

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 9 December 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South 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 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan, which contains an account of the Committee's activities from 3 March to 31 December 2015. 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 should be grateful if the attached report could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Cristián **Barros Melet**  
Chair

Security Council Committee established  
pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan



## **Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan**

### **I. Introduction**

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan covers the period from 3 March to 31 December 2015. It is the first annual report of the Committee.
2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Cristián Barros Melet (Chile) as Chair and the representatives of Malaysia and New Zealand as Vice-Chairs.

### **II. Background**

3. By its resolution 2206 (2015), adopted on 3 March, the Security Council imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities designated by the Committee in accordance with the listing criteria delineated in paragraphs 6 to 8 of the resolution. Exemptions to the measures were provided for in the resolution. By the same resolution, the Council established a committee to oversee the implementation of the measures and a panel of experts working under the direction of the Committee.

### **III. Summary of the activities of the Committee**

4. The Committee met four times in informal consultations, on 28 April, 8 and 22 May and 20 August. The Committee also held two formal meetings, on 1 April and 19 June, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures.
5. During the informal consultations held on 28 April, the Committee received briefings by representatives of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Mine Action Service. The Assistant Director of Office of the INTERPOL Special Representative to the United Nations briefed the Committee on the modalities for coordination and cooperation with INTERPOL, in particular the usage of the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. The representative of the United Nations Mine Action Service briefed the Committee on activities with respect to mine action and the disposal of small arms carried out as part of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.
6. On 8 May, the Committee was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Both provided information on violations or alleged violations of the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 2206 (2015).
7. During the informal consultations held on 22 May, the Panel of Experts presented its programme of work, and on 20 August the Coordinator of the Panel presented the Panel's interim report to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 2206 (2015) ([S/2015/656](#)).
8. As regards its formal meetings, on 1 April the Committee approved a note verbale, to be transmitted to all Member States, drawing their attention to

paragraph 17 of resolution 2206 (2015) and calling upon them to report to the Committee within 90 days from the adoption of the resolution on the steps taken to effectively implement the travel ban and asset freeze. The Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work were adopted on 20 April.

9. On 19 June, at its second formal meeting, the Committee invited representatives of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of South Sudan and of six regional States, namely the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda, to exchange views on the implementation of the sanctions measures in pursuance of paragraph 16 (g) of resolution 2206 (2015) and paragraph 3 (b) of the Committee's guidelines.

10. The Chair of the Committee twice briefed the Security Council (see [S/PV.7444](#) and [S/PV.7511](#)). On 14 May, in his 60-day report to the Council, he provided an overview of the work completed by the Committee since the adoption of resolution 2206 (2015) in accordance with paragraph 16 (f) of that resolution. On 25 August, he provided another update to the Council on the work carried out by the Committee since the meeting of 14 May, and, in particular, on the Committee's consideration on 20 August of the Panel's interim report and recommendations.

11. On 1 June, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel of Experts and providing, in particular, for the creation of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. Following the designation of six individuals by the Committee on 1 July (see para. 19), the Special Notices for those individuals were made available on the INTERPOL website.

12. The Committee received 19 implementation reports from Member States in pursuance of resolution 2206 (2015), including from 8 of the 15 members of the Committee.

13. The Committee also sent 27 communications to 13 Member States and other stakeholders with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

#### **IV. Exemptions**

14. Exemptions to the travel ban are set out in paragraph 11 of resolution 2206 (2015).

15. Exemptions to the asset freeze are set out in paragraphs 13 to 15 of resolution 2206 (2015).

16. No notifications or exemption requests were received by the Committee.

#### **V. Sanctions list**

17. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze are set out in paragraphs 6 to 8 of resolution 2206 (2015). The procedures for requesting listing and delisting are described in the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work.

18. On 1 July, the Committee listed six individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 9 (travel ban) and paragraph 12 (asset freeze) of resolution 2206 (2015).

## **VI. Panel of Experts**

19. On 27 April, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2206 (2015) on 3 March, the Secretary-General appointed five individuals to serve on the Panel of Experts, with expertise in natural resources and finance, regional issues, humanitarian affairs, arms, and armed groups (see [S/2015/287](#)). The mandate of the Panel expires on 3 April 2016. On 17 July, the armed groups expert resigned, and on 13 August, the Secretary-General appointed a replacement (see [S/2015/631](#)).

20. In accordance with paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 2206 (2015), the Panel provided five monthly updates to the Security Council, on 26 June, 28 August, 30 September and 2 and 30 November. The Panel did not provide monthly updates in July and December, when it was in the process of preparing its interim and final reports, respectively.

21. On 31 July, in accordance with paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 2206 (2015), the Panel provided an interim report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 21 August and issued as a document of the Council ([S/2015/656](#)).

22. On 24 December, in accordance with paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 2206 (2015), the Panel provided its final report to the Committee, which is expected to be submitted to the Security Council in 2016 and issued as a document of the Council.

23. In relation to its mandate, the Panel has maintained a more or less consistent presence in South Sudan, visiting Juba and 8 of the country's 10 states, and has also visited Australia, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Israel, Kenya, the Netherlands, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

24. In pursuance of its mandate, the Panel, through the Secretariat, sent 62 letters to Member States, the Security Council, the Committee and international and national entities.

## **VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support**

25. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and members of the Committee. Advisory support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. On 1 December, a sanctions workshop was organized for incoming members of the Security Council to familiarize them with the substantive and procedural aspects of chairing a sanctions committee, including interaction with the United Nations system, sanctions experts and other relevant actors.

26. On 14 October, the Division launched a redesigned website for the subsidiary organs of the Security Council. The new website, which is available in the six official languages of the United Nations and accessible to the visually impaired,

features an improved and user-friendly layout. It offers swift and easy access to the current sanctions measures and applicable exemptions, the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List and individual committee sanctions lists. Narrative summaries of the reasons for listing are displayed in an easy-to-navigate and searchable format. The website also provides clear and practical explanations of the procedures for listing, delisting and exemptions.<sup>1</sup>

27. On 28 December, the Division made available all the Security Council sanctions lists in the six official languages. This builds upon last year's standardization of the format of all Council sanctions lists and the establishment of the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List, in response to resolutions 2083 (2012) and 2161 (2014).

28. As part of the Division's effort to recruit well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, a note verbale was sent to all Member States on 1 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. In addition, the Division sent notes verbales to all Member States notifying them of upcoming vacancies on specific sanctions panels and providing information on recruitment timelines, areas of expertise and pertinent requirements.

29. The Division continued to provide substantive advice and support to the Panel of Experts, conducting an induction for members, in New York and assisting in the preparation of the Panel's interim report in August and its final report in December.

30. From 8 to 11 September, the Division, in cooperation with United Nations system partners, conducted a pilot training workshop on investigative techniques for 12 experts from sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels. The objective of the training was to equip the participants with an understanding of basic investigative techniques, processes and tools and to strengthen their understanding of the approach to investigations within the framework of the Security Council sanctions regimes.

31. Moreover, to promote greater cooperation among the different expert panels, the Division organized a third annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 16 and 17 December. The event was attended by members of all 12 monitoring groups, teams and panels. The workshop afforded sanctions experts the opportunity to discuss strategic and technical issues relating to Security Council sanctions with representatives of the sanctions committees, as well as United Nations system, other international, private sector and non-governmental partners.

32. During the reporting period, the Secretariat established the Inter-Agency Working Group on United Nations Sanctions, under the leadership of the Department of Political Affairs. The Working Group brings together 25 United Nations entities to support Security Council sanctions regimes and integrate United Nations sanctions with other peace and security efforts of the United Nations system, as appropriate.

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<sup>1</sup> The website is accessible at [www.un.org/sc/suborg](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg).