the first of which created the Committee and the rest of which continued to impact its approach and work. This reflects the responsiveness of the Council to the events on the ground. While initially the core objective of the measures was to prevent further attacks against the civilian population in Libya, subsequently, as modified, they have served to support the Libyan-led transition and rebuilding process and to benefit regional security.

56. While the total number of issues before the Committee decreased during the reporting period, their complexity significantly increased. The Committee stands ready to provide guidance on the scope and application of the measures to any Member State that so requests, in accordance with provisions of relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in order to ensure a clear and consistent understanding by all.

Annex

List of implementation reports received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 25 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#)

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
Algeria	S/AC.52/2011/32
Andorra	S/AC.52/2011/4
Argentina	S/AC.52/2011/11 and Add.1 S/AC.52/2012/6
Armenia	S/AC.52/2011/39
Australia	S/AC.52/2011/54
Belarus	S/AC.52/2011/45
Belgium	S/AC.52/2011/40
Brazil	S/AC.52/2011/17
Brunei Darussalam	S/AC.52/2011/50
Bulgaria	S/AC.52/2011/2
Canada	S/AC.52/2011/52
China	S/AC.52/2011/27
Colombia	S/AC.52/2011/48
Cyprus	S/AC.52/2011/9
Czech Republic	S/AC.52/2011/46
Denmark	S/AC.52/2011/33
Egypt	S/AC.52/2011/29
Finland	S/AC.52/2012/3
France	S/AC.52/2011/42
Gabon	S/AC.52/2011/12
Georgia	S/AC.52/2011/30
Germany	S/AC.52/2011/28
Greece	S/AC.52/2011/18
Iraq	S/AC.52/2011/36
Italy	S/AC.52/2011/38

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
Japan	S/AC.52/2011/23
Latvia	S/AC.52/2011/41
Lebanon	S/AC.52/2011/49
Liechtenstein	S/AC.52/2011/14
Lithuania	S/AC.52/2013/1
Luxembourg	S/AC.52/2012/4
Malta	S/AC.52/2011/1
Malaysia	S/AC.52/2011/47
Mexico	S/AC.52/2011/44
New Zealand	S/AC.52/2011/19
Norway	S/AC.52/2012/1
Panama	S/AC.52/2011/13
Peru	S/AC.52/2012/2
Philippines	S/AC.52/2011/6
Poland	S/AC.52/2011/26
Portugal	S/AC.52/2011/16
Qatar	S/AC.52/2011/43
Republic of Korea	S/AC.52/2011/21
Republic of Moldova	S/AC.52/2011/25
Russian Federation	S/AC.52/2011/10 and Add.1 S/AC.52/2012/5
San Marino	S/AC.52/2011/35
Serbia	S/AC.52/2011/5
Singapore	S/AC.52/2011/24
Slovenia	S/AC.52/2011/34
Slovakia	S/AC.52/2011/8
South Africa	S/AC.52/2011/20
Sweden	S/AC.52/2011/31
Switzerland	S/AC.52/2011/15

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>
Togo	S/AC.52/2011/51
Tunisia	S/AC.52/2011/53
Turkey	S/AC.52/2011/37
United Arab Emirates	S/AC.52/2011/3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S/AC.52/2011/7
United States of America	S/AC.52/2011/22
