Chapter IV

Asia and the Pacific

The United Nations continued its efforts in 2014 to address political and security challenges in Asia and the Pacific with the restoration and establishment of peace and stability specially in Afghanistan, Iraq and Yemen. The non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as well as Iran’s nuclear programme were two major crises also faced by the United Nations.

In Afghanistan, the inauguration of President Ashraf Ghani and the agreement to establish a national unity Government with Chief Executive Officer Abdullah Abdullah brought an end to the electoral impasse and marked the first peaceful transfer of power in Afghanistan between elected leaders. The fourth Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process Ministerial Conference, held in Beijing, concluded with the adoption of the Declaration on Deepening Cooperation for Sustainable Security and Prosperity of the “Heart of Asia” Region reiterating support of the Afghan-owned and Afghan-led reconciliation process. The security situation in Afghanistan, however, remained volatile during the year with 22,051 recorded incidents, the second highest number after 2011. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (unama) continued to support Afghanistan’s full assumption of leadership and ownership in the security, governance and development areas, as defined by the Kabul Process. The Security Council extended the mandate of unama until 17 March 2015. On 31 December, the security transition to Afghan forces formally concluded as the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force, led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (nato), came to an end. In December, the Security Council welcomed the agreement between nato and Afghanistan to establish the post-2014 non-combat Resolute Support Mission, which would train, advise and assist the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces. The sanctions regime against the Taliban and Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities remained in effect. The Security Council strengthened and refined those measures during the year.

In Iraq, the threat posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (isil) continued to undermine the stability and political dynamics of the country. Despite the rapidly deteriorating security situation, Iraq held its Council of Representatives elections. The formation of the new Government and the adoption of its ministerial programme, along with its demonstrated commitment to resolving long-standing issues through an inclusive political process, was a significant step towards promoting stability in Iraq. During the year, regional and international partners increased their support for Iraq in its fight against ISIL. However, ISIL and associated armed groups continued to control large parts of the west and north of the country, where they continued to inflict civilian casualties, cause massive displacement and perpetrate systematic human rights violations. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (unami) continued to carry out its mandate, which was extended by the Security Council until 31 July 2015.

During the year, bilateral relations between Iraq and Kuwait were marked by positive developments. Kuwait supported the request made by Iraq that the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission to defer the requirement that Iraq deposit 5 per cent of oil proceeds into the Compensation Fund.

The Security Council Committees established to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and to address Iran’s nuclear programme continued their work, supported by their Panel of Experts. In March and in June, respectively, the Security Council extended the mandates of the Panel of Experts until April and July 2015.

The International Atomic Energy Agency continued to undertake monitoring and verification in relation to the nuclear-related measures set out in the Joint Plan of Action signed with Iran, which took effect on 20 January.

In Yemen, the Security Council continued its support for the political transition in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism and the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference. In February, the Council imposed an assets freeze and a travel ban on individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen. It established a committee to designate such individuals and entities and to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures, and a panel of experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.

Afghanistan

In 2014, the international community continued to assist the Government of Afghanistan to lay the foundation for peace and stability and the restora-
tion of economic and social development in view of the approaching political and security transitions of 2014 through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), under the direction of the Secretary-General’s Special Representative and Head of Mission, and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

During the year, the presidential and provincial council elections dominated the political, security and economic environment of Afghanistan. Following the presidential election on 5 April, a second-round run-off was held on 14 June between the two leading candidates. Political tensions over allegations of fraud lead to a political impasse, which prompted a comprehensive audit by the Independent Election Commission. The inauguration of the President of Afghanistan on 29 September and the Agreement of 21 September to establish a national unity government brought an end to the electoral stalemate and marked the first peaceful transfer of power in Afghanistan between elected leaders. The fourth Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process Ministerial Conference (Beijing, 31 October), whereby participant countries expressed readiness to work with the new Government and strengthen cooperation across the region. While the security situation throughout the year remained volatile in terms of civilian casualties and population displacements, increased emphasis on regional dialogue resulted in a series of developments in the areas of trade and security cooperation. The security transition to Afghan forces formally concluded on 31 December as NATO-led ISAF operations ended.

During the year, the Security Council adopted two presidential statements, on the elections in Afghanistan, S/PRST/2014/11 (see p. 000), and on Afghan illicit drug production and drug trafficking, S/PRST/2014/12 (see p. 000). The Council, by resolution 2145(2014) (see p. 000), extended the mandate of UNAMA until 17 March 2015. The Council also, by resolution 2189(2014) (see p. 000), welcomed the agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan to establish the post-2014 non-combat Resolute Support Mission.

Political and security developments

Report of Secretary-General (March). In his March report on the situation in Afghanistan [A/68/789-S/2014/163], the Secretary-General informed that on 17 January, four United Nations staff and 17 other Afghan and international civilians were killed in an attack on a restaurant in Kabul for which the Taliban had claimed responsibility. The reporting period saw unprecedented numbers of security incidents that had a negative impact on both the Afghan population and the ability of the United Nations to carry out mandated tasks and activities. The 17 January attack was the deadliest attack on foreign civilians since 2001.

Preparations for the 5 April elections remained on track. The formal campaign period for the presidential elections began on 2 February and on 4 March for provincial councils. On 5 January, President Hamid Karzai convened a meeting of the 11 presidential candidates at which he stressed the need for transparent elections and emphasized his commitment to non-interference by the Government. Election-related violence included an assassination attempt on vice-presidential candidate Ismail Khan, on 24 January; and the fatal shooting of two members of the campaign team of presidential candidate Abdullah Abdullah in Herat on 1 February, with a third killed in Sari Pul on 7 February. Technical preparations for the elections remained further advanced than those for previous polls held in Afghanistan. Progress towards the establishment of a formal peacemaking process with the armed opposition remained limited. UNAMA continued to facilitate local dialogue to mitigate inter-ethnic and inter-tribal tensions and to build confidence among communities.

Afghanistan continued to actively engage its neighbours and to promote regional cooperation, including its lead role in the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, the pursuit of strengthened political dialogue and progress on confidence-building measures. On 17 January, India hosted a senior officials’ meeting in New Delhi, during which “Heart of Asia”成员国 States and supporting countries and organizations focused on issues of security, including the movement of extremist elements and the importance of regional energy cooperation for economic development and stability, as well as on reviewing progress on the six agreed confidence-building measures and funding modalities for the Process. Between 26 and 27 February, Afghanistan hosted a terrorism financing seminar as part of the counter-terrorism confidence-building measure. There were also ongoing efforts to strengthen bilateral ties between Afghanistan and other countries in the region. During the reporting period, senior officials from Afghanistan met with officials from the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, China, and Pakistan. On 13 February, President Karzai travelled to Ankara for the eighth Tripartite Summit with the President of Turkey and the Prime Minister of Pakistan; a joint statement welcomed the “positive momentum” in bilateral relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, including strengthened trade and economic relations. On 22 February, the Minister of Finance of Pakistan led a high-level delegation to Kabul for the ninth session of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission. Also on 22 February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China visited Kabul and met with President Karzai and other senior officials.

The Secretary-General affirmed that the United Nations, in line with its mandate and at the request of Afghan authorities, would continue to provide
technical assistance to and facilitate coherence in international support for the process. He encouraged all eligible Afghan citizens to participate in the 5 April elections, particularly women—not only as voters, but also as candidates, electoral workers and observers. The Secretary-General highlighted the importance of economic sustainability of Afghanistan, noting that the special meeting of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board held on 29 January reinforced the importance of continuity in progress on mutual commitments made in Tokyo, including addressing the reform, good governance and human rights agenda and the growing fiscal gap between government revenue and expenditure. He further observed that humanitarian needs were foreseen to rise, including through civilian casualties and the displacement of conflict-affected populations. The coordination of humanitarian assistance would, therefore, continue to be a core component of the UN work in Afghanistan. The Secretary-General requested the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNAMA, due to expire on 19 March, for a further 12 months, thus reiterating the commitment of the United Nations to a sustained partnership with Afghanistan. By resolution 2145(2014) (see below), the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA until 17 March 2015.  

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION  

On 17 March [meeting 7139], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2145(2014). The draft [S/2014/184] was submitted by Australia.  

The Security Council, 

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular resolution 2096(2013) of 19 March 2013, in which it extended until 19 March 2014 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan as established by resolution 1662(2006) of 23 March 2006, 

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, 

Reiterating its support for the transition (Inteqal) process which will entail the assumption of full responsibility by Afghanistan’s institutions in the security sector, consistent with the Lisbon, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits, recognizing that transition is not only a security process but also entails the full assumption of Afghan leadership and ownership in governance and development, and affirming that the United Nations support in Afghanistan takes full account of the transition process in Afghanistan, 

Emphasizing the Kabul Process towards the primary objective of accelerated Afghan leadership and ownership, strengthened international partnership and regional cooperation, improved Afghan governance, enhanced capabilities of Afghan security forces, economic growth and better protection for the rights of all Afghan citizens, including women and girls, and welcoming specifically the commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan, 

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive approach to address the security, economic, governance and development challenges in Afghanistan, which are of an interconnected nature, and recognizing that there is no purely military solution to ensure the stability of Afghanistan, 

Reaffirming its continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country and strengthen the foundations of sustainable peace and constitutional democracy, 

Welcoming the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011 and its conference conclusions, as well as the declaration in Bonn that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a decade of transformation (2015–2024), 

Welcoming also the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnership and other agreements, aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan, 

Welcoming further the strategic consensus between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community on a renewed and enduring partnership for this transformation decade based on firm mutual commitments, welcoming progress made towards meeting the mutual commitments set out in the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework to support the sustainable economic growth and development of Afghanistan, and reaffirming the importance of continued efforts by the Government and the international community towards meeting their mutual commitments, 

Reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, including the rights of women and girls, the rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan—From Transition to Transformation and the national priority programmes, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach, 

Reaffirming specifically in this context its support for the implementation, under the leadership and ownership of the Afghan people, of the commitments set out in the communique of the London Conference on Afghanistan, held on 28 January 2010 and the Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan, held on 20 July 2010, of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and of the National Drug Control Strategy, as part of the comprehensive implementation strategy to be taken forward by the Government of Afghanistan with the support of the region and the international community and with a central and impartial coordinating role for the United Nations, consistent with the Kabul Process and in line with the national priority programmes, 

Stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan, recalling the importance of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations of 22 December 2002, welcoming in this regard the continued commitment of the international community to support stability and development in
Afghanistan, and noting international and regional initiatives such as the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan of 2 November 2011, the quadrilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and the Russian Federation, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey and the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as initiatives by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan.

Commending the outcome of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, which convened in Kabul on 14 June 2012, in which Afghanistan and its regional partners reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, including through enhanced regional dialogue and confidence-building measures, welcoming the confidence-building measures on counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and trade, commerce and investment opportunity and those on education, disaster management and regional infrastructure, welcoming also the Fourth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, to be held in Tianjin, China, in 2014, and noting that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan.

Welcoming the outcome of the International Conference on the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries, held in Geneva on 2 and 3 May 2012, and looking forward to the further implementation of the joint communiqué of the Conference aimed at increased sustainability of returns and continued support for host countries, through sustained support and directed efforts of the international community.

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, including, jointly with the Government of Afghanistan, the coordination and monitoring of efforts in implementing the Kabul Process through the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in support of the priorities set up by the Government and affirmed at the Tokyo Conference, and expressing its appreciation and strong support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative for Afghanistan and, in particular, the women and men of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan who are serving in difficult conditions to help the people of Afghanistan.

Reaffirming that, consistent with the transition process, the role of international actors will evolve further from direct service delivery to support and capacity-building for Afghan institutions, enabling the Government of Afghanistan to exercise its sovereign authority in all its functions, including the phasing out of all provincial reconstruction teams, as well as the dissolution of any structures duplicating the functions and authority of the Government at the national and subnational levels.

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned political process in Afghanistan to support reconciliation for all those who are prepared to reconcile as laid down in the Kabul Conference communiqué on dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaeda, respect the Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan, and as further elaborated in the Bonn Conference conclusions, supported by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999) of 15 October 1999, 1988(2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2082(2012) of 17 December 2012.

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan at the Kabul and Tokyo Conferences to strengthen and improve Afghanistan’s electoral process, including long-term electoral reform, in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible, inclusive and democratic, welcoming the presidential decree of 26 July 2012 and Afghan preparations for the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections, and looking forward to preparations for the 2015 parliamentary elections.

Reaffirming that Afghanistan’s peaceful future lies in building a stable, secure, economically sustainable State, free of terrorism and narcotics and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens’ rights and obligations, and welcoming the contribution of the International Contact Group on Afghanistan to the United Nations efforts in coordinating and broadening international support for Afghanistan.

Emphasizing once again the agreements reached at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summits held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010 and Chicago, United States of America, on 20 and 21 May 2012 between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Afghan National Security Forces countrywide by the end of 2014, taking note of the Enduring Partnership Declaration, signed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Government of Afghanistan in Lisbon on 20 November 2010, acknowledging the joint efforts under the transition (Inteqal) process, and welcoming progress towards the completion of the security transition, notably the milestone reached on 18 June 2013 when all areas of Afghanistan entered the transition.

Underlining the importance of operationally capable, professional, inclusive and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces for meeting Afghanistan’s security needs, with a view to lasting peace, security and stability, stressing the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, and into the transformation decade (2015–2024), of the international community to support the further development, including training, and professionalization of the Afghan National Security Forces, and the recruitment and retention of women to the Afghan National Security Forces.

Welcoming the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan, which stresses the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, noting the decision of the Government of Afghanistan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
for the Organization to work towards continuing to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Security Forces after 2014, noting that any new mission should have a sound legal basis, as stated in paragraph 14 of the Chicago Summit Declaration, in this regard emphasizing the importance of discussions on Afghanistan at the next summit of the Organization, to be held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in September 2014, noting the responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan to sustain sufficient and capable Afghan National Security Forces supported by the international community, as decided at the International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn on 5 December 2011, through the training, equipping, financing and capability development of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the end of the transition period, and welcoming, as reaffirmed in the Chicago Summit Declaration, the financial sustainment of the Afghan National Security Forces with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government of Afghanistan.

Recognizing that security gains must be supported by progress in Afghan governance and development capacity, noting in this context the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and of the International Security Assistance Force, as also noted in resolution 2120(2013) of 10 October 2013, and stressing the need for coordination and mutual support, where appropriate, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities,

Reiterating the need for all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, through the country team mechanism and a “One United Nations” approach under the guidance of the Special Representative, to increase efforts, in full consultation and cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, to achieve greater coherence, coordination, efficiency and full alignment with the national priority programmes identified by the Government,

Welcoming the efforts of countries that are sustaining their civilian efforts to assist the Government and the people of Afghanistan, and encouraging the international community to further enhance its contributions in a coordinated manner with the Afghan authorities and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, with a view to strengthening Afghan leadership and ownership, as reaffirmed at the Tokyo Conference in July 2012,

Stressing the need to further improve the efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, including through enhanced coordination among the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes under the authority of the Special Representative and between the United Nations and other donors, especially where it is most needed, welcoming the establishment of the Common Humanitarian Fund, and supporting the Government of Afghanistan to increasingly take the lead in coordinating humanitarian assistance to its citizens,

Emphasizing the need for all, within the framework of humanitarian assistance, of upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,

Reiterating its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs, and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including women and children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel, including humanitarian and development workers,

Recognizing the continuously alarming threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats, and expressing its serious concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups on the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people and to ensure the improvement and protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolutions 1674(2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738(2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894(2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, condemning the targeted killing of women and girls, in particular high-level female officials, reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, including from sexual violence and all other forms of gender-based violence, and that perpetrators of such violence must be held accountable, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and recognizing the importance of the ongoing monitoring of and reporting to the Security Council, including by the International Security Assistance Force, on the situation of civilians in Afghanistan and in particular civilian casualties, taking note of the progress made by Afghan and international forces in minimizing civilian casualties, and noting the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 8 February 2014 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Expressing concern about the serious threat that anti-personnel mines, remnants of war and improvised explosive devices pose to the civilian population, and stressing the need to refrain from the use of weapons and devices prohibited by international law,

Encouraging the international community and regional partners to further effectively support Afghan-led sustained efforts to address drug production and trafficking, notably through the working group on counter-narcotics of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, as well as regional initiatives, and recognizing the threat posed by the production of, trade in and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in different regions of the world and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard,

Expressing concern at the increase in poppy production, as noted in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013, noting the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the stability, security, social and economic development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally, and stressing the
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in Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, and stresses the need to ensure continued adequate resourcing for the Mission to fulfil its mandate;


4. **Recognizes** that the renewed mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan takes full account of the transition process and is in support of the full assumption by Afghanistan of leadership and ownership in the security, governance and development areas, consistent with the understandings reached between Afghanistan and the international community at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits;

5. **Calls upon** the United Nations, with the support of the international community, to support the Government of Afghanistan’s national priority programmes covering the issues of security, governance, justice and economic and social development and to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at international conferences, as well as on continuing implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, and requests that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, in an increasingly enabling function, assist the Government on its way towards ensuring full Afghan leadership and ownership, as defined by the Kabul Process;

6. **Decides** that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative, within their mandate and guided by the principle of reinforcing Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, shall continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in accordance with the London, Kabul and Tokyo Conference communiqués and the Bonn Conference conclusions, with a particular focus on the priorities laid down below:

(a) **Promote**, as co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, more coherent support by the international community to the development and governance priorities of the Government of Afghanistan, including through supporting the ongoing development and sequencing of the national priority programmes, mobilization of resources, coordination of international donors and organizations and direction of the contributions of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in particular for counter-narcotics, reconstruction and development activities; at the same time, coordinate international partners for follow-up, in particular through information-sharing, support efforts to increase the proportion of development aid delivered through the Government, in line with the commitments made at the Kabul and Tokyo Conferences, and support efforts to increase the transparency and effectiveness of the use of such resources by the Government;

(b) **Support**, at the request of the Afghan authorities, the organization of future Afghan elections, including the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections and the 2015 parliamentary elections, as well as strengthen, in support of the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, the sustainability, integrity and inclusiveness of the elec-
toral process, as agreed at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Chicago summit, and provide capacity-building and technical assistance to the Afghan institutions involved in this process;

(c) Provide outreach as well as good offices to support, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, including through the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme and proposing and supporting confidence-building measures within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011), 1989(2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2082(2012) and 2083(2012) of 17 December 2012 as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council;

(d) Support regional cooperation, with a view to assisting Afghanistan to utilize its role at the heart of Asia to promote regional cooperation, and work towards a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, building on the achievements made;

(e) Continue, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to cooperate with and strengthen the capacity of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to cooperate also with the Government of Afghanistan and relevant international and local non-governmental organizations to monitor the situation of civilians, to coordinate efforts to ensure their protection, to promote accountability and to assist in the full implementation of the fundamental freedoms and human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(f) Continue the cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at all levels and throughout the country in support of the ongoing transition to full Afghan leadership and ownership agreed to at the Kabul and London Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits, in a sustainable manner to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of all Afghans, in accordance with their existing mandates, in order to optimize civil-military coordination, to facilitate the timely exchange of information and to ensure coherence between the activities of national and international security forces and of civilian actors in support of an Afghan-led development and stabilization process, including through engagement with provincial reconstruction teams and engagement with non-governmental organizations, in particular through its participation in the Joint Afghan-North Atlantic Treaty Organization Inteqal Board as an observer;

7. Reaffirms that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative will increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan to maximize their collective effectiveness in full alignment with the national priority programmes identified by the Government of Afghanistan and continue to lead international civilian efforts with an emphasis on enabling and strengthening the role of Afghan institutions to perform their responsibilities in the following priority areas:

(a) Promote through an appropriate presence of the Mission, to be determined in full consultation and cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, and in support of the Government’s efforts, implementation of the Kabul Process throughout the country, including through enhanced cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and facilitate inclusion in and understanding of the Government’s policies;

(b) Support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, in fulfilling its commitments as stated at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences, to improve governance and the rule of law, including transitional justice, budget execution and the fight against corruption, throughout the country in accordance with the Kabul Process and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, with a view to helping to bring the benefits of peace and the delivery of services in a timely and sustainable manner;

(c) Coordinate and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including in support of the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with humanitarian principles, with a view to building the capacity of the Government so that it can assume the central and coordinating role in the future, including by providing effective support to national and local authorities in assisting and protecting internally displaced persons and to creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees from neighbouring and other countries and internally displaced persons;

8. Calls upon all Afghan and international parties to coordinate with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in the implementation of its mandate and in efforts to promote the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country;

9. Reiterates the need to ensure the security of United Nations staff and its support for the measures already taken by the Secretary-General in this regard;

10. Stresses the critical importance of a continued presence of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the provinces, consistent with the transition process, in support of and in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, in response to needs and with a view to security and including the objective of overall United Nations effectiveness, and strongly supports the authority of the Special Representative in the coordination of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan based on a “One United Nations” approach;

11. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his current efforts to take the measures necessary to address the security issues associated with the United Nations presence and, during the current process of transition and beyond, particularly encourages careful coordination with the Afghan National Security Forces, supported by the International Security Assistance Force, as appropriate;

12. Underscores the importance of a sustainable democratic development in Afghanistan with all Afghan institutions acting within their clearly defined areas of competence, in accordance with the relevant laws and the Afghan Constitution, welcomes in this regard the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan at the Kabul Conference, reaffirmed at the Bonn and Tokyo Conferences, to deliver further improvements to the electoral pro-
cess, including addressing the sustainability of the electoral process, and, taking into account the commitments made by the international community and the Government at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences, reaffirms the supporting role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, upon the request of the Government, in the realization of these commitments, and requests that, upon the request of the Government, the Mission provide assistance to the relevant Afghan institutions to support the integrity and inclusiveness of the electoral process, including measures to enable the full and safe participation of women, welcomes the participation of women in the electoral process as candidates, registered voters and campaigners, and further calls upon members of the international community to provide assistance as appropriate;

13. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including by the High Peace Council and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned dialogue on reconciliation and political participation as laid down in the Kabul Conference declaration on dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaeda, respect the Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan, and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the Bonn Conference conclusions, and encourages the Government to make use of the good offices of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan to support this process as appropriate, in full respect of the implementation of measures and procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011) and 2082(2012), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council;

14. Also welcomes the measures taken by the Government of Afghanistan, and encourages it to continue to increase the participation of women as well as minorities and civil society in outreach, consultation and decision-making processes, recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Council resolution 1325(2000) and related resolutions, therefore reiterates the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes, and urges their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take account of their perspectives and needs as affirmed by the Bonn and Tokyo Conferences;

15. Notes the establishment of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1988(2011), its methods and procedures, including new procedures to facilitate and expedite requests for travel ban exemptions in support of the peace and reconciliation process, introduced in resolution 2082(2012), welcomes in this context the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan, the High Peace Council and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan with the Committee, including by providing relevant information for updating the 1988 List, and by identifying individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan, in accordance with the designation criteria set out in resolution 2082(2012), and notes that means of financing or supporting these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities includes but is not limited to proceeds derived from the illicit cultivation of, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking in precursors into Afghanistan, and encourages the continuation of such cooperation;

16. Stresses the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in supporting, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, an inclusive, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, including the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, while continuing to assess, in this regard, the cooperation with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, its human rights and gender implications, including the promotion and protection of human rights, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of the Government in this regard, including through continued support to the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund;

17. Reaffirms support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional effort within the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan of 2 November 2011, looks forward to the next ministerial conference, to be held in Tianjin, China, in 2014, calls upon Afghanistan and its regional partners to keep up the momentum and continue their efforts to enhance regional dialogue and confidence through the Istanbul Process, and notes that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan;

18. Welcomes ongoing efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, its neighbouring and regional partners and international organizations, including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to foster trust and cooperation with each other, as well as recent cooperation initiatives developed by the countries concerned and regional organizations, including trilateral, quadrilateral, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation summits;

19. Calls for the strengthening of the process of regional cooperation, including measures to facilitate regional trade and transit, including through regional and bilateral transit trade agreements, expanded consular visa cooperation and facilitation of business travel, to expand trade, to increase foreign investments and to develop infrastructure, including infrastructural connectivity, energy supply, transport and integrated border management, with a view to strengthening Afghanistan’s role in regional economic cooperation and promoting sustainable economic growth and the creation of jobs in Afghanistan;

20. Emphasizes, in this regard, the importance of strengthening local and regional networks of transportation that will facilitate connectivity for economic development, stability and self-sustainability, particularly the completion and maintenance of local railroad and land routes, the development of regional projects to foster further connectivity and the enhancement of international civil aviation capabilities;

21. Reaffirms the central role played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in coordinating, facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the national priority programmes, and calls upon all relevant actors to enhance their cooperation with the Board in this regard, with a view to further improving its efficiency;
22. **Calls upon** international donors and organizations and the Government of Afghanistan to adhere to their commitments made at the Tokyo Conference and previous international conferences, and reiterates the importance of further efforts in improving aid coordination and effectiveness, including by ensuring transparency, combating corruption and enhancing the capacity of the Government to coordinate aid;

23. **Calls upon** the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and the NATO Enduring Freedom coalition, in accordance with their respective designated responsibilities as they evolve, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs;

24. **Reiterates** the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector through appropriate vetting procedures, training, including on child rights, mentoring, equipping and empowerment efforts, for both women and men, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient, ethnically balanced and women-inclusive Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, and stresses the importance of the long-term commitment by the international community, beyond 2014, to ensure capable, professional and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces;

25. **Welcomes**, in this context, the continued progress in the development of the Afghan National Army and its improved ability to plan and undertake operations, and encourages sustained training efforts, including through the contribution of trainers, resources and advisory teams through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission-Afghanistan, and advice in developing a sustainable defence planning process as well as assistance in defence reform initiatives;

26. **Takes note** of the ongoing efforts of the Afghan authorities to enhance the capabilities of the Afghan National Police, calls for further efforts towards that goal, and stresses the importance, in this context, of international assistance through financial support and the provision of trainers and mentors, including the contribution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission-Afghanistan, the European Gendarmerie Force contribution to this mission and the European Union through the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, as well as the German Police Project Team, noting the importance of a sufficient and capable police force for Afghanistan’s long-term security, welcomes the 10-year vision for the Ministry of the Interior and the Afghan National Police, including the commitment to develop an effective strategy for coordinating increased recruitment, retention, training and capacity development for women in the Afghan National Police, as well as furthering the implementation of their gender integration strategy, and welcomes the continued support of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan for women police associations;

27. **Welcomes** the progress in the implementation by the Government of Afghanistan of the programme of disbandment of illegal armed groups and its integration with the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, and calls for accelerated and harmonized efforts for further progress, with support from the international community;

28. **Condemns in the strongest terms** all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effects on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemns further the use by the Taliban and other extremist groups of civilians as human shields;

29. **Notes with concern** the continued high incidence of attacks against humanitarian and development workers, including attacks on health-care workers and medical transports and facilities, condemns these attacks in the strongest terms, emphasizing that the attacks impede efforts to aid the people of Afghanistan, and calls upon all parties to ensure full, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors, including United Nations staff and associated personnel, and to comply fully with applicable international humanitarian law, and to respect the United Nations guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance;

30. **Welcomes** the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan, and encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the United Nations and all the relevant actors, to continue its efforts towards the removal and destruction of anti-personnel landmines, anti-tank landmines and explosive remnants of war in order to reduce the threats posed to human life and peace and security in the country, and expresses the need to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities;

31. **Recognizes** the progress made by the International Security Assistance Force and other international forces in minimizing the risk of civilian casualties, notes the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 8 February 2014 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and calls upon them to continue to take robust efforts in this regard, notably by the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate;

32. **Expresses its strong concern** about the recruitment and use of children by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups in Afghanistan, as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular those involving attacks against schools and education and health-care facilities, including the burning and forced closure of schools and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls’ education by illegal armed groups, including the Taliban, and noting in this context the listing of the Taliban in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, and the use of children in suicide attacks, and calls for those responsible to be brought to justice;

33. **Stresses**, in this context, the importance of implementing Council resolution 1612(2005) on children and armed conflict and subsequent resolutions, supports the
decree of 6 July 2011 by the Minister of the Interior reaffirming the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to preventing violations of the rights of the child, welcomes the progress made on the implementation of the action plan, and the annex thereto, on children associated with the Afghan National Security Forces, signed in January 2011, in particular the establishment of the Afghan Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict, the appointment of a focal point on child protection and the endorsement by the Government of a road map to accelerate compliance with the action plan, calls for the full implementation of the provisions of the action plan, in close cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to give priority to the child protection activities and capacity of the Mission and continue to include in his future reports the matter of children and armed conflict in the country in line with the relevant Council resolutions;

34. Remains concerned at the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally, takes note of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013 released in November 2013, calls upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to accelerate the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, including through alternative livelihood programmes, and to mainstream counter-narcotics throughout national programmes, encourages additional international support for the four priorities identified in the Strategy, and commends the support provided by the Office to the Triangular Initiative and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy and the regional programme of the Office for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, as well as the contribution of the Domodedovo police academy of the Russian Federation;

35. Welcomes the continued efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in empowering the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics-led implementation of the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy, including through the Counter-Narcotics Monitoring Mechanism of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board;

36. Calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the production of, trafficking in and consumption of illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan, with a view to its progressive elimination, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing the drug problem of Afghanistan, including through strengthening the law enforcement capacity and cooperation against the trafficking in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals and money-laundering and corruption linked to such trafficking, and calls for full implementation of its resolution 1817(2008);

37. Appreciates the work of the Paris Pact initiative and its “Paris-Moscow” process in countering the production of, trafficking in and consumption of opium and heroin from Afghanistan and the elimination of poppy crops and drug laboratories and stores, as well as the interception of drug convoys, underlines the importance of border management cooperation, and welcomes the intensified cooperation of the relevant United Nations institutions with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Collective Security Treaty Organization in this regard;

38. Reiterates the importance of completing the National Priority Programme on Law and Justice for All, by all the relevant Afghan institutions and other actors, in view of accelerating the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, eliminating impunity and contributing to the affirmation of the rule of law throughout the country;

39. Stresses, in this context, the importance of further progress in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector in Afghanistan, in order to improve the respect for the rule of law and human rights therein, emphasizes the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention in Afghanistan, calls for full respect for relevant international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law, and notes the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 20 January 2013 and the appointment by the Government of Afghanistan of a commission to inquire into the findings of the report;

40. Notes with strong concern the effects of corruption on security, good governance, counter-narcotics efforts and economic development, welcomes the anti-corruption commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan at the Tokyo Conference, as reinforced in the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, welcomes the efforts of the Government in this regard, including the issuance of the presidential decree in July 2012, calls for continued action by the Government to fulfil those commitments in order to establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at the national, provincial and local levels of government, and also welcomes continued international support for Afghanistan’s governance objectives;

41. Encourages all Afghan institutions, including the executive and legislative branches, to work in a spirit of cooperation, recognizes the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in pursuing legislative and public administration reform in order to tackle corruption and to ensure good governance, as agreed at the Bonn Conference, with full representation of all Afghan women and men and accountability at both the national and sub-national levels, welcoming the issuance of the presidential decree in July 2012, and stresses the need for further international efforts to provide technical assistance in this area, recognizes efforts by the Government in this regard, and reiterates the importance of the full, sequenced, timely and coordinated implementation of the National Priority Programme on National Transparency and Accountability;

42. Calls for full respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of human rights defenders, and international humanitarian law throughout Afghanistan, welcomes the growth in Afghan free media, but notes with concern the continued restrictions on freedom of the media and attacks against journalists by terrorist as well as extremist and criminal groups, commends the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission for its courageous efforts to monitor respect for human rights in Afghanistan as well as to foster and protect those rights and to promote the emergence of a pluralistic civil society, stresses the importance of full cooperation with the Commission by all relevant actors and of promoting their independence, as well as of ensuring their safety, and supports broad engagement
across government agencies and civil society for the realization of the mutual commitments made, including the commitment to provide sufficient government financing for the Commission, reiterates the important role of the Commission, and supports the efforts of the Commission to strengthen its institutional capacity and independence within the framework of the Afghan Constitution;

43. Recognizes that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts, including on measurable and action-oriented objectives, are necessary to secure the rights and full participation of women and girls, and to ensure that all women and girls in Afghanistan are protected from violence and abuse, that perpetrators of such violence and abuse are held accountable, and that women and girls enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, emphasizes the importance of maintaining adequate legislative protections for women, strongly condemn discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school, and stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1325(2000), 1820(2008), 1888(2009), 1889(2009), 1960(2010), 2106(2013) and 2122(2013), and notes the mainstreaming commitments introduced therein, and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge;

44. Welcomes the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, notes the progress in this regard, welcomes its continued efforts to protect and promote the full participation of women in the electoral process, supports efforts to accelerate full implementation of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, to integrate its benchmarks into the national priority programmes and to develop a strategy to implement fully the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women, including services to victims and access to justice, recalls that the promotion and protection of women's rights are an integral part of peace, reintegration and reconciliation, recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, welcomes the commitment by the Government to developing, implementing and monitoring the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security and identifying further opportunities to support the participation of women in the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process, notes the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan on the implementation of the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan, and the importance of its full implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan;

45. Recognizes the importance of the voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees for the stability of the country and the region, and calls for continued and enhanced international assistance in this regard;

46. Affirms the importance of the voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of internally displaced persons, and welcomes the inclusion of Afghanistan as a pilot country for the Secretary-General's initiative on durable solutions and the progress made on the development of an internally displaced persons policy for Afghanistan;

47. Notes the need to continue to strengthen, with the support of the international community, Afghanistan's absorption capacity for the full rehabilitation and reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons;

48. Requests that the Secretary-General report to the Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan and include in his reports an evaluation of progress made against the benchmarks for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, including at the subnational level, and priorities as set out in the present resolution;

49. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council press statement. In a 5 April press statement [SC/11347], the Security Council welcomed the holding of the presidential and provincial council elections that day. The members of the Council reiterated the importance of those historic elections to Afghanistan's transition and democratic development.


Security Council press statement. In a 15 May press statement [SC/11399], the Security Council welcomed the announcement by the Afghan Independent Election Commission on 15 May of the certified final results of the first round of the Afghan presidential election. The members of the Council reiterated the commitment of the international community to Afghanistan's transition and welcomed the ongoing support role of UNAMA.

Report of Secretary-General (June). In his June report on the situation in Afghanistan [A/68/910-S/2014/420], the Secretary-General stated that the presidential and provincial council elections had dominated the political, security and economic environment of Afghanistan during the reporting period. He indicated that the contest thus far had been respectful of the legal framework and mandated authorities of electoral institutions. Addressing the National Assembly at its opening session for the last time, President Hamid Karzai emphasized that government authorities and security institutions would do everything possible to ensure that the upcoming presidential and provincial council elections would be credible and free of official interference. The President viewed the formal commencement of a peace process as a precondition to signing a bilateral security agreement between Afghanistan and the United States, and called on political leaders to preserve national unity, freedom of expression and women's rights. Technical preparations for the elections were completed on schedule and, on 28 March, the Independent Election Com-
Preparations for a second round of voting remained ongoing for the 458 seats on the 34 provincial councils on 20 May—97 of the preliminary winners were women. The Commission released the preliminary results indicating two front-runners was required under the Constitution. As no candidate gained more than 50 per cent of the vote, a second round of polling between the two front-runners was required under the Constitution. The Commission released the preliminary results for the 458 seats on the 34 provincial councils on 20 May—97 of the preliminary winners were women. Preparations for a second round of voting remained on track, and UNAMA continued to encourage a respectful campaign in the interests of national unity.

Between 1 March and 31 May, the United Nations recorded 5,864 security-related incidents relevant to the work, mobility and safety of civilian actors in Afghanistan, of which 23 involved United Nations personnel, mostly national staff. The high number of security incidents was mainly attributed to the electoral period, given operations by Afghan security forces and attempts by the Taliban to disrupt the electoral process. On 27 May, the United States set forth plans for a future drawdown of troop levels in Afghanistan, which planned for a normal embassy presence by the end of 2016. The following day, President Karzai released a statement welcoming the decision, however, a number of members of the National Assembly and civil society expressed concern about the readiness of Afghan security forces and the impact on the broader international commitment to Afghanistan. On 4 June, a meeting of defence ministers at NATO headquarters reviewed the progress made by ISAF, the mandate of which would end on 31 December. A follow-up training, advice and assistance mission was planned.

During the reporting period, Afghanistan continued to actively engage with its neighbours and promote regional cooperation. China, India, Iran and Pakistan welcomed the conduct of the first round of polling and to recognize the importance of a smooth political transition in Afghanistan for regional stability. The International Contact Group on Afghanistan and Pakistan held a meeting in Tokyo on 15 May, focusing on the status of the 2014 elections, arrangements for the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework ministerial review meeting, to be held in London later in the year, and continuing international support for Afghan security forces. Preparations continued for the fourth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, to be held in China in August.

The Secretary-General observed that the political engagement demonstrated by the candidates and the electorate, together with the efforts of electoral and security bodies, had been impressive, reinforcing national and international confidence in the future of Afghanistan. He urged the two presidential candidates to disavow fraud by their supporters, respect the authorities of the electoral management bodies and, along with their supporters, accept the outcome once electoral complaints had been adjudicated. Furthermore, with civilians increasingly caught in the crossfire between Afghan forces and anti-government elements, the Secretary-General reiterated the obligations of the parties to distinguish between civilians and combatants. The Secretary-General emphasized to Member States that even as the physical presence of their troops decreased, obligations to provide security and development assistance remained.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 25 June [meeting 7208], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/11 on behalf of the Council

The Security Council welcomes the holding of the second round of the Afghan presidential election on 14 June 2014 and reiterates the importance of these historic elections to Afghanistan’s transition and democratic development. It commends the participation and courage of the Afghan people to cast their ballot despite the threat and intimidation by the Taliban and other violent extremist and terrorist groups. It further commends the participation of Afghan women in the electoral process, and underlines the key role that they play in Afghan-led peace, democracy and stability.

The Council notes positively the efforts of the Afghan people to prepare for and hold these elections, including security arrangements, and reiterates the important role of the Afghan electoral institutions, including the Independent Election Commission and the Independent Electoral Complaints Commission. It calls upon Afghan electoral institutions to uphold the highest standards of integrity throughout this important and historic process, and emphasizes that all efforts must be made to ensure the integrity, neutrality and transparency of the electoral process, including the detection and prevention of fraud.

The Council calls upon all stakeholders to engage with the electoral institutions and processes with pa-
The Council reaffirms that Afghanistan’s peaceful future lies in building a stable, secure, economically sustainable State, free of terrorism and narcotics, and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens’ rights and obligations. The Council renews its commitment to assisting Afghanistan on its path towards peace, democracy and reconstruction.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in fighting drug production in Afghanistan.

The Council stresses the importance of a comprehensive approach to address the security, economic, governance and development challenges in Afghanistan, which are of an interconnected nature, and recognizes that there is no purely military solution to ensure the stability of Afghanistan.

The Council calls upon the United Nations, with the support of the international community, to support the Government of Afghanistan’s national priority programmes covering the issues of security, governance, justice and economic and social development and to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at international conferences, as well as on continuing implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, and requests that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, in an increasingly enabling function, assist the Government on its way towards ensuring full Afghan leadership and ownership, as defined by the Kabul Process.

The Council reiterates its support for the transition (Inteqal) process which will entail the assumption of full responsibility by Afghanistan’s institutions in the security sector, consistent with the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Lisbon and Chicago summits.

The Council stresses the central and impartial role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community.

The Council reiterates its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs, and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including women and children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel, including humanitarian and development workers.

The Council notes with concern the existing links between international security, terrorism and transnational organized crime, money-laundering, and trafficking in illicit drugs and illegal arms, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and in particular to close connections between international terrorism and illicit drugs.

The Council welcomes the recent efforts carried out under the Russian presidency of the Financial Action Task Force on identification of the illicit financial flows linked to Afghan drug production and trafficking.

Chapter IV: Asia and the Pacific

The Council recognizes the sacrifices of the Afghan people and the Afghan National Security Forces during the election period, and reiterates that no terrorist act can reverse the path towards Afghan-led peace, democracy and stability.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 25 June [meeting 7208], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/12 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan.

The Council recognizes the threat posed by the production of, trade in and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in different regions of the world and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard.

The Council expresses concern at the increase in poppy production, as noted in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013, noting the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the stability, security, social and economic development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally, and stresses the important role of the United Nations to continue to monitor the drug situation in Afghanistan. The Council encourages the International Security Assistance Force to further effectively support, within its designated responsibilities, Afghan-led sustained efforts, including efforts by the Afghan National Security Forces, to address drug production and trafficking, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors.

The Council notes that according to the World Drug Report 2013 Afghanistan remains one of the foremost source countries for opiates and cannabis resin.

tence and respect, to refrain from any acts that incite imminent violence, civil disorder or lead to instability and to channel complaints through the established institutional mechanisms in line with the electoral laws and Constitution of Afghanistan.

The Council looks forward to the conclusion of the electoral process in accordance with the relevant laws and mandates of the electoral institutions and the orderly transition to a new administration and welcomes the ongoing support role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

The Council calls upon all political entities to work together in accordance with the Afghan Constitution, with the aim of strengthening the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan in order to achieve a peaceful and prosperous future for all the people of Afghanistan.

The Council condemns the actions of those who attempted to disrupt the elections, such as terrorist attacks against civilians, including election personnel and candidates, as well as attacks against election infrastructure. It condemns violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country.

The Council recognizes the sacrifices of the Afghan people and the Afghan National Security Forces during the election period, and reiterates that no terrorist act can reverse the path towards Afghan-led peace, democracy and stability.

The Council reaffirms that Afghanistan’s peaceful future lies in building a stable, secure, economically sustainable State, free of terrorism and narcotics, and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens’ rights and obligations. The Council renews its commitment to assisting Afghanistan on its path towards peace, democracy and reconstruction.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in fighting drug production in Afghanistan.

The Council stresses the importance of a comprehensive approach to address the security, economic, governance and development challenges in Afghanistan, which are of an interconnected nature, and recognizes that there is no purely military solution to ensure the stability of Afghanistan.

The Council calls upon the United Nations, with the support of the international community, to support the Government of Afghanistan’s national priority programmes covering the issues of security, governance, justice and economic and social development and to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at international conferences, as well as on continuing implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, and requests that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, in an increasingly enabling function, assist the Government on its way towards ensuring full Afghan leadership and ownership, as defined by the Kabul Process.

The Council reiterates its support for the transition (Inteqal) process which will entail the assumption of full responsibility by Afghanistan’s institutions in the security sector, consistent with the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Lisbon and Chicago summits.

The Council stresses the central and impartial role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community.

The Council reiterates its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs, and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including women and children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel, including humanitarian and development workers.

The Council notes with concern the existing links between international security, terrorism and transnational organized crime, money-laundering, and trafficking in illicit drugs and illegal arms, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and in particular to close connections between international terrorism and illicit drugs.

The Council welcomes the recent efforts carried out under the Russian presidency of the Financial Action Task Force on identification of the illicit financial flows linked to Afghan drug production and trafficking.
The Council emphasizes the need to enhance existing interregional and international cooperation and coordination mechanisms in order to develop an integrated, comprehensive and balanced response to the drug problem, including as part of a long-term security, development and institution-building agenda.

The Council encourages an enhanced collaboration between all relevant entities, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, including the Police Division, and the United Nations Development Programme in order to have an effective and detailed coordination mechanism to prioritize activities, to support the National Drug Control Strategy and to ensure coordinated implementation of a United Nations comprehensive approach. It encourages the inclusion of combating drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in the work of all relevant United Nations entities involved in Afghanistan, in accordance with their respective mandates and actively maximizing synergies.

The Council reaffirms specifically in this context its support for the implementation, under the leadership and ownership of the Afghan people, of the commitments set out in the London and Kabul Process declarations, and of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the National Drug Control Strategy as part of the comprehensive implementation strategy to be taken forward by the Government of Afghanistan with the support of the region and the international community and with a central and impartial coordinating role for the United Nations, consistent with the Kabul Process and in line with the national priority programmes.

The Council, stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional and interregional cooperation, welcomes in this regard the continued commitment of the international community to support stability and development in Afghanistan, and calls upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to accelerate the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, including through alternative livelihood programmes, encourages additional international support for the four priorities identified in the Strategy, and commends the support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Triangular Initiative and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy, the regional programme of the Office for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, relevant efforts by the Istanbul Process on Regional Peace and Security for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, the European Union, through the European Union Border Management Programme in Central Asia and Border Management in Northern Afghanistan, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan process, and the continued engagement of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe with Afghanistan, based on the 2011 Vilnius ministerial declaration, by means of implementation of the Organization’s project at its Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, inter alia, the training of Afghan law enforcement officers on combating illicit drugs at the Domodedovo police academy of the Russian Federation and their continued training in the Drug Enforcement Administration Training Academy of the United States of America and the Siberian Law Institute and the North-Western Advanced Training Institute of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation.

The Council calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the production of, trafficking in and consumption of illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan, with a view to its progressive elimination, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing the drug problem of Afghanistan, including through strengthening the law enforcement capacity and cooperation against the trafficking in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals and money-laundering and corruption linked to such trafficking. The Council also encourages Member States to undertake further action, as well as to consider, on the basis of concrete proposals by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, possible new international initiatives aimed at strengthening the combat against illicit trafficking in chemicals.

The Council notes the ongoing importance of the counter-narcotics issue for the engagement of the United Nations in Afghanistan. It reiterates the need for the Council to be kept informed, including by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of the threats of drug trafficking and related transnational crime on situations on the agenda of the Council, notably when examining the mandates of peacekeeping operations and political missions.

The Council reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General to consider the threats resulting from drug trafficking and related illegal activities as a factor in conflict prevention strategies, conflict analysis, integrated missions assessments, planning and peacebuilding support and to consider including in his reports an analysis of the role played by these threats in situations on the agenda of the Council.

The Council welcomes further briefings on the situation of drug trafficking in Afghanistan, as necessary, by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

**Report of Secretary-General (September).** In his September report on the situation in Afghanistan [A/69/S540-S/2014/656], the Secretary-General reported that the second-round run-off in the presidential election was held on 14 June between Abdullah Abdullah and Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai, without significant disruption from the insurgency. However, in the weeks after the vote political tensions over allegations of massive fraud and the related activities of the electoral commissions lead to a political impasse with destabilizing consequences for the political, security, economic and social environment of the country. At the request of
the two candidates and the President of Afghanistan the United Nations assumed an enhanced role in supporting the electoral process in order to help reach a broadly accepted result in the presidential election. On the basis of lessons learned from the first round and recommendations from the candidates, electoral observers and the international community, the Independent Election Commission made a number of amendments to the process, including improved pre-positioning of contingency materials to better respond to ballot Shortages and taking steps to improve voter accessibility. On 18 June, Mr. Abdullah announced his disengagement from the electoral process, alleging institutional bias and claiming that the reported high turnout was based on massive fraud. On 1 July, the Commission began an audit of about 2,000 polling stations in an effort to address fraud concerns and diffuse growing political tensions. Mr. Abdullah, however, rejected the audit as insufficient and demanded an expansion of the audit. Beginning 4 July, representatives for both candidates engaged in bilateral discussions in an attempt to agree on a framework for a more expansive and robust audit, seeking the good offices and technical advice of the United Nations. Preliminary run-off results were released by the Commission on 7 July, against the advice of the United Nations, indicating a reversal of the position of the candidates from the first round, with Mr. Ghani receiving 56.4 per cent and Mr. Abdullah 43.6 per cent of the 7,947,527 valid votes. In response to the political impasse, United States Secretary of State John Kerry visited Kabul on 11 July and commenced an intensive period of shuttle diplomacy. On 12 July, in a joint press conference Mr. Abdullah and Mr. Ghani confirmed their agreement on the technical and political frameworks developed in consultation with Secretary Kerry. The key technical elements of the agreement were based upon proposals developed by the United Nations. Both candidates agreed to participate in, and accede to the outcome of, the audit and that the next president would form a “government of national unity”, including the establishment of the position of government chief executive officer. The United Nations presented to the Commission a proposed set of recount and invalidation criteria, which were formally adopted on 30 July after consultations with the campaign teams. Protests took place in Kan-dahar City on 17 August, in reaction to the agreement for a government of national unity with some protestors threatening to support the Taliban movement if a coalition government were “imposed” on Afghanistan and demanding that if there were to be a government of national unity, it should include the Taliban and Hizb-e Islami; and on 19 August, clashes between campaign agents and temporary election workers took place at the Kabul audit site, which resulted in several injuries.

Insurgent groups, international terrorists and associated networks took advantage of the protracted political and electoral crisis and uncertainty to mount major assaults in Hilmand Province in the south, Faryab and Ghor provinces in the west, Logar Province in the centre, Nangarhar and Nuristan provinces in the east and Kunduz Province in the north-east. Attempts were made not only to capture but also to hold territory, resulting in casualties among civilians, security personnel and insurgents. Nevertheless, the Afghan security forces countered the majority of insurgent offensives and recovered control of district centers and security installations. Between 1 June and 15 August, the United Nations recorded 5,456 security-related incidents across the country, an increase 10.7 per cent over the same period in 2013 and an increase of 18.7 per cent over the same period in 2012. On 9 July, UNAMA released its mid-year report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, covering the period from 1 January to 30 June. In the report, UNAMA documented 1,564 civilian deaths and 3,289 civilian injuries, an increase of 24 per cent over the same period in 2013.

Afghanistan continued to engage with Pakistan on security issues. However, tensions remained along the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan, with reciprocal allegations of support and sanctuary for insurgent groups linked to attacks on other’s territory. Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and Turkmenistan signed the operational plan for the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India gas pipeline on 8 July and later that month Afghanistan and China discussed increased economic engagement and the latter’s potential role in the peace process.

The Secretary-General observed that larger-scale engagements by anti-Government forces throughout the year had tested Afghan security forces and that continuous and substantial international assistance would be required for several years to support Afghan institutions in ensuring the capacity and capability to counter ongoing threats. He urged that international commitments to the sustainment of Afghan forces made at the NATO summits in Lisbon and Chicago, United States, be met. He also welcomed the joint statement of the two candidates addressed to the NATO summit, in which they committed to an “inclusive political vision” and a government of national unity, as well as to concluding the bilateral security agreement with the United States and a status of forces agreement with NATO. The Secretary-General affirmed that a transfer of power through the electoral process, and the candidates’ acceptance of the results, was the only means to provide a new leader and government with the mandate required to tackle the many challenges.

Security Council consideration. On 18 September [S/PV.7267], the Security Council discussed the situation in Afghanistan and was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMA, Ján Kubiš, on the situation fol-
ollowing the presidential and provincial elections. He stated that despite recent discussions between the teams of the two candidates, vital issues remained to be bridged. The protracted deadlock had deepened a crisis that had already taken a heavy political, security and economic toll on Afghanistan. He further added that swift agreement on, and the establishment of, a Government of national unity was required to address the country’s growing challenges.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 20 November [meeting 57], the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/18 [draft: A/69/L.20 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 37].

The situation in Afghanistan

_The General Assembly,_

_Recalling its resolution 68/11 of 20 November 2013 and all its previous relevant resolutions,_

_Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions and statements by the President of the Council on the situation in Afghanistan, in particular resolutions 2120(2013) of 10 October 2013 and 2145(2014) of 17 March 2014,_

_Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and respecting its multicultural, multi-ethnic and historical heritage,_

_Recalling the long-term commitment of the international community to Afghanistan with the aim of strengthening national ownership and leadership consistent with the Kabul process, and taking into account the evolving nature of the presence of the international community,_

_Welcoming the conclusions of the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011, in which it was declared that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a transformation decade (2015–2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people,_

_Welcoming also the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan—From Transition to Transformation adopted at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on 8 July 2012, including the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, which reaffirms the partnership between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community based on their mutual commitments, and looking forward to the London Conference on Afghanistan,_

_Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, the rule of law and development, as well as on the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability, are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration and the national priority programmes, and underlining the importance of the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges,_

_Welcoming and supporting the outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011, which launched the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan and the follow-up Heart of Asia Ministerial Conferences, held in Kabul on 14 June 2012, in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26 April 2013 and the recent fourth Ministerial Conference held in Beijing on 31 October 2014, and the Beijing Declaration, which furthered the Process whereby Afghanistan and its regional partners, with the support of the international community, affirmed their commitment to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, including through enhanced regional dialogue and confidence-building measures, and looking forward to the fifth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, to be held in Pakistan in 2015,_

_Stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means of promoting security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan, recognizing in this regard the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners, as well as regional organizations, recalling the importance of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations of 22 December 2002, welcoming in this regard the continued commitment of the international community to support stability and development in Afghanistan, and noting international and regional initiatives, such as those of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan process, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,_

_Welcoming the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnerships and other agreements aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan,_

_Underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit, held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010, to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government countrywide by the end of 2014, and looking forward to the completion of this process by the end of 2014,_

_Recalling the decision of the international community, taken at the Bonn Conference, to support the training, equipping, financing and development of the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the end of the transition period, taking note of the Wales Summit Declaration on Afghanistan, which highlighted the role of the International Security Assistance Force and outlined the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and contributing partners in supporting lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan beyond 2014, including through the short-term Resolute Support Mission to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Security Forces, the medium-term contribution to the financial sustainment of the Forces and the commitment to strengthening the long-term enduring partnership with Afghanistan, noting the signing of the security and defence cooperation agreement between the United States of America and Afghanistan (bilateral security agreement) and the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-Afghanistan status-of-forces agreement,
noting also that the bilateral agreement between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Afghanistan and the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to establish the Resolute Support Mission provides a sound legal basis for the Mission, and acknowledging that the Mission should, ideally and in consultation with the Government of Afghanistan, be supported by a Security Council resolution,

Reiterating the urgent need to tackle the challenges in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent criminal and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and criminals, including those involved in the narcotics trade, and the development of Government of Afghanistan institutions, including at the subnational level, the strengthening of the rule of law and democratic processes, the fight against corruption, the acceleration of justice sector reform, the promotion of national reconciliation, without prejudice to the fulfilment of the measures introduced by the Security Council in resolutions 1267(1999) of 15 October 1999, 1988(2011) and 1989(2011) of 17 June 2011, 2082(2012) and 2083(2012) of 17 December 2012, and 2160(2014) and 2161(2014) of 17 June 2014 and other relevant resolutions, an Afghan-led transitional justice process, the safe and voluntary return of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons in an orderly and dignified manner, the promotion and protection of human rights and the advancement of economic and social development.

Deeply concerned about the high level of violence in Afghanistan, especially the number of civilian casualties, condemning in the strongest terms all violent attacks, recalling that the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups are responsible for the significant majority of the civilian casualties in Afghanistan, expressing particular serious concern about increased targeted killing of women and girls, and calling for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians.

Noting the importance of the national Government being inclusive and representative of the ethnic diversity of the country and ensuring also the full and equal participation of women.

Recognizing that the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, supported by the international community, is essential for achieving long-term peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Emphasizing the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, expressing its appreciation and strong support for all efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan in this regard, expressing its appreciation also for the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in accordance with Security Council resolution 2145(2014), and stressing the leading and coordinating role of the Assistance Mission in seeking to further improve the coherence and coordination of international civilian efforts, guided by the principle of reinforcing Afghan ownership and leadership,

Welcoming the reports of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein,

1. **Pledges its continued support** to the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild a stable, secure, economically self-sufficient State, free of terrorism and narcotics, and strengthen the foundations of a constitutional democracy as a responsible member of the international community;

2. **Encourages** all partners to support constructively the Kabul process, building upon a deep and broad international partnership towards further increased Afghan responsibility and ownership in security, governance and development, aiming at a secure, prosperous and democratic Afghanistan, focusing on strengthening the constitutional checks and balances that guarantee citizens’ rights and obligations and implementing structural reform to enable an accountable and effective Government to deliver concrete progress to its people;

3. **Supports** the continuing and growing ownership of reconstruction and development efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, emphasizing the crucial need to achieve ownership and accountability in all fields of governance and to improve institutional capabilities, including at the subnational level, in order to use aid more effectively, and underscores in this regard the importance of the commitments of the international community, as reiterated in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan—From Transition to Transformation;

**Security and transition**

4. **Reiterates once again its serious concern** about the security situation in Afghanistan, stresses the need to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan caused by the ongoing violent and terrorist activity by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and other illegal armed groups and criminals, including those involved in the narcotics trade, and reiterates in this regard its call for the full implementation of measures and the application of procedures introduced in relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011), 1989(2011), 2082(2012), 2083(2012), 2160(2014) and 2161(2014);

5. **Condemns in the strongest terms** all unlawful acts of violence, intimidation and attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations, including of public figures, abductions, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, attacks against individuals, groups and organs of society engaged in the promotion and protection of universally recognized human rights, attacks against humanitarian workers and the targeting of Afghan and international forces, which have a deleterious effect on stabilization and development efforts in Afghanistan, and also condemns the use, by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups of civilians as human shields;

6. **Stresses the need** for the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to continue to work closely together in countering these acts, which are threatening peace and stability in Afghanistan and the democratic process, the achievements and continued implementation of the Afghanistan development process as well as humanitarian aid measures, and calls upon all Member States to deny those groups any form of sanctuary or financial, material and political support;

7. **Expresses deep regret** at the resulting loss of life and physical harm inflicted upon Afghan civilians and civilians of other nationalities, including the personnel of Afghan...
and international agencies and all other humanitarian workers and the diplomatic corps, the United Nations Assistance Mission, as well as upon the personnel of the Afghan National Security Forces, the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, and pays homage to all those who have lost their lives;

8. Stresses the importance of providing the Afghan people with security, notes that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Government of Afghanistan, supported by the international community, and underlines the importance of further strengthening the operational capabilities of Afghan security forces in all provinces of Afghanistan;

9. Welcomes, in this regard, the completion at the end of 2014 of the transition process and the assumption of full security responsibility by the Afghan National Security Forces, calls upon the international community to provide the support necessary to increase security, including public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan’s borders and the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens, as well as to provide continued support by training, equipping and contributing to the financing of the Security Forces to take on the task of securing their country, with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government of Afghanistan, underscores the importance of the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan and other relevant agreements with regional and international partners, and takes note in this regard of the Wales Summit Declaration on Afghanistan;

10. Also welcomes, in this regard, the presence of the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition until the end of 2014, expresses its appreciation to Member States for having contributed personnel, equipment and other resources to the Assistance Force and for the support they have provided to the Afghan National Army, as well as for the assistance provided to the Afghan National Police by all international partners, in particular by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through its training mission in Afghanistan, as well as other bilateral training programmes, and encourages further coordination where appropriate;

11. Further welcomes the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan, with a view to ensuring stability and providing conditions for the effective rule of law, to continue the implementation of the Afghan National Police Strategy and the National Police Plan underpinning it, as well as the 10-year vision presented by the Ministry of the Interior, focusing, inter alia, on community-based policing (Police-e Mardum) to increase police accountability and responsiveness, strengthening crime detection and prevention, safeguarding human rights and combating violence against women and children to build a strong, professional police force evolving towards sustainable, credible and accountable civilian law enforcement that will be capable of providing policing services to the Afghan population as part of the broader rule of law system, with a focus on the ongoing institutional and administrative reforms of the Ministry of the Interior, including the implementation of its anti-corruption action plan, and leadership development, as well as to progressively enhance the quality of the Afghan National Police, with the necessary continued financial and technical support of the international community, recognizes the significant contribution that has been made by international and regional partners, including the International Police Coordination Board, to achieve that aim, and also recognizes in this context the significant contribution of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan;

12. Notes, in the context of the comprehensive approach, the continued need to maintain, strengthen and review civil-military relations among international actors, as appropriate, at all levels in order to ensure complementarity of action based on the different mandates and comparative advantages of the humanitarian, development, law enforcement and military actors present in Afghanistan;

13. Urges the Afghan authorities, with the support of the international community, to take all possible steps to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations, development and humanitarian personnel and their full, safe and unhindered access to all affected populations, and to protect the property of the United Nations and of development or humanitarian organizations, and notes the efforts made in regulating private security contractors operating in Afghanistan;

14. Recognizes the efforts of the Afghan authorities, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/101 of 13 December 2013 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, to bring to justice the perpetrators of attacks, and calls upon the Afghan authorities to continue its efforts in this regard;

15. Remains deeply concerned about the persistent problem of anti-personnel landmines and explosive remnants of war, which constitute a great danger to the population and a major obstacle to the resumption of social and economic activities and to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, early recovery and reconstruction efforts, welcomes the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan, underscores the importance of sustained international assistance for the implementation of the 10-year operational workplan of the Mine Action Programme, aimed at declaring Afghanistan anti-personnel mines and on Their Destruction, to eliminate all known or new stocks of anti-personal landmines, and to cooperate fully with the Mine Action Programme, and to continue removal of anti-personal landmines, anti-vehicle landmines and explosive remnants of war, and expresses the need to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation, and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities;

Peace, reconciliation and reintegration

16. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance peace and reconciliation, including by the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation and political participation, as set forth in the 20 July 2010 Kabul Conference communiqué on dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaeda, respect the Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a
peaceful Afghanistan, and further elaborated in the Bonn Conference conclusions, supported by the Government and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011), 2082(2012) and 2160(2014), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, calls upon all relevant States, especially neighbouring countries, and international organizations to remain engaged in the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process, and recognizes the impact terrorist attacks have on the Afghan people and risk having on future prospects for a peace settlement;

17. Reiterates its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, in line with the Kabul Conference communiqué and the Bonn Conference conclusions, and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and the application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1988(2011), 2082(2012) and 2160(2014) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, and recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized by the Council in its resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000 and in related resolutions, including Council resolution 2122(2013) of 18 October 2013;

18. Underlines the fact that reconciliation and reintegration efforts should enjoy the support and participation of all Afghans, including civil society, in particular women’s groups, and minorities, as reinforced most recently in the Bonn Conference conclusions and the Tokyo Declaration, welcomes the steps taken towards greater cooperation between the High Peace Council and civil society, and encourages further cooperation in the future;

19. Expresses its appreciation for the progress made by the Government of Afghanistan in the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme in reintegrating former combatants throughout the country and under Afghan ownership, while ensuring coordination and coherence with other relevant efforts, welcomes the continued commitment and efforts of the Government to work actively at the national, provincial and local levels to advance this commitment, and calls for continued international support for these efforts;

20. Calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to ensure that the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme is implemented in an inclusive manner, regardless of gender or social status and consistent with the Afghan Constitution and the international legal obligations of Afghanistan, while upholding the human rights of all Afghans and countering impunity;

21. Recalls the importance of the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund and the respective commitments made at the London and Kabul Conferences, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in this regard, including through continued support and contributions to the Trust Fund;

22. Recognizes the increased number of reintegrates who have joined the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, encourages further efforts to address remaining operational challenges, including through an appropriate vetting mechanism and by ensuring that this work is linked to wider efforts to address conflict and grievance resolution at the local level, and also encourages the international community to support this Afghan-led effort;

Governance, rule of law and human rights

23. Emphasizes that good governance, the rule of law and human rights form the foundation for the achievement of a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, and notes the importance of building the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to promote and protect human rights, the rule of law and good governance in an accountable and effective manner;

A. Democracy

24. Welcomes the conclusion of Afghanistan’s presidential elections and the inauguration on 29 September 2014 of the new President of Afghanistan, which marked the first democratic transition of power in the country’s history, also welcomes the agreement reached to establish a government of national unity, emphasizes the importance of all parties in Afghanistan working together in order to achieve a united, peaceful, democratic and prosperous future for all the people of Afghanistan, recalls the courage and determination of the Afghan people, who participated in the electoral process in large numbers despite threats and intimidation by the Taliban and other violent, extremist and terrorist groups, commends the Afghan National Security Forces for providing security throughout the country during both rounds of the elections, recognizes the role of the Afghan electoral institutions in conducting the comprehensive audit of the presidential vote, commends the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, United Nations agencies and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan for the effective and critical support provided to Afghan institutions throughout the electoral process, and acknowledges the valuable role of national and international observers;

25. Recalls the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan, reiterated at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, to strengthen and improve Afghanistan’s electoral process through long-term electoral reform, including by considering lessons learned in the light of previous elections, and to promote the participation of women in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible, inclusive and democratic, and reaffirms that Afghanistan’s peaceful future lies in strengthened and transparent democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens’ rights and obligations;

B. Justice

26. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan on justice sector reform and the commitment to improve access to the delivery of justice throughout Afghanistan made by the Government at the Kabul Conference, urges the Government to implement the National Priority Programme, adopted in 2013, in a timely manner, in coordination with the relevant organizations and government departments, and urges the international community to continue to support the efforts of the Government in this regard;

27. Acknowledges the progress made by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community in devoting adequate resources to the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector in order to improve respect for the rule of law and human rights therein, while reducing physical and mental health risks to inmates;
28. **Welcomes and encourages** further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the Assistance Mission, the international community and other partners, including the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to protect and promote the human rights of all detainees and prevent violations thereof in all Afghan prisons and detention facilities, consistent with the Afghan Constitution, Afghan laws and international obligations, welcomes the cooperation of the Government, as well as the efforts of the international community to provide support in this regard, takes note of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Assistance Mission of 10 October 2011 and 20 January 2013, notes the progress made in this regard, including the establishment by the Government of a commission to investigate Afghan detention facilities, encourages further progress on addressing allegations of human rights abuses of detainees, and reiterates the importance of respecting the rule of law and established legal processes and procedures;

29. **Welcomes** the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to provide unimpeded access for relevant organizations to all prisons in Afghanistan, emphasizes the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, and calls for full respect for relevant international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law, where applicable, including with regard to minors, if detained;

C. **Public administration**

30. **Urges** the Government of Afghanistan to continue to effectively reform the public administration sector in order to implement the rule of law and to ensure good governance and accountability, in accordance with the Kabul process and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, at both the national and subnational levels, with the support of the international community, welcomes the efforts of the Government and commitments made, most recently at the Tokyo Conference, in this regard stresses the importance of transparent appointment and promotion procedures for civil servants, and continues to encourage the Government to make active use of the Senior Appointments Panel;

31. **Encourages** the international community, including all donor nations as well as international institutions and organizations, governmental and non-governmental, to assist the Government of Afghanistan in making capacity-building and human resources development a cross-cutting priority and to align, in a coordinated manner, with efforts by the Government, including the work of the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission, to build administrative capacity at the national and subnational levels;

32. **Reiterates** the importance of institution-building in complementing and contributing to the development of an economy characterized by sound macroeconomic policies, the development of a financial sector that provides services, inter alia, to microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and households, transparent business regulations and accountability, and emphasizes the connection between generating economic growth, including through infrastructural projects, and the creation of job opportunities in Afghanistan;

33. **Recalls** the ratification by Afghanistan of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, reiterates its appreciation for the anti-corruption commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan at the Tokyo Conference, calls for decisive action by the Government to fulfil those commitments in order to establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at the national, provincial and local levels of government, welcomes the efforts of the Government and the firm commitment of the new leadership of Afghanistan to fight corruption, including the decision to reopen the Kabul Bank case, calls upon the international community to support the efforts of the Government in this regard, and welcomes continued international support for Afghanistan’s governance objectives, while noting with deep concern the effects of corruption with regard to security, good governance, the combating of the narcotics industry and economic development;

34. **Welcomes** the Subnational Governance Policy, underscores the importance of more visible, accountable and capable subnational institutions and actors in reducing the political space for insurgents, emphasizes the importance of the Kabul process being accompanied by the implementation of national programmes at the subnational level, encourages the capacity-building and empowerment of local institutions in a phased and fiscally sustainable manner, and calls for the predictable and regular allocation of more resources to provincial authorities, including continued vital support from the Assistance Mission and the international community;

35. **Urges** the Government of Afghanistan to address, with the assistance of the international community, the question of claims for land property through a comprehensive land-titling programme, including formal registration of all property and improved security of property rights, including for women, and welcomes the steps already taken by the Government in this regard;

D. **Human rights**

36. **Recalls** the constitutional guarantee of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all Afghans as a significant political achievement, calls for full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without discrimination of any kind, and stresses the need to fully implement the human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution, in accordance with obligations under applicable international law, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women and children of their human rights;

37. **Acknowledges and encourages** the efforts made by the Government of Afghanistan in promoting respect for human rights, expresses its concern at the destructive consequences of violent and terrorist activities, including against persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and other illegal armed groups and criminals for the enjoyment of human rights and for the capacity of the Government to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms for all Afghans, notes with concern reports of incidents in which violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law have occurred, including violations committed against women and children, in particular girls, stresses the need to further promote tolerance and religious freedom and to ensure respect for the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of thought, conscience or belief as enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, emphasizes the necessity of investigating allegations of current and past violations, stresses the importance of facilitating the provision of efficient and effective remedies...
to the victims and of bringing the perpetrators to justice in accordance with national and international law, calls for full implementation of the mass media law, while noting with concern and condemning the ongoing intimidation and violence targeting Afghan journalists, such as cases of abduction and even killing of journalists by terrorist as well as extremist and criminal groups, and urges that harassment and attacks on journalists be investigated by Afghan authorities and that those responsible be brought to justice;

38. **Commends** the Government of Afghanistan for its active participation in the universal periodic review process, calls for continued active participation of Afghan civil society in this process, and encourages the timely implementation of the recommendations addressed in the relevant report;

39. **Reiterates** the important role of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, stresses the need to guarantee its constitutional status and implement its mandate, focusing on communities across Afghanistan, so as to foster a more informed public and increase Government accountability, notes the initial concerns of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with respect to the new appointments to the Commission, emphasizes the importance of the Government of Afghanistan’s reaffirmation of its commitment to maintaining the standards regarding Human Rights Commissioners in accordance with article 11 of the law on the Commission and the Paris Principles to retaining the Commission’s “A” status, welcomes the decision of the Government to take full responsibility for the core funding of the Commission, urges the Government to implement this decision, urges the Commission to cooperate closely with Afghan civil society, and calls upon the international community for continued support in this regard;

40. **Recalls** Security Council resolutions 1674(2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738(2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894(2009) of 11 November 2009 and the midyear report of July 2014 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, prepared by the Assistance Mission, expresses its serious concern at the continued high number of civilian casualties, including women and children, and their impact on local communities, notes that the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups remain responsible for the significant majority of civilian casualties, reiterates its call for all feasible steps to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, notes the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to ensure the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and calls for additional appropriate steps in this regard and for full compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law;

41. **Recognizes** the further progress made by the International Security Assistance Force, authorized by the Security Council, and other international forces to ensure the protection of the civilian population and to minimize civilian casualties, and calls upon them to continue to make enhanced efforts in this regard, notably through the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate;


43. **Emphasizes** its steadfast and unwavering commitment and that of the Government of Afghanistan to achieving the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of Afghan life, the need for absolute equality of women before the law, equal access to education and employment and the participation and empowerment of women in Afghan politics, public life, government administration and security sector at all levels, especially in leadership positions;

44. **Commends** the achievements and efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to counter discrimination and to mainstream gender issues, including into the national priority programmes, and to protect and promote the equal rights of women and men as guaranteed, inter alia, by its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and by the Afghan Constitution as well as the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan and the law on the elimination of violence against women, notes the progress reported by the Assistance Mission in the implementation of the law, stresses the importance of its full implementation, a key commitment under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, and underlines the need for continued progress on gender issues in accordance with the obligations of Afghanistan under international law;

45. **Strongly condemns** all incidents of discrimination and violence against women and girls and other forms of gender-based and sexual violence, including “honour killings”, underscores the importance of countering impunity for these incidents, especially against women activists and women prominent in public life, takes note of the important progress made by the Government of Afghanistan in this regard, and reiterates its appreciation for all measures taken to address targeted violence against women, including the contribution of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

46. **Stresses** the need to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of children in Afghanistan, and recalls the need for the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict by all States parties, as well as of Security Council resolution 1612(2005) of 26 July 2005, and all other subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan and the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on Afghanistan;

47. **Expresses its strong concern**, in this regard, about the ongoing recruitment and use of children by illegal armed and terrorist groups in Afghanistan, as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, stresses
in this regard the importance of ending the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children, expresses appreciation for the progress made by and the firm commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to the protection of children, including its strong condemnation of any exploitation of children, as indicated by the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Children, the appointment of a focal point on child protection, the signing by the Government, in January 2011, of an action plan, including the annexes thereto, on children associated with national security forces in Afghanistan and the endorsement by the Government of a road map in August 2014 to accelerate compliance with the action plan, welcomes progress made in the implementation of the action plan, and reiterates the calls for the full implementation of its provisions, in close cooperation with the Assistance Mission.

48. Recognizes the special needs of girls, strongly condemns continued terrorist attacks as well as threats of attacks on educational facilities, especially on those for Afghan girls, and/or hospitals and protected persons in relation to them in Afghanistan, in contravention of applicable international law, and expresses deep concern about the high number of school closures as a result of terrorist attacks or threats of attacks;

49. Reiterates the importance of the Afghan National Plan of Action on Combating Child Trafficking, also reiterates its calls for the comprehensive implementation of the Plan of Action, and welcomes the accession of Afghanistan to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

Social and economic development

50. Takes note with appreciation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the ideas outlined by the Government of Afghanistan in its strategy document entitled “Towards self-reliance: strategic vision for the transformation decade”, as well as of the national priority programmes contained therein, with their focus on economic growth, revenue generation, job creation, governance and human development;

51. Urgently appeals to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations, including the international and regional financial institutions, to continue to provide, in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with the National Development Strategy and the strategy document entitled “Towards self-reliance: strategic vision for the transformation decade”, as well as of the national priority programmes contained therein, all possible and necessary humanitarian, recovery, reconstruction, development, financial, educational, technical and material assistance for Afghanistan, underlines the crucial importance of continued and sequenced implementation of the national priority programmes and the development and governance goals of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, and recalls in this regard the leading role of the Assistance Mission in seeking to further improve the coherence and coordination of international efforts;

52. Recognizes the substantial development and the notable progress made by Afghanistan with the steady-fast support of the international community in the past years, expresses its support for the decision taken at the Bonn Conference to implement a transformation decade (2015–2024), in which Afghanistan will consolidate its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people, and urges the Government of Afghanistan to involve all elements of Afghan society, in particular women, in the development and implementation of relief, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction programmes;

53. Also recognizes the challenges that lie ahead for Afghanistan, and welcomes the generous pledges totalling over 16 billion United States dollars made by the international community during the Tokyo Conference through 2015 and the commitment of the international community to sustain support through 2017 at or near levels of the past decade, thereby renewing its commitment to long-term support for the economic development of Afghanistan on the basis of mutual accountability, welcomes the continued resolve of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil the commitments made by the Government under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, and stresses that sustained international support in the years ahead requires resolute action by both the international community and the Government;

54. Welcomes the continued progress in implementing the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework and the monitoring mechanism included therein, in which the Government of Afghanistan reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen governance, grounded in human rights, the rule of law and adherence to the Afghan Constitution, and held it as integral to sustained growth and economic development, and in which the international community committed to enhance efficiency of development aid by aligning assistance with the Afghan national priority programmes and by channelling assistance through the national budget of the Government, as outlined in the Tokyo Declaration;

55. Also welcomes the outcome of the meeting of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, held in Kabul on 29 January 2014, and the Co-Chairs’ statement thereon, which acknowledged both the achievements of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community in the implementation of their respective commitments under the Framework and the need for more rapid progress within a realistic but accelerated time frame, and looks forward to the next ministerial meeting in 2014, to be co-chaired by the Governments of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

56. Further welcomes the significant progress made by the Government of Afghanistan towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the considerable progress in enabling boys and girls to enrol in school and in enabling women and men to access basic health services, and acknowledges that quality improvements across basic service delivery will require attention and adequate national budget allocations;

57. Expresses its appreciation for the humanitarian and development assistance work of the international community in the stabilization and development of Afghanistan and to the United Nations system and to all States and international and non-governmental organizations whose international and local staff continue to respond positively to the humanitarian, transition and
development needs of Afghanistan, despite security concerns and difficulty of access in certain areas;

58. Recognizes the necessity for further improvement in the living conditions of the Afghan people, and emphasizes the need to strengthen and support the development of the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to deliver basic social services at the national, provincial and local levels, in particular education and public health services, and to promote development;

59. Urges the Government of Afghanistan to enhance efforts to reform key service delivery sectors, such as energy and drinking water supply, as preconditions for progress in social and economic development;

60. Commends the Government of Afghanistan for improving budgetary transparency and for its efforts to date to reach fiscal sustainability, notes the challenges ahead, and urges that continued efforts be made to meet revenue targets, as agreed with the International Monetary Fund;

61. Expresses its appreciation for the work of the provincial reconstruction teams as they worked within the provincial context to support national priorities to build the capacities of local institutions;

62. Encourages the international community and the corporate sector to support the Afghan economy as a measure for long-term stability and to explore possibilities for increased trade and investments and enhanced local procurement, and further encourages the Government of Afghanistan to continue to promote an economic environment and legal framework favourable for private sector investments at both the national and subnational levels;

63. Emphasizes, in this regard, the importance of strengthening local and regional networks of transportation that will facilitate connectivity for economic development, stability and self-sustainability, particularly the completion and maintenance of local railroad and land routes, the development of regional projects to foster further connectivity and the enhancement of international civil aviation capabilities;

64. Urgently encourages all States as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to expand agricultural cooperation with Afghanistan, within the National Agricultural Development Framework and in line with the National Development Strategy and the relevant national priority programme, respectively, with a view to helping to eradicate poverty and ensure social and economic development, including in rural communities;

65. Reiterates the necessity of providing Afghan children, especially Afghan girls, with educational and health facilities in all parts of the country, welcomes the progress achieved in the sector of public education, recalls the National Education Strategic Plan as a promising basis for further achievements, encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to expand those facilities, train professional staff and promote full and equal access to them by all members of Afghan society, including in remote areas, and reiterates further the need to provide vocational training for adolescents;

66. Commends the relief efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and donors, but continues to express its concern at the overall humanitarian situation, stresses the continued need for food assistance, ensuring that the basic needs of internally displaced persons are met, and calls for continued international support in this regard, as well as for the early fulfilment, before the approaching winter, of the urgent humanitarian needs in the 2014 Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan;

67. Recognizes that underdevelopment and lack of capacity increase the vulnerability of Afghanistan to natural disasters and to harsh climate conditions, and in this regard urges the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the international community, to increase its efforts aimed at strengthening disaster risk reduction at the national and subnational levels and at modernizing the agricultural sector and strengthening the agricultural production. Forestry thereby reducing the vulnerability of Afghanistan to adverse external conditions such as drought, flooding and other natural disasters;

68. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments that continue to host Afghan refugees, in particular Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, acknowledging the huge burden they have so far shouldered in this regard and asks for continued and generous support by the international community, with a view to facilitating their voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return, rehabilitation and reintegration;

69. Welcomes the outcome of the International Conference on the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries, held in Geneva on 2 and 3 May 2012, and looks forward to the further implementation of the joint communiqué of the Conference, aimed at increased sustainability of returns and continued support for host countries, through the sustained support and the directed efforts of the international community;

70. Reiterates to host countries and the international community the obligations under international refugee law with respect to the protection of refugees, the principle of voluntary return and the right to seek asylum and to ensure full, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian relief agencies in order to provide protection and assistance to the refugees, and calls upon countries to continue to accept an appropriate number of Afghan refugees for resettlement, as a manifestation of their shared responsibility and solidarity;

71. Welcomes the continued return of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons, in a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable manner, while noting with concern that conditions in parts of Afghanistan are not yet conducive to a safe and sustainable return to some places of origin;

72. Urges the Government of Afghanistan, acting with the support of the international community, to continue to strengthen its efforts to create the conditions for sustainable return by continuing to strengthen its absorption capacity for the full rehabilitation and reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons;

73. Notes, in this regard, the continued constructive work between the countries of the region, as well as the tripartite and quadrupartite agreements between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Government of Afghanistan and the Governments of countries hosting refugees from Afghanistan, in particular Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Regional cooperation

74. Stresses the crucial importance of advancing constructive regional cooperation as an effective means to promote peace, security, stability and economic and social
development in Afghanistan, encourages further improved relations and enhanced engagement between Afghanistan and its neighbours, and calls for further efforts in this regard, including by regional organizations;

75. **Commends** the continuing efforts of the signatories to the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations to implement their commitments under the Declaration, calls upon all other States to respect and support the implementation of those provisions, and welcomes the reaffirmation, in the Kabul Conference communique, of the principles set out in the Declaration;

76. ** Welcomes and encourages** further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and its neighbouring partners to foster trust and cooperation with each other, and looks forward, where appropriate, to increasing cooperation between Afghanistan, all its neighbouring and regional partners and regional organizations against the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist and criminal groups and illegal armed groups and in promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan, in the region and beyond;

77. **Welcomes** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, its neighbouring and regional partners and international organizations, including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to foster trust and cooperation with each other, as well as recent cooperation initiatives developed by the countries concerned and by regional organizations, including the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom;

78. **Reaffirms** support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional effort within the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, welcomes the outcomes of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conferences held in Kabul in 2012, in Almaty in 2013 and most recently in Beijing in 2014, as follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul in 2011, and the Istanbul Process Senior Officials Meeting held in New York on 23 September 2013, welcomes the adoption of the implementation plans of all six confidence-building measures in the areas of disaster management, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, regional infrastructure, and trade, commerce and investment opportunities as well as education, prioritized for implementation, commends the progress of the Istanbul Process since its inception, looks forward to the fifth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, to be held in Pakistan in 2015, notes with appreciation efforts to enhance regional dialogue and confidence through the Istanbul Process, and recalls that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan;

79. **Expresses its appreciation** for all efforts to increase regional economic cooperation aimed at promoting economic cooperation between Afghanistan, regional neighbours, international partners and financial institutions, and recognizes, inter alia, the important role of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan, the Delhi Investment Summit on Afghanistan and its recommendations for promoting foreign investment and private sector development and partnerships of Afghanistan, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation Programme and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, as well as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in promoting the development of Afghanistan;

80. **Welcomes** the decision of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to grant Afghanistan observer status in the Organization;

81. **Welcomes and urges** further efforts to strengthen the process of regional economic cooperation, including measures to facilitate regional trade and transit, including through regional and bilateral transit trade agreements, expanded consular visa cooperation and facilitation of business travel, to expand trade, to increase foreign investments and to develop infrastructure, including infrastructural connectivity, energy supply, transport and integrated border management, with a view to promoting sustainable economic growth and the creation of jobs in Afghanistan, noting the historical role of Afghanistan as a land bridge in Asia, and welcomes in this regard the signing of an agreement by Afghanistan and Pakistan on electricity transit fees as an important step towards regional electricity trade between Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan;

**Counter-narcotics**

82. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in fighting drug production in Afghanistan, takes note of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013”, released in November 2013, reiterates its deep concern about the increase in the cultivation and production of illicit narcotic drugs in Afghanistan, mainly concentrated in areas where the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and criminals are particularly active, as well as the ongoing drug trafficking, and, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, stresses the need for strengthened joint, more coordinated and resolute efforts by the Government, supported by international and regional actors, within their designated responsibilities, to fight this menace;

83. **Stresses** the importance of a comprehensive and balanced approach in addressing the drug problem of Afghanistan, which, to be effective, must be integrated into the wider context of efforts carried out in the areas of security, governance, the rule of law and human rights, and economic and social development;

84. **Also stresses**, in this regard, that the development of alternative livelihood programmes is of key importance in the success of the counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and that sustainable strategies require international cooperation, and urges the Government of Afghanistan, assisted by the international community, to promote the development of sustainable livelihoods in the formal production sector, as well as in other sectors, and to improve access to reasonable and sustainable credit and financing in rural areas, thus improving substantially the lives, health and security of the people, particularly in rural areas;

85. **Notes with great concern** the strong nexus between the drug trade and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and criminal groups, which pose a serious threat to security, the rule of law and development in Afghanistan, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions in this regard, including resolutions 1735(2006) of 22 December 2006 and 1822(2008) of 30 June 2008;
86. Calls upon all Member States, in this regard, to further intensify their efforts to reduce the demand for drugs in their respective countries and globally in order to contribute to the sustainability of the elimination of illicit cultivation in Afghanistan;

87. Stresses the need to prevent trafficking in and diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacturing of drugs in Afghanistan, and calls for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1817(2008) of 11 June 2008 in this regard;

88. Supports the fight against the illicit trafficking in drugs from and precursors to Afghanistan and neighbouring States and countries along trafficking routes, including increased cooperation among them in strengthening anti-narcotics controls and the monitoring of the international trade in chemical precursors, and underlines the importance of technical assistance and support to the most affected transit States to support their capacities in this regard;

89. Urges the Government of Afghanistan, supported by the international community, to work to mainstream counter-narcotics throughout all the national programmes and to ensure that counter-narcotics is a fundamental part of the comprehensive approach, as well as to increase its efforts against opium cultivation and drug trafficking in accordance with the balanced plan of the updated Afghan National Drug Control Strategy;

90. Commends the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in this regard, as well as the efforts to update and carry out the National Drug Control Strategy, including the Prioritized Implementation Plan and benchmarks, urges the Government and the international community to take decisive action, in particular to stop the processing of and trade in drugs, by pursuing the concrete steps set out in the Strategy and through initiatives such as the Good Performers Initiative established to provide incentives for governors to reduce cultivation in their provinces, and encourages the Afghan authorities to work at the provincial level on elaborating counter-narcotics implementation plans;

91. Calls upon the international community to continue to assist the Government of Afghanistan in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy, aimed at eliminating the cultivation, production, trafficking in and consumption of illicit drugs, including through increased support for Afghan law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, agricultural and rural development for the creation of alternative livelihoods for farmers, demand reduction, the elimination of illicit crops, increased public awareness and the building of the capacity of drug control institutions and care and treatment centres for drug addicts, and reiterates its call upon the international community to channel counter-narcotics funding through the Government, to the extent possible;

92. Recalls the need to strengthen international and regional cooperation with Afghanistan in its sustained efforts to address drug production and trafficking, recognizes the threat posed by the production, trade and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in the region and beyond, also recognizes the progress achieved by relevant initiatives within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, stresses the importance of further progress in the implementation of these initiatives, welcomes the results of the ministerial meeting of the Paris Pact initiative, held in Vienna on 16 February 2012, in continuation of the “Paris-Moscow” process, as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates, underscores the importance of the effective implementation of the Vienna Declaration by its partner countries, working in consultation with the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, encourages further sustained efforts of the Government in this regard, as well as the intent of the Government to strengthen international and regional cooperation in this regard, and welcomes the progress made in the Heart of Asia process in this regard;

93. Welcomes initiatives to enhance border management cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours in ensuring comprehensive measures for drug control, including the financial dimension, emphasizes the importance of pursuing such cooperation, especially through bilateral arrangements and those launched by the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Central Asian Anti-Drug Quartet and others, and welcomes the intention of the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen international and regional cooperation with relevant partners in the field of border control;

94. Stresses the importance of further, effective cooperative support by relevant international and regional actors, including the United Nations, within its designated responsibilities, to Afghan-led sustained efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, welcomes in this regard the regional programme on Afghanistan and neighbouring countries of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages the respective countries to continue to participate;

95. Welcomes and supports the joint regional activities carried out by Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan within the framework of their triangular initiative to counter narcotics;

96. Stresses the need for coordinated regional efforts to combat the drug problem, and in this regard welcomes the holding of the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics in Islamabad on 12 and 13 November 2012, aimed at enhancing regional cooperation to counter narcotics;

97. Pays homage to all those who have innocently lost their lives in the fight against drug traffickers, in particular members of the security forces of Afghanistan and its neighbours;

Cooperation

98. Expresses its appreciation for the work of the Assistance Mission, as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution 2145(2014), and stresses the continued importance of the central and impartial coordinating role of the United Nations in promoting a more coherent international engagement;

99. Welcomes the evolving presence of the Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, which ensures that the United Nations can fulfil its essential coordinating and support role, as requested by the Government of Afghanistan, security conditions permitting;

100. Stresses the need to ensure that the Assistance Mission is adequately resourced and protected by the Afghan authorities, with international support, as appropriate, to fulfil its mandate;
101. Acknowledges the central role played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, stresses that the role of the Board is to support Afghanistan by, inter alia, monitoring and supporting the Kabul process and coordinating international assistance and development programmes, and welcomes further efforts to provide appropriate guidance and promote a more coherent international engagement;

102. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

103. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventyeth session the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan”.

Beijing ministerial conference. The Secretary-General reported [A/69/647-S/2014/876] that the fourth Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process Ministerial Conference was held in Beijing, on 31 October, and concluded with the adoption of the Declaration on Deepening Cooperation for Sustainable Security and Prosperity of the “Heart of Asia” Region. The outcome document of the Conference reinforced the political aspects of the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process and reiterated previous commitments to inclusive reconciliation and support for an Afghan-owned and Afghan-led peace process. Elements centred on economic cooperation were also strengthened, notably for progress on confidence-building measures.

Report of Secretary-General (December). In his December report on the situation in Afghanistan [A/69/647-S/2014/876], the Secretary-General informed that the inauguration of the President of Afghanistan, Ashraf Ghani, on 29 September and the Agreement of 21 September to establish a national unity Government with Chief Executive Officer Abdullah Abdullah had brought an end to the electoral impasse and marked the first peaceful transfer of power in Afghanistan between elected leaders, which was welcomed in Afghanistan and by the international community. The Agreement followed the conclusion by the Independent Election Commission of the comprehensive audit of the presidential elections on 14 September. Unprecedented in scale and scope, the audit involved the individual opening and examination of more than 22,000 ballot boxes by the national electoral authorities, in the presence of the candidate agents, observers, media and the United Nations. President Ghani announced a robust agenda, encompassing governance, rule of law and the fight against corruption, with reconciliation as a top priority and plans for regional engagement. On 30 September, Afghanistan signed the Bilateral Security Agreement with the United States and the status-of-forces agreement with NATO, thereby providing the legal framework for continued international military assistance after 2014. The agreements facilitated the establishment of the NATO Resolute Support Mission that would provide training, advice and assistance to the Afghan security forces. On 22 September, the Taliban rejected the formation of the National Unity Government and called for a continuation of the conflict until “the end of foreign occupation”. The Taliban also issued a statement on 30 September denouncing the security agreements with the United States and NATO. At the fourth Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process Ministerial Conference, held in Beijing on 31 October, President Ghani outlined the reform agenda of the new Government and underlined the priority of an effective Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process. The London Conference on Afghanistan on 4 December provided a basis for the renewal of political and financial support to the new Government and agreement around the main elements of the Government’s reform agenda.

During the reporting period, multiple attacks took place on district administrative centres, security force checkpoints and major roads, without success in permanently capturing intended targets. The post-elections political impasse and the delayed signing of the security agreements with the United States and NATO had created an environment of uncertainty, seemingly emboldening anti-Government elements in their actions across the country to undermine public confidence in the Government and its security forces. Insurgents embarked on attacks against the Government in most parts of the country, significantly in Helmand and Kunduz provinces in the south; Ghazni, Paktya and Paktika provinces in the south-east; Nangarhar Province in the east; Kunduz Province in the north-east; Faryab Province in the north; and Herat, Farah and Ghor provinces in the west. The Afghan security forces were able to counter the insurgency with relative effectiveness, although reportedly with significant casualties. The overall number of 19,469 security incidents documented across the country since the beginning of 2014 through 15 November constituted a 10.3 per cent increase over the same period in 2013 with 17,645 incidents. At the NATO Summit of Heads of State and Government in the United Kingdom on 4 and 5 September, NATO allies and partners pledged their continued support to the Afghan security forces until the end of 2017 and continued dialogue under the NATO-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership.

Since taking office, President Ghani had emphasized regional cooperation as a pivotal factor for the stability and prosperity of Afghanistan. He undertook visits to Saudi Arabia, China, Pakistan, Nepal and the United Kingdom. He also received the visit of the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and a ministerial delegation on 18 October in Kabul, during which they signed the Afghanistan-Turkey Strategic Partnership and Friendship Agreement that committed both countries to further cooperation on security, reconstruction, investment and trade. The Agreement of Border Connection Point among Afghanistan, China and Tajikistan was concluded on
5 November defining the border between the three countries, which pledged to respect mutual sovereignty and territorial integrity. With regard to Afghanistan and Pakistan, tensions persisted along the frontier between the countries; however, allegations of cross-border shelling and militant incursions had reduced. Engagement between Afghanistan and Pakistan increased during the reporting period.

The Secretary-General commended the two presidential candidates for working together and finding solutions and welcomed the reform agenda set forth by President Ghani. He observed that the timely appointment and confirmation of senior government officials was required to accelerate efforts to address Afghanistan’s political, economic, and security challenges. Noting that the year had been one of the more violent since 2001, the Secretary-General asserted that the underlying requirement for sustained and durable progress in Afghanistan was peace. President Karzai was commended for his leadership and achievement with regards to the democratic transfer of power. The Secretary-General welcomed his new Special Representative, Nicholas Haysom, who assumed the post in November.

**Security Council consideration.** On 18 December [S/PV.7347], the Security Council held discussions on the situation in Afghanistan. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMA, Nicholas Haysom, briefed the Council noting that while the electoral process was prolonged and challenging, the result was a leadership that was legitimate and broadly supported. He further remarked that UNAMA remained convinced that there was no better way forward than a National Unity Government, adding that the solution to the conflict in Afghanistan was political rather than military. The Council was also briefed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Yury Fedotov, who reported that the transition had impacted drug control efforts in Afghanistan. He stated that while the new leadership and the international community faced challenges posed by illicit drugs, the transition also presented an opportunity to assess counter-narcotics strategies and to ensure strong and effective responses.

**Communication.** By an 11 December letter [S/2014/887], Afghanistan transmitted to the Council the Status of Forces Agreement that had been signed between Afghanistan and NATO in September 2014 and ratified by the country’s Parliament in November 2014. The agreement provided the basis for the continued partnership of Afghanistan with NATO as of January 2015.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 12 December [meeting 7338], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2189(2014). The draft [S/2014/883] was submitted by Australia.

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**The Security Council,**

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing Afghanistan’s gains since the fall of the Taliban in 2001, in particular on democracy, governance, institution-building, economic development and human rights,

Condemning the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs,

Reaffirming the importance of sustainable progress on security, development, human rights, in particular for women and children, democracy, governance, the fight against corruption, and economic development, taking all appropriate measures to ensure the protection of civilians, and of addressing the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics,

Underscoring the importance of continued international support for Afghanistan, and in this regard welcoming and emphasizing the importance of regional cooperation on Afghanistan, as well as the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnership and other agreements, aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the important role that the United Nations continues to play in support of Afghanistan’s full assumption of leadership and ownership in the areas of security, governance and development, welcoming in this regard the continued role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and noting that the Secretary-General reports to the Security Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan,

Acknowledging the contribution of Afghanistan’s partners to peace and security in Afghanistan,

Welcoming the increased capacities and capabilities of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces, looking forward to the completion of security transition at the end of 2014, after which Afghan authorities will assume full responsibility for security, noting the conclusion of the International Security Assistance Force at the end of 2014, and underscoring the importance of sustained international support to continue building the capacities and capabilities of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces,

Taking note of the letter dated 28 November 2014 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council transmitting the final report on the operations of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan,

Underlining the significance of the Lisbon, Bonn and Chicago declarations on Afghanistan, which stressed the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan,

Underlining also the significance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Wales Summit Declaration on Afghanistan of 5 September 2014 which outlined the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and contributing partners in supporting lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan beyond 2014, including through the non-combat Resolute Support Mission to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces, the contribution to the financial sustainment of the Afghan

Noting the signing of the security and defence cooperation agreement between the United States of America and Afghanistan (bilateral security agreement) on 30 September 2014, and welcoming the signing of the status-of-forces agreement between Afghanistan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on 30 September 2014 and as ratified by the Parliament of Afghanistan on 27 November 2014,

Noting also that the bilateral agreement between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Afghanistan and the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to establish the Resolute Support Mission provide a sound legal basis for the Mission,

1. **Underscores** the importance of continued international support for the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan and of further enhancing the capabilities and capacities of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces in order for them to maintain security and stability throughout the country, and in this regard welcomes the agreement between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Afghanistan to establish the post-2014 non-combat Resolute Support Mission which will train, advise and assist the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces at the invitation of Afghanistan;

2. **Looks forward** to the leadership of the Resolute Support Mission working with the Government of Afghanistan and in close coordination and cooperation, where relevant, with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan;

3. **Welcomes** the commitment of the international community to continue to provide substantial support to the Government and the people of Afghanistan, and notes in this regard the long-term North Atlantic Treaty Organization-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership, Afghanistan’s bilateral strategic partnership agreements and other bilateral agreements with other countries;

4. **Affirms its readiness** to revisit the present resolution in the context of the consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Afghanistan.

**Year-end developments.** By a later report [A/69/801-S/2015/151], the Secretary-General informed that the security transition to Afghan forces had formally concluded on 31 December at the end of the mandate of the ISAF led by NATO. At the close of 2014, the overall Kabul process of transition covering political, security and socioeconomic dimensions was completed, as outlined in major international conferences on Afghanistan in Kabul [YUN 2010, p. 347]; Bonn, Germany [YUN 2011, p. 330]; and Tokyo [YUN 2012, p. 289].

In 2014 there were 22,051 recorded security incidents, which surpassed those of 2013 by 10 per cent. In terms of incidents recorded over the past 13 years, 2014 was the second highest, after 2011. Of those incidents, 68 per cent were recorded in southern, southeastern and eastern regions, with Nangarhar Province being the most volatile. Armed clashes and improvised explosive devices accounted for 76 per cent of total incidents. The use of suicide attacks accounted for fewer than 1 per cent of all incidents recorded, though the 158 recorded attacks in 2014 represented a 47 per cent increase compared with 2013.

The joint secretariat of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme reported that a total of 1,716 individuals had joined the Programme in 2014. Regarding regional cooperation, on 15 December in Tehran, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the commander of the Iranian Border Guards and his Afghan counterpart to enhance cooperation in countering terrorism and drug trafficking. Afghanistan and Pakistan continued to intensify efforts to improve security cooperation in December.

**UNAMA**

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by Security Council resolution 1401(2002) [YUN 2002, p. 264] to promote, inter alia, national reconciliation and the responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations under the 2001 Bonn Agreement [YUN 2001, p. 263]. It comprised the Office of the Special Representative, two substantive pillars—one political and one on relief, recovery and reconstruction—and an administrative component. UNAMA was headquartered in Kabul and maintained a number of permanent field presences throughout the country. During the reporting period, UNAMA continued to pursue co-location options with UN agencies, funds and programmes to achieve financial efficiency and expanded existing co-location initiatives in Jalalabad, Bamyan, Kunduz and Farah. By resolution 2145(2014) (see p. 000), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMA until 17 March 2015.

**Appointment of Special Representative.** On 15 September [S/2014/674], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Nicholas Haysom (South Africa) as his Special Representative for Afghanistan and Head of UNAMA, effective 1 November, to replace Jan Kubis (Slovakia), who would complete his assignment on 31 October. On 17 September [S/2014/675], the Council took note of the intention.

**Financing**

In October [A/69/363/Add.4], the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly the proposed interim resource requirements for UNAMA for 2015, totalling $94,968,000 (net of staff assessment), representing a technical roll-over of 50 per cent of the level of projected expenditures during 2014. A detailed budget proposal for 2015 was to be prepared and submitted for consideration during the second part of the resumed sixty-ninth session of the Assembly.
In December [A/69/628], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) noted that the Secretary-General’s submission contained insufficient budgetary information and recommended that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to submit a full budget proposal for 2015 at the earliest opportunity.

On 29 December, the Assembly, in section IV of resolution 69/262 (see p. 000), endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of ACABQ.

**International Security Assistance Force**

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational force established by Security Council resolution 1386(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 267], was mandated, inter alia, to assist the Afghan Government in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas. By Council resolution 1510(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 310], the ISAF mandate was expanded to include the maintenance of security outside Kabul and its environs. ISAF concluded its mission and the end of 2014.

During 2014, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council, in accordance with resolutions 1386(2001) and 2120(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 321], reports from NATO on ISAF activities for the periods from 1 November 2013 to 31 January 2014 [S/2014/179], 1 February to 30 April [S/2014/421] and 1 May to 31 July [S/2014/678]. In November, NATO submitted the final report on ISAF [S/2014/856].

During the reporting period, the ISAF campaign focused on preparing the Afghan National Security Forces to assume full responsibility for the security of Afghanistan by the end 2014. By November, the Afghan forces were leading 99 per cent of all operations and carrying out over 90 per cent of their own training. The only unilateral operations that ISAF continued to conduct were ISAF force protection, route clearance and redeployment. The increased capability of the Afghan forces enabled the progressive reduction of the ISAF Force. By the final month of its mission, December 2014, ISAF would have reduced from a high of over 130,000 personnel in 2011 to fewer than 15,000.

The achievements of ISAF had enabled fundamental changes to take place in Afghanistan. ISAF and the Afghan National Security Forces, together, had reduced the threat posed by Al-Qaeda and its affiliates. The Afghan forces had made progress from an effective strength of virtually zero in 2001 to becoming a professional and capable force providing security across Afghanistan. The country had continued to make steady progress in developing the institutional capability necessary to direct and sustain the Afghan forces at the operational and strategic level. The Afghan forces were assessed as ready to assume full responsibility for security when ISAF concludes its mission at the end of 2014.

While the core objectives of ISAF had been achieved, more remained to be done. The Afghan forces had capability gaps and development shortfalls, especially in the Air Force, and equipment procurement, financial management and accountability procedures needed to improve. Endemic corruption persisted and further progress was required in the participation of women in security institutions and forces, in securing women’s rights, and in the protection of children in armed conflict, especially in eliminating the recruitment of child soldiers.

There would be three strands to future NATO support. The first strand would be the Resolute Support Mission, a non-combat training, advisory and assistance mission focused at the institutional level in Kabul. The second strand would focus over the medium term on the financial sustainment of the Afghan forces through the adapted NATO-Afghan National Army Trust Fund. The third strand was the NATO-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership, which would strengthen the relationship of NATO with Afghanistan and provide capacity-building and practical cooperation in support of Afghan security institutions over the long term.

**Sanctions**

UN sanctions-related activities concerning Afghanistan were guided by the measures adopted by Security Council resolutions 2160(2014) (see p. 000) and 2161(2014) (see p. 000) and previous resolutions against Al-Qaida, the Taliban, their associates and associated entities, which further refined the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo imposed on those persons identified in the Al-Qaida Sanctions List created pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 265], 1333(2000) [YUN 2000, p. 273] and 1989(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 341] and the List established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) [ibid., p. 357].

The initial Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee, established by resolution 1267(1999), was split in two by the Security Council through resolutions 1988(2011) and 1989(2011). The subsequently re-named “Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities” (Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee) was mandated to oversee implementation of the measures against individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida. While, the “Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011)” was mandated to oversee implementation of the measures against individuals and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.
The Office of the Ombudsperson, established by Council resolution 1904(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 355], had its mandate extended by Council resolutions 1989(2011) and 2083(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 314] to receive requests from individuals and entities seeking to be removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List in an independent and impartial manner, and to make a recommendation on their delisting to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee. On 17 June, by resolution 2161(2014) (see p. 000), the Security Council decided to extend the Office’s mandate for 30 months.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 17 June (meeting 7198), the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2160(2014). The draft [S/2014/409] was submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and United States.

The Security Council,


Recalling also its previous resolutions, in which it extended until 17 March 2015 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan as defined in resolution 2145(2014) of 17 March 2014,

Recalling further its resolutions on the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and expressing its strong concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the narcotics trade, and the strong links between terrorism and insurgency activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Welcoming the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnership and other agreements aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support reconciliation among all Afghans,

Recognizing that the security situation in Afghanistan has evolved and that some members of the Taliban have reconciled with the Government of Afghanistan, have rejected the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers and support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan,

Recognizing also that, notwithstanding the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and progress in reconciliation, the situation in Afghanistan remains a threat to international peace and security, and reaffirming the need to combat this threat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, stressing in this regard the important role that the United Nations plays in this effort,

Reritering its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including by the High Peace Council and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, in line with the Kabul Conference communique of 20 July 2010 and the Bonn Conference conclusions, and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and the application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in resolutions 1988(2011) and 2082(2012) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council,

Welcoming the decision taken by some members of the Taliban to reconcile with the Government of Afghanistan, to have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida, to respect the Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and to support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, and urging all those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan to accept the Government’s offer of reconciliation, Reritering its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in terrorism and illicit brokering in arms and related materiel and arms trafficking and the production of or trafficking or trade in illicit drugs, and the strong links between terrorism and insurgency activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including women, children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel, including humanitarian and development workers,

Underscoring the importance of humanitarian aid operations, and condemning all acts or threats of violence against United Nations staff and humanitarian actors and any politicization of humanitarian assistance by the Taliban and associated groups or individuals,

Reritering the need to ensure that the present sanctions regime contributes effectively to ongoing efforts to combat the insurgency and support the work of the Government of Afghanistan to advance reconciliation in order to bring about peace, stability and security in Afghanistan,

Taking note of the request of the Government of Afghanistan that the Security Council support reconciliation, including by removing names from the United Nations sanctions lists for those who reconcile and have ceased to engage in or support activities that threaten the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan,

Expressing its intention to give due regard to lifting sanctions on those who reconcile,
Welcoming the briefings by the Chairman of the High Peace Council to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) in December 2012 and 2013 as a sign of close, ongoing cooperation between the Security Council and those Afghans working for peace and national reconciliation in Afghanistan,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace, stability and security in Afghanistan, and expressing its appreciation and strong support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan to assist the peace and reconciliation efforts of the High Peace Council,

Reriterating its support for the fight against illicit production of and trafficking in drugs from, and chemical precursors to, Afghanistan, in neighbouring countries, countries on trafficking routes, drug destination countries and precursor-producing countries,

Recalling its resolution 2133(2014) and the publication by the Global Counterterrorism Forum of the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists, strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, expressing its determination to prevent kidnap-

ning and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law, calling upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and reaffirming the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnap-ning and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate terrorist acts, as well as their use to incite, recruit, fund or plan terrorist acts,

Recognizing the importance of making the Afghanistan/Taliban sanctions list available in Dari and Pashto, Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Measures

1. Decides that all States shall take the following measures with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988(2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 1988(2011) (the Committee) (hereinafter known as “the List”):

(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of such persons, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

2. Also decides that the acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is eligible for listing under paragraph 1 above include:

(a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of;

(b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related material to;

(c) Recruiting for; or

(d) Otherwise supporting acts or activities of those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;

3. Confirms that any individual or any group, undertaking or entity owned or controlled directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the List, shall be eligible for listing;

4. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crimes, including the illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan, and underscores the need to prevent those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan from benefiting, directly or indirectly, from entities engaging in activities prohibited by the present resolution, as well as the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan;

5. Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to all proposed uses of funds or other financial assets or economic resources in connection with the travel of a listed individual, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds or other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452(2002), as amended by resolution 1735(2006), and in paragraph 12 below;

6. Also confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of those on the List, as well as other individuals,
groups, undertakings or entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;

7. Further confirms that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the direct or indirect payment of ransoms to or for the benefit of individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;

8. Decides that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;

9. Also decides that States, in order to prevent those associated with the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including but not limited to chemical components, detonating cord or poisons, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and further encourages Member States to share information, establish partnerships and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices;

10. Encourages Member States to consult the List when considering travel visa applications;

11. Also encourages Member States to exchange information expeditiously with other Member States, in particular the Government of Afghanistan, when they detect the travel of individuals on the List;

Exemptions

12. Recalls its decision that all Member States may make use of the provisions set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452(2002), as amended by resolution 1735(2006), regarding available exemptions with regard to the measures in paragraph 1 (a) above, and encourages their use by Member States;

13. Underlines the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support peace and reconciliation among all Afghans, invites the Government of Afghanistan, in close coordination with the High Peace Council, to submit for the consideration of the Committee the names of listed individuals for whom it confirms that travel to such specified location or locations is necessary to participate in meetings in support of peace and reconciliation, and requires such submissions to include, to the extent possible, the following information:

(a) The passport number or travel document number of the listed individual;

(b) The specific location or locations to which each listed individual is expected to travel and their anticipated transit points, if any;

(c) The period of time, not to exceed nine months, during which listed individuals are expected to travel;

14. Decides that the travel ban imposed by paragraph 1 (b) above shall not apply to individuals identified pursuant to paragraph 13 above, where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that such entry or transit is justified, further decides that any such exemption approved by the Committee shall only be granted for the requested period for any travel to the specified location or locations, directs the Committee to decide on all such exemption requests, as well as on requests to amend or renew previously granted exemptions, or on a request by any Member State to revoke previously granted exemptions, within 10 days of receiving them, and affirms that, notwithstanding any exemption from the travel ban, listed individuals remain subject to the other measures outlined in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

15. Requests the Government of Afghanistan, through the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, to provide to the Committee, for its consideration and review, a report on each individual’s travel under a granted exemption, promptly upon the expiration of the exemption, and encourages relevant Member States to provide information to the Committee, as appropriate, on any instances of non-compliance;

Listing

16. Encourages all Member States, in particular the Government of Afghanistan, to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities described in paragraph 2 above;

17. Reaffirms that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the List, Member States shall use the standard form for listing and provide a statement of case, which should include detailed reasons on the proposed basis for the listing, and as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and, to the extent possible, the information required by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to issue an INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice, and decides further that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts that a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 20 below;

18. Encourages Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to submit to INTERPOL, where available, photographs and other biometric data of individuals for inclusion in the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices, and directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve the quality of the List, including by improving identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

19. Directs the Committee to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

20. Also directs the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the
Committee website, at the same time that a name is added to the List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing for the corresponding entry;

21. **Calls upon** all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any appropriate information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help to inform the decision of the Committee on listing and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 20 above;

22. **Requests** the Secretariat to publish on the Committee website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the List, and requests the Secretary-General to make all list entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely and accurate manner, and notes the unique circumstances of this request, which is for the purpose of harmonizing the Committee's translation procedures for issuing lists and narrative summaries with those of other Security Council sanctions committees;

23. **Strongly urges** Member States, when considering the proposal of a new listing, to consult with the Government of Afghanistan on the listing prior to submission to the Committee to ensure coordination with the Government's peace and reconciliation efforts, and encourages all Member States considering the proposal of a new listing to seek advice from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, where appropriate;

24. **Decides** that the Committee shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the List, notify the Government of Afghanistan, the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations and the permanent mission of the State(s) where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of non-Afghan individuals or entities, the State(s) of which the person is believed to be a national; and further decides that the relevant Member State(s) shall take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the procedures of the Committee for considering delisting requests and the provisions of resolution 1452(2002), as amended by resolution 1735(2006), regarding available exemptions;

**Delisting**

25. **Directs** the Committee to remove expeditiously on a case-by-case basis individuals and entities that no longer meet the listing criteria outlined in paragraph 2 above, and requests that the Committee give due regard to requests for removal of individuals who have reconciled, in accordance with the Kabul Conference communique of 20 July 2010 on dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida, respect the Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan, and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the 5 December 2011 Bonn Conference conclusions supported by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community;

26. **Strongly urges** Member States to consult with the Government of Afghanistan on their delisting requests prior to submission to the Committee, to ensure coordination with the Government's peace and reconciliation efforts;

27. **Recalls** its decision that individuals and entities seeking removal from the List without the sponsorship of a Member State are eligible to submit such requests to the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730(2006);

28. **Encourages** the Mission to support and facilitate cooperation between the Government of Afghanistan and the Committee to ensure that the Committee has sufficient information to consider delisting requests, and directs the Committee to consider delisting requests in accordance with the following principles, where relevant:

   (a) Delisting requests concerning reconciled individuals should, if possible, include a communication from the High Peace Council through the Government of Afghanistan confirming the reconciled status of the individual according to the reconciliation guidelines, or, in the case of individuals reconciled under the Strengthening Peace Programme, documentation attesting to their reconciliation under the previous programme, as well as current address and contact information;

   (b) Delisting requests concerning individuals who formerly held positions in the Taliban regime prior to 2002 who no longer meet the listing criteria outlined in paragraph 2 of the present resolution should, if possible, include a communication from the Government of Afghanistan confirming the individual is not an active supporter of, or participant in, acts that threaten the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan, as well as current address and contact information;

   (c) Delisting requests for reportedly deceased individuals should include an official statement of death from the State of nationality, residence or other relevant State;

29. **Urge** the Committee, where appropriate, to invite a representative of the Government of Afghanistan to appear before the Committee to discuss the merits of listing or delisting certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including when a request by the Government has been put on hold or rejected by the Committee;

30. **Requests** all Member States, but particularly the Government of Afghanistan, to inform the Committee if they become aware of any information indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity that has been delisted should be considered for listing under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, and further requests that the Government provide to the Committee an annual report on the status of reportedly reconciled individuals who have been delisted by the Committee in the previous year;

31. **Directs** the Committee to consider expeditiously any information indicating that a delisted individual has returned to activities set forth in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, including by engaging in acts inconsistent with paragraph 25 of the present resolution, and requests the Government of Afghanistan or other Member States, where appropriate, to submit a request to add that individual's name back on the List;

32. **Confirms** that the Secretariat shall, as soon as possible after the Committee has made a decision to remove a name from the List, transmit the decision to the Government of Afghanistan and the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan for notification, and the Secretariat should
also, as soon as possible, notify the permanent mission of the State(s) in which the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of non-Afghan individuals or entities, the State(s) of nationality, and recalls its decision that States receiving such notification should take measures, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform the concerned individual or entity of the delisting in a timely manner;

Review and maintenance of the List

33. Recognizes that the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, and the urgency that the Government of Afghanistan and the international community attach to a peaceful political solution to the conflict, requires timely and expeditious modifications to the List, including the addition and removal of individuals and entities, urges the Committee to decide on listing and delisting requests in a timely manner, requests the Committee to review each entry on the List on a regular basis, including, as appropriate, by means of reviews of individuals considered to be reconciled, individuals whose entries lack identifiers, individuals reportedly deceased and entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, directs the Committee to review and amend its guidelines for such reviews, as appropriate, and requests the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every 12 months a list compiled in consultation with the respective designating States and States of residence, in particular the Government of Afghanistan, as well as States of nationality, location or incorporation, where known, of:

(a) Individuals on the List whom the Government of Afghanistan considers to be reconciled along with relevant documentation as outlined in paragraph 28 (a) above;

(b) Individuals and entities on the List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them;

(c) Individuals on the List who are reportedly deceased, along with an assessment of relevant information outlined in paragraph 28 (c) above and, to the extent possible, the status and location of frozen assets and the names of any individuals or entities who would be in a position to receive any unfrozen assets;

34. Directs the Committee to review whether these listings remain appropriate, and further directs the Committee to remove listings if it decides that they are no longer appropriate;

35. Requests the Monitoring Team to provide an overview of the current status of the information included in the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices on a periodic basis, as appropriate;

36. Decides that, with the exception of decisions made pursuant to paragraph 14 of the present resolution, no matter shall be left pending before the Committee for a period longer than six months, urges Committee members to respond within three months, and directs the Committee to update its guidelines as appropriate;

37. Urges the Committee to ensure that there are fair and clear procedures for the conduct of its work, and directs the Committee to review its guidelines as soon as possible, in particular with respect to paragraphs 18, 22 and 33 to 36 of the present resolution;

38. Encourages Member States and relevant international organizations to send representatives to meet with the Committee to share information and discuss any relevant issues;

39. Encourages all Member States, in particular designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, to submit to the Committee additional identifying and other information, including, where available, and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals along with supporting documentation, on listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including updates on the operating status of listed entities, groups and undertakings, the movement, incarceration or death of listed individuals and other significant events, as such information becomes available;

Cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan

40. Welcomes periodic briefings from the Government of Afghanistan on the content of the List, as well as on the impact of targeted sanctions on deterring threats to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan and supporting Afghan-led reconciliation;

41. Encourages continued cooperation between the Committee, the Government of Afghanistan and the Mission, including by identifying and providing detailed information regarding individuals and entities participating in the financing or support of acts or activities set forth in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, and by inviting representatives of the Mission to address the Committee;

42. Welcomes the Government of Afghanistan’s desire to assist the Committee in the coordination of listing and delisting requests and in the submission of all relevant information to the Committee;

Monitoring Team

43. Decides, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, that the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526(2004), shall also support the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) for a period of 30 months from the date of expiration of the current mandate in June 2015, with the mandate set forth in the annex to the present resolution, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the Monitoring Team receives the necessary administrative and substantive support to fulfil its mandate effectively, safely and in a timely manner, including with regard to duty of care in high-risk environments, under the direction of the Committee, a subsidiary organ of the Council;

44. Directs the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the present resolution and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, encourages Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or the Committee, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;

Coordination and outreach

45. Recognizes the need to maintain contact with relevant Security Council Committees, international organizations and expert groups, including the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001)

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concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004) and the Financial Action Task Force, particularly given the continuing presence and negative influence on the Afghan conflict of Al-Qaeda and any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;

46. **Encourages** the Mission to provide assistance to the High Peace Council, at its request, to encourage listed individuals to reconcile;

**Reviews**

47. **Decides** to review the implementation of the measures outlined in the present resolution in 18 months and make adjustments, as necessary, to support peace and stability in Afghanistan;

48. Also decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**ANNEX**

In accordance with paragraph 43 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following responsibilities:

(a) To submit, in writing, two comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, the first by 1 November 2014 and the second by 1 June 2015, on implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;

(b) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the List, including by undertaking travel on behalf of the Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee’s record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(c) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(d) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel on behalf of the Committee;

(e) To gather information on behalf of the Committee on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by, but not limited to, collating information from Member States and engaging with related parties, and pursuing case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the request of the Committee, and to provide recommendations to the Committee on such cases of non-compliance for its review;

(f) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the List;

(g) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and circulating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing and preparing a draft narrative summary, referred to in paragraph 20 of this resolution;

(h) To bring to the attention of the Committee new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;

(i) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(j) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the List, as instructed by the Committee;

(k) To consult with the Committee, the Government of Afghanistan or any relevant Member States, as appropriate, when identifying individuals or entities that could be added to, or removed from, the List;

(l) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the List as updated and accurate as possible;

(m) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, to pursue case studies, as appropriate, and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(n) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations and bodies, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and other United Nations agencies, and engage in regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be reflected in the reports of the Monitoring Team referred to in paragraph (a) of this annex;

(o) To cooperate closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and engage in a regular dialogue with Member States on the nexus between narcotics trafficking and those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities eligible for listing under paragraph 1 of this resolution, and report as requested by the Committee;

(p) To submit to the Committee on 1 December 2014 a special written report, in consultation with the Government of Afghanistan, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations sanctions expert panels, as appropriate, on specific cases of cooperation between organized crime syndicates, notably groups undertaking hostage-taking for ransom, narcotics producers and traders, as well as those illegally exploiting natural resources in Afghanistan, including precious and semi-precious stones, and those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities eligible for listing under paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(q) To consult with Member States’ intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of the measures;

(r) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure;

(s) To cooperate closely with the Al-Qaeda sanctions committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) and other relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies in providing information on the measures taken by Member States on kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom and on relevant trends and developments in this area;
(e) To consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions and relevant non-financial businesses and professions, and with relevant international organizations, including the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies to raise awareness of and learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of that measure in accordance with Task Force Recommendation 6 on asset freezing and its related guidance;

(u) To consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector and other international organizations, including the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Air Transport Association and the World Customs Organization, to raise awareness of and learn about the practical implementation of the travel ban and assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of these measures;

(v) To consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, international and regional organizations and relevant representatives of the private sector on the threat posed by improvised explosive devices to peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, to raise awareness of the threat and to develop recommendations for appropriate measures to counter this threat;

(w) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;

(x) To cooperate with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs, physical descriptions and, in accordance with their national legislation, other biometric and biographic data of listed individuals when available for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices and to exchange information on emerging threats;

(y) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Council and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699(2006);

(z) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance in capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States,

(aa) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(bb) To study and report to the Committee on the current nature of the threat of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan and the best measures to confront it, including by developing a dialogue with relevant scholars, academic bodies and experts according to the priorities identified by the Committee;

(cc) To gather information, including from the Government of Afghanistan and relevant Member States, on travel that takes place under a granted exemption, pursuant to paragraphs 13 and 14 of this resolution, and to report to the Committee, as appropriate; and

(dd) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 17 June [meeting 7198], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2161(2014). The draft [S/2014/408] was submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and United States.

The Security Council,


Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and reiterating its unequivocal condemnation of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims and the destruction of property and greatly undermining stability,

Reaffirming also that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 15 January 2013 on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts and the statement of 13 May 2013 on peace and security in Africa,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Recalling its resolution 2133(2014) and the publication by the Global Counterterrorism Forum of the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists, strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, expressing its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law, calling upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and reaffirming the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active...
participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat.

Emphasizing that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, and stressing in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of the present resolution as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity,

Reminding all States that they have an obligation to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution with respect to all individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included on the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999), 1333(2000) and 1989(2011) (the Al-Qaida Sanctions List), regardless of the nationality or residence of such individuals, groups, undertakings or entities,

Urging all Member States to participate actively in maintaining and updating the Al-Qaida Sanctions List by contributing additional information pertinent to current listings, by submitting delisting requests when appropriate, and by identifying and nominating for listing additional individuals, groups, undertakings and entities which should be subject to the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution,

Reminding the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) (the Committee) to remove expeditiously and on a case-by-case basis individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that no longer meet the criteria for listing outlined in the present resolution,

Recognizing the challenges, both legal and otherwise, to the measures implemented by Member States under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, welcoming improvements to the procedures of the Committee and the quality of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and expressing its intention to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear,

Welcoming the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to resolution 1904(2009) and the enhancement of the mandate of the Ombudsperson in resolutions 1989(2011) and 2083(2012), noting the significant contribution of the Office in providing additional fairness and transparency, and recalling the firm commitment of the Council to ensuring that the Office is able to continue to carry out its role effectively, in accordance with its mandate,

Welcoming also the biannual reports of the Ombudsperson to the Council, including the reports submitted on 21 January and 21 July 2011, 20 January and 30 July 2012, 31 January and 31 July 2013 and 31 January 2014,

Welcoming further the fourth review in June 2014 by the General Assembly of the United Nations’ Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 8 September 2006 and the creation of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system and the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 2014 on activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy,

Welcoming the continuing cooperation between the Committee and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular on technical assistance and capacity-building, and all other United Nations bodies, and encouraging further engagement with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and terrorist organizations, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation with that aim,

Recognizing also the need for Member States to prevent the abuse of non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations by and for terrorists, and calling upon non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse their status, while recalling the importance of fully respecting the rights to freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society and freedom of religion or belief, and noting the relevant recommendation and guidance documents of the Financial Action Task Force,

Recalling its decision that States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, to terrorists, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, subregional, regional and international levels,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate terrorist acts, as well as their use to incite, recruit, fund or plan terrorist acts,

Expressing concern also at the flow of international recruits to Al-Qaida and those groups associated with it, and the scale of this phenomenon, and reiterating further the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls, and in this context to exchange information expeditiously and improve cooperation among competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorist and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists and financing that would support terrorists,

Noting with concern the continued threat to international peace and security posed by Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat,

Noting that, in some instances, certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that meet the criteria for listing set forth in paragraph 2 of resolution 2082(2012) of 17 December 2012 or other relevant sanctions resolutions may also meet the criteria for listing set forth in paragraph 2 of the present resolution,

Noting also the efforts of the Secretariat to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists to facilitate implementation by national authorities, and encouraging the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, as appropriate, to continue its work to implement the data model approved by the Al-Qaida sanctions committee,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

YUN 2014—1st proof—12 November 2018
Part One: Political and security questions

Measures

1. **Decides** that all States shall take the following measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333(2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390(2002) and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989(2011), with respect to Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it:

**Asset freeze**

(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of such persons, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

**Travel ban**

(b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of those individuals, provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and that the present paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process, or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;

**Arms embargo**

(c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;

**Listing criteria**

2. **Reaffirms** that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida and eligible for inclusion in the Al-Qaida Sanctions List include:

(a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of;

(b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to;

(c) Recruiting for, or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;

3. **Notes** that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crime, including the illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors;

4. **Confirms** that any individual, group, undertaking or entity either owned or controlled directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida, including on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, shall be eligible for listing;

5. **Also confirms** that the requirements in paragraph 1(a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

6. **Further confirms** that the requirements in paragraph 1(a) above apply to funds, financial assets or economic resources that may be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of listed individuals in connection with their travel, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds, other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452(2002), as amended by resolution 1735(2006), and in paragraphs 9 and 61 below;

7. **Confirms** that the requirements in paragraph 1(a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;

8. **Reaffirms** that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;

9. **Encourages** Member States to make use of the provisions regarding available exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1(a) above, set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452(2002), as amended by resolution 1735(2006), confirms that exemptions to the travel ban must be submitted by Member States, individuals or the Ombudsperson, as appropriate, including when listed individuals travel for the purpose of fulfilling religious obligations, and notes that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730(2006) may receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity, for Committee consideration, as described in paragraph 62 below:

**Measures—implementation**

10. **Reiterates** the importance of all States identifying, and if necessary introducing, adequate procedures to implement fully all aspects of the measures described in paragraph 1 above, and strongly urges all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, particularly Recommendation 6 on targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing;

11. **Strongly urges** Member States to apply the elements in the Financial Action Task Force Interpretive Note to Recommendation 6, and to take note of, inter alia, related best practices for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing, and takes note of the need to have appropriate legal authorities and procedures to apply and enforce targeted financial sanctions that are not conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings, and to apply an evidentiary standard of proof of “reasonable grounds” or “reasonable basis”, as
well as the ability to collect or solicit as much information as possible from all relevant sources;

12. Calls upon Member States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as required by paragraph 1 (a) above, and taking into account relevant Financial Action Task Force Recommendations and international standards designed to prevent the abuse of non-profit organizations, informal/alternative remittance systems and the physical trans-border movement of currency, while working to mitigate the impact on legitimate activities through these mediums;

13. Urges Member States to promote awareness of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List as widely as possible, including to relevant domestic agencies, the private sector and the general public, to ensure effective implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 above, and encourages Member States to urge that their respective company, property and other relevant public and private registries regularly screen their available databases, including but not limited to those with legal and/or beneficial ownership information, against the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

14. Decides that Member States, in order to prevent Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including but not limited to chemical components, detonating cord or poisons, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and further encourages Member States to share information, establish partnerships and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices;

15. Encourages Member States, including through their permanent missions, and relevant international organizations to meet with the Committee for in-depth discussion on any relevant issues;

16. Urges all Member States, in their implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 1 above, to ensure that fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost passports and other travel documents are invalidated and removed from circulation, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, as soon as possible, and to share information on those documents with other Member States through the INTERPOL database;

17. Encourages Member States to share with the private sector, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, information in their national databases related to fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost identity or travel documents pertaining to their own jurisdictions and, if a listed party is found to be using a false identity, including to secure credit or fraudulent travel documents, to provide the Committee with information in this regard;

18. Encourages Member States that issue travel documents to listed individuals to note, as appropriate, that the bearer is subject to the travel ban and corresponding exemption procedures;

19. Encourages Member States to consult the Al-Qaida Sanctions List when considering whether to grant travel visa applications, for the purpose of effectively implementing the travel ban;

20. Also encourages Member States to exchange information expeditiously with other Member States, in particular states of origin, destination and transit, when they detect the travel of individuals on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

21. Encourages designating States to inform the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team whether a national court or other legal authority has reviewed a listed party’s case and whether any judicial proceedings have begun, and to include any other relevant information when it submits its standard form for listing;

22. Encourages all Member States to designate national focal points in charge of liaising with the Committee and the Monitoring Team on issues related to the implementation of the measures described in paragraph 1 above and the assessment of the threat from Al-Qaida and individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it;

23. Also encourages all Member States to report to the Committee on obstacles to the implementation of the measures described in paragraph 1 above, with a view to facilitating technical assistance;

The Committee

24. Directs the Committee to continue to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and for removing them, as well as for granting exemptions in accordance with resolution 1452 (2002), and directs the Committee to keep its guidelines under active review in support of these objectives;

25. Also directs the Committee, as a matter of priority, to review its guidelines with respect to the provisions of the present resolution, in particular paragraphs 13, 14, 18, 19, 22, 34, 39, 44, 46, 51, 63, 64, 66 and 67;

26. Requests the Committee to report to the Security Council on its findings regarding implementation efforts by Member States, and to identify and recommend steps necessary to improve implementation;

27. Directs the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraph 1 above and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and requests the Chair of the Committee, in periodic reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 72 below, to provide progress reports on the work of the Committee on this issue;

28. Confirms that no matter should be left pending before the Committee for a period longer than six months, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that extraordinary circumstances require additional time for consideration, in accordance with the Committee guidelines;

29. Requests the Committee to facilitate, through the Monitoring Team or specialized United Nations agencies, assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;
Listing

30. **Encourages** all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it;

31. **Reiterates** that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution are preventative in nature and are not reliant upon criminal standards set out under national law;

32. **Reaffirms** that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, Member States shall use the standard form for listing, provide a statement of case, which should include detailed reasons on the proposed basis for the listing, and as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and, to the extent possible, the information required by INTERPOL to issue an INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice, and decides further that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts that a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 36 below;

33. **Also reaffirms** that Member States proposing a new listing, as well as Member States that have proposed names for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List before the adoption of the present resolution, shall specify if the Committee or the Ombudsperson may not make known the status of the Member State as a designating State;

34. **Encourages** Member States to submit, where available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices;

35. **Directs** the Committee to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and further directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve the quality of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including by improving identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

36. **Also directs** the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee website, at the same time a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing the corresponding entry;

37. **Encourages** Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to inform the Committee of any relevant court decisions and proceedings so that the Committee can consider them when it reviews a corresponding listing or updates a narrative summary of reasons for listing;

38. **Calls upon** all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help to inform the decision of the Committee on listing and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 36 above;

39. **Reaffirms** that the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the permanent mission of the State or States where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the State or States in which the person is national (to the extent this information is known), requests the Secretariat to publish on the Committee website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and requests the Secretary-General to make all list entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely and accurate manner, and notes the unique circumstances of this request, which is for the purpose of harmonizing the Committee’s translation procedures for issuing lists and narrative summaries with those of other Security Council sanctions committees;

40. **Also reaffirms** the requirement that Member States take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the procedures of the Committee for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 43 of resolution 2083(2012) and annex II to the present resolution, and the provisions of resolution 1452(2002) regarding available exemptions, including the possibility of submitting such requests through the Focal Point mechanism in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 62 of the present resolution.

**Review of delisting requests—Ombudsperson/Member States**

41. **Decides** to extend the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution 1904(2009), as reflected in the procedures outlined in annex II to the present resolution, for a period of 30 months from the date of expiration of the current mandate of the Office in June 2015, affirms that the Ombudsperson shall continue to receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List in an independent and impartial manner and shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any Government, and affirms that the Ombudsperson shall continue to present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that have requested removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List through the Office, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting;

42. **Recalls** its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing in the comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson on a delisting request pursuant to annex II to the present resolution;
43. Also recalls its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee, upon completion of a comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with annex II to the present resolution, including paragraph 7 (b) thereof, where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Council.

44. Decides that the Committee may, by consensus, shorten the 60-day period referred to in paragraph 43 above on a case-by-case basis;

45. Reiterates that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution are preventative in nature and are not reliant upon criminal standards set out under national law;

46. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson, by providing necessary resources, including for translation services, as appropriate, to ensure its continued ability to carry out its mandate in an independent, effective and timely manner;

47. Strongly urges Member States to provide all relevant information to the Ombudsperson, including any relevant confidential information, where appropriate, encourages Member States to provide relevant information in a timely manner, welcomes those national arrangements entered into by Member States with the Office of the Ombudsperson to facilitate the sharing of confidential information, encourages further cooperation by Member States in this regard, including by concluding arrangements with the Office for the sharing of such information, and confirms that the Ombudsperson must comply with any confidentiality restrictions that are placed on such information by Member States providing it;

48. Requests that Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies encourage individuals and entities that are considering challenging or are already in the process of challenging their listing through national and regional courts to seek removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List by submitting delisting petitions to the Ombudsperson;

49. Notes the Financial Action Task Force international standards and, inter alia, best practices relating to targeted financial sanctions, as referenced in paragraph 12 of the present resolution;

50. Recalls its decision that, when the designating State submits a delisting request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity after 60 days unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the measures shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Council;

51. Recalls its decision that, for purposes of submitting a delisting request in paragraph 50 above, consensus must exist between or among all designating States in cases where there are multiple designating States; and further recalls its decision that co-sponsors of listing requests shall not be considered designating States for purposes of paragraphs 50;

52. Strongly urges designating States to allow the Ombudsperson to reveal their identities as designating States to those listed individuals and entities that have submitted delisting petitions to the Ombudsperson;

53. Directs the Committee to continue to work, in accordance with its guidelines, to consider delisting requests of Member States for the removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that are alleged to no longer meet the criteria established in the relevant resolutions, and set out in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, and strongly urges Member States to provide reasons for submitting their delisting requests;

54. Encourages States to submit delisting requests for individuals that are officially confirmed to be dead, particularly where no assets are identified, and for entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, while at the same time taking all reasonable measures to ensure that the assets that had belonged to these individuals or entities have not been used for terrorist purposes;

55. Affirms that, when unfreezing the assets of a deceased individual or an entity that is reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist as a result of a delisting, to recall the obligations set forth in resolution 1373(2001) and, in particular, to prevent unfrozen assets from being used for terrorist purposes;

56. Encourages Member States, when unfreezing the assets of a deceased individual or an entity that is reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist as a result of a delisting, to recall the obligations set forth in resolution 1373(2001) and, in particular, to prevent unfrozen assets from being used for terrorist purposes;

57. Reaffirms its decision that, when unfreezing any assets that have been frozen as a result of the listing of Osama bin Laden, Member States shall submit to the Committee a request to unfreeze such assets and shall provide assurances to the Committee that the assets will not be transferred, directly or indirectly, to a listed individual, group, undertaking or entity, or otherwise used for terrorist purposes, in line with resolution 1373(2001), and decides further that such assets may only be unfrozen in the absence of an objection by a Committee member within 30 days of receiving the request, and stresses the exceptional nature of this provision, which shall not be considered as establishing a precedent;
58. Calls upon the Committee, when considering delisting requests, to give due consideration to the opinions of designating State(s), State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, and other relevant States as determined by the Committee, directs Committee members to provide their reasons for objecting to delisting requests at the time the request is objected to, and calls upon the Committee to provide reasons to relevant Member States and national and regional courts and bodies, upon request and where appropriate;

59. Encourages all Member States, including designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, to provide all information to the Committee relevant to the review by the Committee of delisting petitions and to meet with the Committee, if requested, to convey their views on delisting requests, and further encourages the Committee, where appropriate, to meet with representatives of national or regional organizations and bodies that have relevant information on delisting petitions;

60. Confirms that the Secretariat shall, within three days after a name is removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the permanent mission of the State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation (to the extent this information is known), and decides that States receiving such notification shall take measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform the concerned individual, group, undertaking or entity of the delisting in a timely manner;

61. Reaffirms that, in cases in which the Ombudsperson is unable to interview a petitioner in his or her State of residence, the Ombudsperson may request, with the agreement of the petitioner, that the Committee consider granting exemptions to the restrictions on assets and travel in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) of the present resolution for the sole purpose of allowing the petitioner to meet travel expenses and travel to another State to be interviewed by the Ombudsperson for a period no longer than necessary to participate in this interview, provided that all States of transit and destination do not object to such travel, and further directs the Committee to notify the Ombudsperson of the decision of the Committee;

Exemptions/Focal Point

62. Decides that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730(2006) may:

(a) Receive requests from listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (a) of the present resolution, as defined in resolution 1452(2002), provided that the request has first been submitted for the consideration of the State of residence, and decides further that the Focal Point shall transmit such requests to the Committee for a decision, directs the Committee to consider such requests, including in consultation with the State of residence and any other relevant States, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals, groups, undertakings or entities of the decision of the Committee;

(b) Receive requests from listed individuals for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (b) of the present resolution and transmit these to the Committee to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether entry or transit is justified, directs the Committee to consider such requests in consultation with States of transit and destination and any other relevant States, and decides further that the Committee shall only agree to exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1 (b) of the present resolution with the agreement of the States of transit and destination, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals of the decision of the Committee;

63. Also decides that the Focal Point may receive, and transmit to the Committee for its consideration, communications from:

(a) Individuals who have been removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(b) Individuals claiming to have been subjected to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 above as a result of false or mistaken identification or confusion with individuals included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

64. Directs the Committee, with the assistance of the Ombudsperson and in consultation with relevant States, to respond, through the Focal Point, to communications referred to in paragraph 63 (b) above, as may be appropriate, within 60 days;

Review and maintenance of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List

65. Encourages all Member States, in particular designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, to submit to the Committee additional identifying and other information, including, where possible and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals along with supporting documentation, on listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including updates on the operating status of listed entities, groups and undertakings, the movement, incarceration or death of listed individuals and other significant events, as such information becomes available;

66. Requests the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every 12 months a list compiled in consultation with the respective designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, where known, of:

(a) Individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them;

(b) Individuals on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List who are reportedly deceased, along with an assessment of relevant information such as the certification of death, and, to the extent possible, the status and location of frozen assets and the names of any individuals or entities who would be in a position to receive any unfrozen assets;

(c) Entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that are reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, along with an assessment of any relevant information;

(d) Any other names on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that have not been reviewed in three or more years (the triennial review);

67. Directs the Committee to review whether these listings remain appropriate, and further directs the Committee to remove listings if it decides that they are no longer appropriate;

Coordination and outreach

68. Directs the Committee to continue to cooperate with other relevant Security Council sanctions committees, in particular that established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011);
69. **Reiterates** the need to enhance ongoing cooperation between the Committee, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004), as well as their respective groups of experts, including through, as appropriate, enhanced information-sharing, and coordination on visits to countries within their respective mandates, on facilitating and monitoring technical assistance, on relations with international and regional organizations and agencies and on other issues of relevance to all three Committees, expresses its intention to provide guidance to the Committees on areas of common interest in order better to coordinate their efforts and facilitate such cooperation, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the groups to be co-located as soon as possible;

70. **Encourages** the Monitoring Team and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue their joint activities, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004), to assist Member States in their efforts to comply with their obligations under the relevant resolutions, including through organizing regional and subregional workshops;

71. **Requests** the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or members of the Committee to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to encouraging States to comply fully with the present resolution and resolutions 1267(1999), 1333(2000), 1390(2002), 1455(2003), 1526(2004), 1617(2005), 1735(2006), 1822(2008), 1904(2009), 1989(2011), 2082(2012), 2083(2012) and 2133(2014); and

72. **Also requests** the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once a year, to the Council on the state of the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team, and, as appropriate, in conjunction with the reports by the Chairs of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004), expresses its intention to hold informal consultations at least once a year on the work of the Committee, on the basis of reports by the Chair to the Council, and further requests the Chair to hold periodic briefings for all interested Member States;

**Monitoring Team**

73. **Decides**, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, as well as to support the Ombudsperson, to extend the mandate of the current New York-based Monitoring Team and its members, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526(2004), for a further period of 30 months from the date of expiration of its current mandate in June 2015, under the direction of the Committee, with the responsibilities outlined in annex I to the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to this effect, and highlights the importance of ensuring that the Monitoring Team receives the necessary administrative support to effectively, safely and in a timely manner fulfil its mandate, including with regard to duty of care in high-risk environments, under the direction of the Committee, a subsidiary organ of the Council;

74. **Directs** the Monitoring Team to identify, gather information on, and keep the Committee informed of instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the present resolution, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, requests the Monitoring Team to work closely with State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, Designating States, other relevant States and relevant United Nations missions, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;

75. **Directs** the Committee, with the assistance of its Monitoring Team, to hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and Member States’ capacity challenges, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and with the Financial Action Task Force, to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;

**Reviews**

76. **Decides** to review the measures described in paragraph 1 above with a view to their possible further strengthening in 18 months or sooner if necessary;

77. **Also decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

**ANNEX I**

In accordance with paragraph 73 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following mandates and responsibilities:

(a) To submit, in writing, two comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, the first by 30 September 2014 and the second by 31 March 2015, on implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;

(b) To assist the Ombudsperson in carrying out his or her mandate as specified in annex II to this resolution, including by providing updated information on those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking their removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(c) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including by undertaking travel on behalf of the Committee, as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee’s record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(d) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(e) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfill its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the group of experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004) to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;
(f) To work closely and share information with the Executive Directorate and the group of experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004) to identify areas of convergence and overlap and to help to facilitate concrete coordination, including in the area of reporting, among the three Committees;

(g) To participate actively in and support all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, established to ensure overall coordination, and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, in particular through its relevant working groups;

(b) To gather information, on behalf of the Committee, on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by collating information from all relevant sources, including Member States, and engaging with related parties, and pursuing case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee’s request, and to provide cases of non-compliance and recommendations to the Committee on actions to respond to such cases of non-compliance for its review;

(i) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(j) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and circulating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing and preparing a draft narrative summary referred to in paragraph 36 of this resolution;

(k) To consult with the Committee or any relevant Member States, as appropriate, when identifying that certain individuals or entities should be added to, or removed from, the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(l) To bring to the attention of the Committee new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;

(m) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(n) To coordinate and cooperate with the national counter-terrorism focal point or similar coordinating body in the State of visit, where appropriate;

(o) To cooperate closely with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies in providing information on the measures taken by Member States on kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom by Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, and on relevant trends and developments in this area;

(p) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as instructed by the Committee;

(q) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the Al-Qaida Sanctions List as updated and accurate as possible;

(r) To encourage Member States to provide information to the Monitoring Team that is relevant to the fulfilment of its mandate, as appropriate;

(s) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and the best measures to confront it, including by developing, within existing resources, a dialogue with relevant scholars, academic bodies and experts through an annual workshop and/or other appropriate means, in consultation with the Committee;

(t) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including implementation of the measure in paragraph 1(a) of this resolution as it pertains to preventing the criminal misuse of the Internet by Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it; to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(u) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations, including through regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be reflected in the reports of the Monitoring Team referred to in paragraph (a) of this annex, such as gaps and challenges in implementation by States of the measures in this resolution;

(v) To consult, in confidence, with Member States’ intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen implementation of the measures;

(w) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions and relevant non-financial businesses and professions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of that measure;

(x) To consult with the relevant representatives of the private sector, in coordination with national authorities, as appropriate, to promote awareness of, and enhance compliance with, the travel ban and the arms embargo;

(y) To consult with relevant representatives of international organizations, including the International Air Transport Association, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Customs Organization, to promote awareness of, and enhance compliance with, the travel ban and the arms embargo;

(z) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;

(aa) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

(bb) To work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs and, in accordance with their national legislation, biometric information of listed individuals for possible inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices, and to work with INTERPOL to ensure that Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

(cc) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699(2006), and to work with the Secretariat to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists so as to facilitate implementation by national authorities;
Committee.

relevant sanctions resolutions; and

under paragraph 1 of resolution 2082(2012) or any other

viding its visits to Member States and its activities;

appropriately, as appropriate, to the

Committee on linkages between Al-Qaida and those individu-

als, groups, undertakings or entities eligible for listing

under paragraph 1 of resolution 2082(2012) or any other

relevant sanctions resolutions; and

Any other responsibility identified by the

Committee.

ANNEX II

In accordance with paragraph 41 of this resolution, the

Office of the Ombudsperson shall be authorized to carry out

the following tasks upon receipt of a delisting request

submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, un-

tertaking or entity on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List or by

the legal representative or estate of such individual, group,

undertaking or entity (the petitioner).

The Security Council recalls that Member States are not

permitted to submit delisting petitions on behalf of an in-

dividual, group, undertaking or entity to the Office of the

Ombudsperson.

Information gathering (four months)

1. Upon receipt of a delisting request, the

Ombudsperson shall:

(a) Acknowledge to the petitioner the receipt of the delisting

request;

(b) Inform the petitioner of the general procedure for

processing delisting requests;

(c) Answer specific questions from the petitioner about Committee procedures;

(d) Inform the petitioner in case the petition fails to properly address the original listing criteria, as set forth in paragraph 2 of this resolution, and return it to the petitioner for his or her consideration; and

(e) Verify if the request is a new request or a repeated request and, if it is a repeated request to the Ombudsperson and it does not contain relevant additional information, return it to the petitioner, with an appropriate explanation, for his or her consideration.

2. For delisting petitions not returned to the peti-

tioner, the Ombudsperson shall immediately forward the delisting request to the members of the Committee, designating State(s), State(s) of residence and nationality or incorporation, relevant United Nations bodies and any other States deemed relevant by the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson shall ask these States or relevant United Nations bodies to provide, within four months, any appropriate additional information relevant to the delisting request. The Ombudsperson may engage in dialogue with these States to determine:

(a) The opinions of these States on whether the delisting request should be granted; and

(b) Information, questions or requests for clarifica-

tions that these States would like to be communicated to the petitioner regarding the delisting request, including any information or steps that might be taken by a petitioner to clarify the delisting request.

3. Where all designating States consulted by the

Ombudsperson do not object to the petitioner's delisting,

the Ombudsperson may shorten the information-gathering period, as appropriate.

4. The Ombudsperson shall also immediately forward the delisting request to the Monitoring Team, which shall provide to the Ombudsperson, within four months:

(a) All information available to the Monitoring Team that is relevant to the delisting request, including court decisions and proceedings, news reports and information that States or relevant international organizations have previously shared with the Committee or the Monitoring Team;

(b) Fact-based assessments of the information provided by the petitioner that is relevant to the delisting request; and

(c) Questions or requests for clarifications that the Monitoring Team would like asked of the petitioner regarding the delisting request.

5. At the end of this four-month period of information-gathering, the Ombudsperson shall present a written update to the Committee on progress to date, including details regarding which States have supplied information, and any significant challenges encountered therein. The Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for information-gathering, giving due consideration to requests by Member States for additional time to provide information.

Dialogue (two months)

6. Upon completion of the information-gathering period, the Ombudsperson shall facilitate a two-month period of engagement, which may include dialogue with the petitioner. Giving due consideration to requests for additional time, the Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for engagement and the drafting of the comprehensive report described in paragraph 8 below. The Ombudsperson may shorten this time period if he or she assesses that less time is required.

7. During this period of engagement, the Ombudsperson:

(a) May submit questions, either orally or in writing, to the petitioner, or request additional information or clarifications that may help the Committee's consideration of the request, including any questions or information requests received from relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team;

(b) Should request from the petitioner a signed state-

ment in which the petitioner declares that they have no ongoing association with Al-Qaida, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof, and undertakes not to associate with Al-Qaida in the future;

(c) Should meet with the petitioner, to the extent possible;

(d) Shall forward replies from the petitioner back to relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team and follow up with the petitioner in connection with incomplete responses by the petitioner;

(e) Shall coordinate with States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team regarding any further inquiries of, or response to, the petitioner;

(f) During the information-gathering or dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson may share with relevant States information provided by a State, including that State's posi-
tion on the delisting request, if the State which provided the information consents;

(g) In the course of the information-gathering and dialogue phases and in the preparation of the report, the Ombudsperson shall not disclose any information shared by a State on a confidential basis, without the express written consent of that State; and

(b) During the dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson shall give serious consideration to the opinions of designating States, as well as other Member States that come forward with relevant information, in particular those Member States most affected by acts or associations that led to the original listing.

8. Upon completion of the period of engagement described above, the Ombudsperson, with the help of the Monitoring Team, as appropriate, shall draft and circulate to the Committee a comprehensive report that will exclusively:

(a) Summarize and, as appropriate, specify the sources of, all information available to the Ombudsperson that is relevant to the delisting request. The report shall respect confidential elements of Member States’ communications with the Ombudsperson;

(b) Describe the activities of the Ombudsperson with respect to this delisting request, including dialogue with the petitioner; and

(c) Based on an analysis of all the information available to the Ombudsperson and the recommendation of the Ombudsperson, lay out for the Committee the principal arguments concerning the delisting request. The recommendation should state the views of the Ombudsperson with respect to the listing as of the time of the examination of the delisting request.

Committee discussion

9. After the Committee has had 15 days to review the comprehensive report in all official languages of the United Nations, the Chair of the Committee shall place the delisting request on the agenda of the Committee for consideration.

10. When the Committee considers the delisting request, the Ombudsperson shall present the comprehensive report in person and answer Committee members’ questions regarding the request.

11. Committee consideration of the comprehensive report shall be completed no later than 30 days from the date the comprehensive report is submitted to the Committee for its review.

12. After the Committee has completed its consideration of the comprehensive report, the Ombudsperson may notify all relevant States of the recommendation.

13. Upon the request of a designating State or State of nationality, residence or incorporation, and with the approval of the Committee, the Ombudsperson may provide a copy of the comprehensive report, with any redactions deemed necessary by the Committee, to such States, along with a notification to such States confirming that:

(a) All decisions to release information from the comprehensive reports of the Ombudsperson, including the scope of information, are made by the Committee at its discretion and on a case-by-case basis;

(b) The comprehensive report reflects the basis for the recommendation of the Ombudsperson and is not attributable to any individual Committee member; and

(c) The comprehensive report, and any information contained therein, should be treated as strictly confidential and not shared with the petitioner or any other Member State without the approval of the Committee.

14. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing, the requirement for States to take the measures in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity, unless a Committee member submits a delisting request, which the Committee shall consider under its normal consensus procedures.

15. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of a comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with this annex, including paragraphs 7(b), unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Council.

16. Following the conclusion of the process described in paragraphs 42 and 43 of this resolution, the Committee shall convey to the Ombudsperson, within 60 days, whether the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution are to be retained or terminated, setting out reasons and including any further relevant information, and an updated narrative summary of reasons for listing, where appropriate, for the Ombudsperson to transmit to the petitioner. The 60-day deadline applies to outstanding matters before the Ombudsperson or the Committee and will take effect from the adoption of this resolution.

17. After the Ombudsperson receives the communication from the Committee under paragraph 16 above, if the measures in paragraph 1 of this resolution are to be retained, the Ombudsperson shall send to the petitioner, with an advance copy sent to the Committee, a letter that:

(a) Communicates the outcome of the petition;

(b) Describes, to the extent possible and drawing upon the comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson, the process and the publicly releasable factual information gathered by the Ombudsperson; and

(c) Forwards from the Committee all information about the decision provided to the Ombudsperson pursuant to paragraph 16 above.

18. In all communications with the petitioner, the Ombudsperson shall respect the confidentiality of Committee deliberations and confidential communications between the Ombudsperson and Member States.

19. The Ombudsperson may notify the petitioner, as well as those States relevant to a case but which are not members of the Committee, of the stage the process has reached.
Other tasks of the Office of the Ombudsperson

20. In addition to the tasks specified above, the Ombudsperson shall:

(a) Distribute publicly releasable information about Committee procedures, including Committee guidelines, fact sheets and other documents prepared by the Committee;

(b) Where address is known, notify individuals or entities about the status of their listing, after the Secretariat has officially notified the permanent mission of the State or States, pursuant to paragraph 39 of this resolution; and

(c) Submit biannual reports summarizing the activities of the Ombudsperson to the Council.

On 28 July, the Council adopted a presidential statement S/PRST/2014/14 (see p. 000), in which it expressed grave concern over the reports of the access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 265] and 1989(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 341], namely the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (isil) and Jabhat al-Nusra, and condemned any engagement in direct or indirect trade of oil from Syria and Iraq involving terrorist groups.

On 15 August, by resolution 2170(2014) (see p. 000), the Council imposed the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo on individuals associated with Al-Qaida, isil and Al-Nusrah Front (anf). The Monitoring Team was also directed to report to the Committee within ninety days on the threat posed by isil and anf.

On 24 September, by resolution 2178(2014) (see p. 000), the Council decided that with regard to foreign terrorist fighters, member states should prevent and suppress recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping; prevent and suppress financing; and prevent travel. The Monitoring Team was also requested to report to the Committee on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining isil, anf and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida.

On 19 November, the Council adopted a presidential statement S/PRST/2014/23 (see p. 000) setting out steps for the implementation of resolutions 2170(2014) and 2178(2014). The Council also expressed its determination to consider listing pursuant to resolution 2161(2014) individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida who were financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for them, or otherwise supporting their acts or activities.

Activities of Sanctions Committees

Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

In December [S/2014/923], the Security Council Committee, pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee), reported on its 2014 activities. The Committee met 12 times in informal consultations throughout the year. Its work included reviewing and updating the sanctions list; considering exemptions from the sanctions measures; considering the reports of the Monitoring Team and Ombudsperson; briefings by the Chair of the Committee to the Security Council; participating in an open briefing during the General Assembly review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well as in joint consultations on Yemen; and transmitting communications to Member States and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures.

Reports of Ombudsperson. On 31 January [S/2014/73], the Ombudsperson submitted her seventh report pursuant to Council resolution 2083(2012) [YUN 2012, p 314], in which she reviewed the activities carried out by the Office from 1 August 2013 to 31 January 2014. During that period, two new delisting cases were submitted to the Office, both of which were accepted. One of the requests was made by an individual, while the other was made on behalf of an entity. Eleven reports were submitted to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee during that period and the Ombudsperson appeared before it on five occasions to present eight cases. Since the issuance of the sixth report [YUN 2013, p. 326], six individuals and three entities had been delisted through the Ombudsperson process. In one additional case, a separate Committee decision resulted in the delisting of an individual during an active Ombudsperson case.

In her eighth report [S/2014/553], submitted on 31 July, the Ombudsperson reviewed the Office’s activities from 1 February to 31 July 2014. Four new cases, presented by individuals, were submitted to the Office, all of which were accepted. This brought the total number of delisting petitions submitted since the establishment of the Office to 55 as at 31 July. Four reports were submitted to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee during that period and the Ombudsperson appeared before it on four occasions to present five cases. Since the issuance of seventh report (see above), two individuals had been delisted through the Ombudsperson process and three requests had been denied.

In a later report [S/2015/80] covering the period 1 August 2014 to 31 January 2015, the Ombudsperson provided an update on the delisting cases.

Communication. By a 17 April letter [S/2014/286], Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland transmitted to the Security Council a paper entitled “Improving fair and clear procedures for a more effective United Nations sanctions system”; concerning the implementation of the Council’s sanctions regimes, particularly sanctions on Al-Qaida.
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011)

In December, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 337] submitted a report on its activities in 2014 [S/2014/924]. The Committee met five times in informal consultations during the year. Its work included reviewing and updating the sanctions list; considering exemptions from the sanctions measures; considering the reports of the Monitoring Team; and transmitting communications to Member States and INTERPOL regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures. At the end of the reporting period, there were 134 individuals and 94 entities listed under the Taliban sanctions regime. During the reporting period, the Committee delisted an individual and listed four individuals under the Taliban sanctions regime.

Monitoring Team

The Security Council, in resolutions 1988(2011) and 1989(2011), decided that the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team would support both the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) (the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee).

In addition to the periodic reports, the Monitoring Team was requested to submit reports on the threat posed by ISIL and ANF, by resolution 2170(2014) (see p. 000), and foreign terrorist fighters, by resolution 2178(2014) (see p. 000).

Reports to Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

On 22 January, the Chair of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee transmitted to the Council the fifteenth report [S/2014/41] of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. The report identified three specific approaches to enhance sanctions implementation: deterring ransom payments to Al-Qaida and its affiliates to advance the assets freeze; using biometrics and changes to national inadmissible passenger criteria to advance the travel ban against listed individuals; and improving analysis of and measures to limit component availability for improvised explosive devices used by Al-Qaida and its affiliates. The report made few direct recommendations for consideration by the Committee. The Monitoring Team focused on implementing the recommendations of the June 2013 report, most of which had been endorsed by the Committee. On 21 August, the Chair of the Committee transmitted to the Council its position on the recommendations contained in the Monitoring Team’s fifteenth report [S/2014/620].

On 27 October, the Chair of the Committee submitted to the Council the Monitoring Team’s sixteenth report [S/2014/770], which noted the increasing challenges of tackling foreign terrorist fighters and boosting efforts to counter violent extremism. The report provided an assessment of how the threat from Al-Qaida and its associates had evolved; briefly charted the evolution of the sanctions regime; and outlined current work by the Team, including initial findings on foreign terrorist fighters and a case study on kidnap-for-ransom. The Team made recommendations to the Committee with regards to sanctions measures concerning assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo.

Reports to Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011)

On 11 April, the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) transmitted its position on the recommendations contained in the Monitoring Team’s third report [S/2014/283].

On 9 June, the Chair of the Committee transmitted to the Council the fourth report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team [S/2014/402]. The Monitoring Team recommended steps to disrupt Taliban income from illegal mining; informal translations of the sanctions list into Dari and Pashto to improve national implementation; and intensified work with INTERPOL and other international organizations to improve implementation of the sanctions measures.

On 11 December, the Chair of the Committee submitted to the Council the Monitoring Team’s fifth report [S/2014/888]. The Monitoring Team informed that it had continued to receive a steady—albeit unofficial—flow of media reports indicating that some listed individuals had become increasingly adept at circumventing the sanctions measures, the travel ban in particular.

Reports to Committee established pursuant to resolution 2170(2014)

On 13 November, the Chair of the Al-Qaida Sanction Committee transmitted to the Council the report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team on the threat posed by ISIL and ANF for the People of the Levant [S/2014/815], submitted in accordance with resolution 2170(2014) (see p. 000). The Monitoring Team made 10 recommendations for consideration by the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, which included proposals for three enhanced sanctions measures to address the threat. The Monitoring Team indicated that sanctions alone were insufficient to fully respond to the threat posed by ISIL and ANF, rather, a comprehensive approach was required, which would integrate multilateral strategies with national action by Member States.

Iraq

In 2014, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and the Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Iraq continued to support the country in its transition to democratic governance and in promoting reconstruction and reconciliation.

During the year, Iraq witnessed a significant deterioration in the security situation, owing to the increased activity of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Despite this, the Council of Representatives elections were held on 30 April. The formation of the new Government and the adoption of its ministerial programme in September was a significant step towards promoting stability in Iraq, and was universally welcomed by the international community. During the year, regional and international partners increased their support for Iraq in its fight against ISIL. However, ISIL and associated armed groups continued to control large parts of the west and north of the country, where they continued to inflict civilian casualties, cause massive displacement and perpetrate systematic human rights violations that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity. Relations between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government faced challenges, arising from the period prior to the transfer of power. The year’s end, however, witnessed a new era of political compromise and strengthened partnership between Baghdad and Erbil, particularly after the conclusion of a landmark agreement on energy exports and revenue-sharing marking a key achievement towards national reconciliation.

On 10 January, the Security Council adopted a presidential statement S/PRST/2014/1 (see below), in which it condemned the attacks perpetrated by the Al-Qaeda affiliate, ISIL, against the people of Iraq in an attempt to destabilize the country and region. On 19 September, the Council adopted S/PRST/2014/20 (see p. 000), in which it welcomed the newly formed Government of Iraq and called on the international community to support its efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, to maintain security and combat terrorism. On 30 July, the Council, by resolution 2169(2014) (see p. 000), extended the mandate of UNAMI until 31 July 2015.

Political and security developments

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 10 January [meeting 7093], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/1 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council deplores in the strongest terms the recent events in the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah in Anbar province in Iraq. The Council condemns the attacks that are being perpetrated by Al-Qaeda affiliate, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, against the people of Iraq in an attempt to destabilize the country and region. The Council recognizes that Iraqi security forces, local police and tribes in Anbar province are showing great courage as they fight to defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant in their cities.

The Council urges the people of Iraq, including Iraqi tribes, local leaders and Iraqi security forces in Anbar province, to continue, expand and strengthen their cooperation against violence and terror and it stresses the critical importance of continued national dialogue and unity. The Council welcomes comments from Grand Ayatollah Sistani welcoming internally displaced residents of Anbar to Najaf and Karbala, as well as the commitment of a number of communities—Suni, Shia and Kurd—to meet the needs of the displaced.

The Council expresses its strong support for the continued efforts of the Government of Iraq to help to meet the security needs of the entire population of Iraq. In this regard, the Council acknowledges the efforts of the Iraqi security forces and Iraqi local police, whose members are also being targeted and killed in ongoing attacks by terrorists. The Council welcomes the commitment of the Government in the protection of the civilian population in Fallujah and elsewhere and to the provision of humanitarian relief, and encourages the Government to continue to work with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq and humanitarian agencies to ensure the delivery of humanitarian relief. The Council expresses concern about the impact of the violence on civilians, and encourages the safe passage of civilians trapped in conflict areas, as well as the safe return of internally displaced persons as conditions allow.

The Council stresses the critical importance of continued national dialogue and unity, an inclusive political process, the holding of free and fair elections in April 2014 and the right to peaceful protest as guaranteed under the Iraqi Constitution. The Council believes that this is vital to underpin a unified national stance against terrorism and to ensure the long-term security of Iraq.

The Council reaffirms the need to bring perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism to justice, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and relevant Council resolutions, to cooperate actively with Iraqi authorities in this regard.

The Council reaffirms that the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (QEI,J.115.04) is subject to the arms embargo and assets freeze imposed by Council resolutions 1267(1999) and 2083(2012) and underlines the importance of prompt and effective implementation of these measures.

The Council reaffirms the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed. The Council reminds States that they must ensure that measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

The Council reaffirms its support for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq. The Council reiterates that no terrorist act can reverse the path towards peace, democracy and reconstruction in Iraq, which is supported by the people and the Government of Iraq and the international community.
Report of Secretary-General (March). In his second report [S/2014/190], submitted pursuant to Council resolution 2110(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 328], the Secretary-General indicated that Iraq had witnessed a significant deterioration in the security situation, especially in Anbar and adjacent governorates, owing to the increased activity of ISIL, which prompted the Government of Iraq to intensify operations against terrorists and militant groups in Anbar. Following Prime Minister al-Maliki’s visit to Anbar on 15 February, the Council of Ministers adopted a plan that included providing funds for reconstruction and compensation for damaged property, integrating tribesmen who had fought alongside the Government into the local police and resettling displaced families. Terrorist attacks had also occurred in the outskirts of Baghdad International Airport; on 31 January, four rockets landed on the airport terminal, damaging two Iraqi Airways aircraft and causing injuries to two civilians. Five waves of coordinated attacks occurred in Baghdad as well, including two suicide attacks near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 5 February and two indirect fire attacks targeted the international zone on 4 February.

The Secretary-General conducted visits to Baghdad and Erbil on 13 and 14 January, respectively, at which he urged senior Iraqi leaders to unite in tackling the security challenges and reiterated the importance of addressing the root causes of violence and unrest, including standing grievances and the unachieved political reconciliation. Despite the deteriorating security situation, preparations for the Council of Representatives elections scheduled for 30 April were on track. On 2 January, the Independent High Electoral Commission concluded its accreditation of political entities and coalitions for the elections with 718 candidates, including 224 women, running for 81 seats. In consultation with the Commission, UNAMI was expanding its electoral assistance capacity in Erbil and could cover Kirkuk if necessary, and continued to facilitate communication and the sharing of information with interested actors to encourage and strengthen observation for the electoral process by national entities. On 6 February, the Government of Iraq launched a national action plan to implement Council resolution 1325(2000) [YUN 2000, p. 111] on women, peace and security, the first of its kind in the Middle East and North Africa.

The ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic had an adverse impact on the security, humanitarian and political situation in Iraq. The expanding campaign of ISIL prompted the Government of Iraq to call upon the international community to support the country’s counter-terrorism efforts. On 15 January, the Prime Minister appealed to countries in the region to impede the financial transactions of ISIL. At the Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference on Syria, held in Kuwait on 15 January, Iraq pledged a contribution of $13 million to assist Syrian refugees and internally displaced Syrians.

On 5 January, the Secretary-General appointed Jane Hall Lute as Special Adviser for the Relocation of Camp Hurriya Residents Outside of Iraq. On 28 January, the Government of Iraq approved a contribution of $500,000 to the United Nations trust fund for the relocation of camp residents outside Iraq.

The Secretary-General stressed the gravity of the political and security challenges in Iraq, which could have devastating and lasting implications for the country’s long-term stability. He maintained that it was vital that democratic processes in Iraq prevail despite the security challenges, and encouraged the political leadership to remain committed to holding the parliamentary elections throughout Iraq on 30 April. He also urged the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to intensify their efforts to negotiate an agreement on all outstanding issues, including oil exports and a budget, and to formalize draft laws on hydrocarbons and revenue-sharing. The humanitarian situation in Anbar was of serious concern, as residents were caught up in the fighting and more than 360,000 people had been displaced. Furthermore, the Secretary-General urged the Government of Iraq, in collaboration with local authorities, to facilitate the formation of safe-access corridors to enable the provision of humanitarian assistance to residents. The Secretary-General expressed support for Iraq’s fight against terrorism and appealed to national and local institutions and actors to forge an effective partnership in restoring law and order in Anbar and to stem the spread of violence to other parts of the country. The Government of Iraq was encouraged to exercise restraint in carrying out military operations and federal and local actors were urged to do everything possible to protect civilians in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law. Members of the international community were called on to support the efforts of Iraq to stem the spread of terrorism, in compliance with the provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Secretary-General was disappointed about the continued absence of a status-of-mission agreement and reiterated his call for the support of the Government of Iraq in ensuring the finalization, signing and entry into force of the status-of-mission agreement for UNAMI without further delay.

Security Council consideration. On 27 March [S/PV.7149], the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNAMI, Nickolay Mladenov who stated that as divisions continued to plague Iraqi politics, the ongoing conflict in Syria had added a regional dimension to sectarian tensions and was affording terrorist networks the occasion to forge links across the border and expand their support base. He further stressed that, while the United Nations would continue to support
Iraq, the challenges ahead could not be resolved without dialogue and concessions.

Communications. By a 25 June letter [S/2014/440], Iraq wrote to the Secretary-General on military operations by isil in Mosul, Anbar and other areas of Iraq and requested urgent assistance from the international community.

By a 30 June letter [S/2014/457], Iraq reported on the looting of some of the project equipment and appliances by armed terrorists on 11 June, of the Muthanna project, where remnants of the former chemical weapons programme were kept.

By an 8 July letter [S/2014/481], Iraq provided information with regard to the events in June that took place in the Governorate of Nineawa, and, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, information that terrorist groups had seized control of nuclear material at the sites that came out of the control of the State and specifically at the University of Mosul.

Report of Secretary-General (July). In his third report [S/2014/485], submitted pursuant to Council resolution 2110(2013), the Secretary-General stated that the already precarious security situation in Iraq had worsened when isil and other armed elements took control of key cities and infrastructure in Iraq’s north-western and north-central governorates, in particular in Nineawa, Salah al-Din, Anbar and Diyalah provinces, causing significant civilian casualties and displacement and raising serious human rights concerns. Despite fragmentation in some of Iraq’s main coalitions, a total of 9,043 registered candidates from 107 political entities and coalitions stood for the 328 seats in the Council of Representatives, compared with more than 6,000 candidates from 86 political entities and coalitions who stood for 325 seats in 2010. During the last week of electoral campaigning, covering the period from 1 to 29 April, there were intimidations and attacks on some candidates and campaign events, including an attack targeting a political rally in Baghdad on 25 April, which killed 35 and wounded 102. In accordance with the UNAMI mandate, the United Nations integrated electoral assistance team, continued to provide substantive advice and technical assistance to the Independent High Electoral Commission throughout the electoral process. Less than 1 per cent of polling stations failed to open for security reasons. Owing to the security situation, turnout rates were lowest in Anbar, Nineawa, Salah al-Din and Diyalah governorates, averaging 54.5 per cent, on the other hand special voting saw a turnout of 77 per cent of eligible voters and 62 per cent of eligible voters cast their vote in the Council of Representatives elections. The overall turnout for the Governorate Council elections in the Kurdistan Region was 76 per cent. The Supreme Federal Court certified the final results on 16 June. The State of Law Coalition emerged as the largest parliamentary bloc, winning 92 (28 per cent) of the 328 seats in the Council of Representatives while the Ahraf, Nukhab and National Partnership Coalitions secured 34 seats (10 per cent); the Mouwaten Coalition won 28 seats (8 per cent); the Sunni coalitions Moutahidoun and Wataniya each obtained 22 seats (7 per cent); al-Arabiya gained 10 seats (3 per cent); two major Kurdish parties, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the Kurdistan Democratic Party, each won 19 seats (6 per cent); Gorran won 9 seats (3 per cent); and the remaining 73 seats (22 per cent) went to more than 20 other coalitions and parties, including eight quota seats allocated to the Christian, Shabak and Turkmen minorities. On 1 July, the Council of Representatives held its inaugural session where 255 of the 328 newly elected Representatives attended. On 22 May, the Independent High Electoral Commission announced the provisional results for the Governorate Council elections in the Kurdistan Region. On 20 May, the Parliament re-elected Nechirvan Barzani of the Kurdistan Democratic Party as Kurdistan Region Prime Minister and voted for Qubad Talabani of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan as Deputy Prime Minister. The new Kurdistan Region Council of Ministers was sworn in on 18 June.

The security situation in Iraq’s west and north-western governorates, in particular Anbar and Nineawa, continued to pose a threat to the country’s stability. The governorates worst affected by violence were Baghdad, Nineawa, Salah al-Din, Diyalah, Kirkuk, Babil and Wasit. On 1 July, UNAMI reported that in June alone, at least 2,417 people had been killed and 2,287 injured in Iraq. In Anbar, isil and other armed groups continued to engage in heavy fighting with Iraqi security forces in the Fallujah-Ramadi corridor. Although Iraqi security forces regained control of central Ramadi, Fallujah continued to remain largely in the hands of insurgents. In June, isil-led armed elements launched attacks in Samarra, Mosul, Bakuba and Ramadi, which resulted in their taking control of several major cities, including Mosul, Tikrit and Haditha, as well as key infrastructure. More than half a million Iraqis had been internally displaced by the new wave of violence.

Iraq continued to face the challenge of the pending adoption of its national budget for 2014, more than six months into the financial year, owing to disagreements between the central Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government over provisions in the budget bill relating to oil export sales targets. On 22 May, the Kurdistan Regional Government announced that it had commended oil exports through the Ceyhan pipeline into Turkey, independently of the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization.

The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to impact Iraq, with a flow of militants, weapons and supplies across the Iraqi-Syrian border. Cross-
border activities by ISIS had led to at least one major attack by Iraqi security forces inside Syrian territory. The advances by ISIS following the takeover of Mosul on 9 June resulted in the capture by armed groups of the Al Qaim and Al Rabiyah border crossings between Syria and Iraq.

During the reporting period, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran enhanced their cooperation on judicial and economic matters. The Iranian Minister of Justice visit to Baghdad on 8 April was followed by a visit to Iran by Iraq’s Chief Justice, Medhat al-Mahmoud, on 17 April, whereby memorandum of understanding on the implementation of the last of a series of judicial agreements between the two countries was signed. On 11 May, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Acting Minister of Finance held discussions with Iranian counterparts and signed several economic cooperation instruments, including a bilateral protocol for economic and investment cooperation.

Communities in Iraq continued to suffer from acts of violence and insecurity based on their ethnic and religious affiliations, particularly members of the Turkmen, Yezidi, Shabak and Christian communities. On 1 April, the Council of Ministers approved the National Strategy for the Advancement of Women (2014–2018), complementing the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325(2000) [YUN 2000, p. 1113], which was launched by the Government in February.

UNAMI continued to monitor the human rights and humanitarian situation of the residents of Camp Hurriya and to facilitate solutions to camp management issues between the Government of Iraq and the residents’ representatives. On 23 April, the Government of Iraq completed the installation of 1,488 large “T-walls” around 15 assembly areas within Camp Hurriya to increase residents’ security. A meeting was held in Geneva on 26 June, under the auspices of Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Secretary-General’s Special Adviser for the Relocation of Camp Hurriya Residents Outside of Iraq, to discuss relocation opportunities for Camp Hurriya residents, with some 20 Member States and several international organizations in attendance.

The Secretary-General expressed concern regarding the rapidly deteriorating security situation, where ISIS-led armed elements had taken control of large swathes of territory and called upon Member States, including Iraq’s neighbours, to come together and support Iraq in its fight against terrorism. He observed that terrorists’ use of water as a weapon, which had led to deliberate flooding and consequent displacement of people and destruction of property, presented a dangerous trend. The Secretary-General commended the Independent High Electoral Commission for having conducted the Council of Representatives elections with professionalism. He also outlined that the next steps towards an immediate and long-term solution should include a broad-based national security plan with explicit guidelines for cooperation between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government; an action plan to address the threat posed by all armed groups, based on a comprehensive assessment of the armed groups that fight together with ISIS; a sustainable and inclusive political process with the speedy formation of a new government; and an equitable social policy to address the concerns of all communities.

**Communication.** By a 22 July letter [S/2014/523], Iraq transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq conveying the wish of the Government of Iraq that the mandate of UNAMI be extended for a further period of one year.

**Security Council consideration.** On 23 July [S/PV.7224], the Security Council held a briefing, followed by consultations, on the situation in Iraq. In his briefing, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNAMI, Nickolay Mladenov, reported that ISIS was now in control of about one-third of the country, committing gross violations of human rights, including the persecution of ethnic and religious minorities. He further highlighted the importance of a political road map and a comprehensive vision for re-engaging all communities in the country’s decision-making process, adding that the impasse between Baghdad and Erbil must be solved immediately.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**


The Security Council,


Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region and the international community,

Expressing grave concern at the current security situation in Iraq as a result of a large-scale offensive carried out by terrorist groups, in particular the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, and associated armed groups, involving a steep escalation of attacks, heavy human casualties, including children, the displacement of more than one million Iraqi civilians, and the threats against all religious and ethnic...
groups, condemning the attacks perpetrated by these terrorist groups and associated armed groups, in particular the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, from June 2014 by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant against the people of Iraq in an attempt to destabilize the country and region, and reiterating its commitment to the security and territorial integrity of Iraq.

Noting that the advance of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant on the sovereign territory of Iraq is a major threat to the future of Iraq, underscoring that the only way to address this threat is for all Iraqis to work together by addressing needs in the security as well as the political realm, stressing that the long-term solution to the instability will require the political leadership of Iraq to make decisions that will unite the country, and emphasizing the importance of the international community supporting Iraq in this regard.

Calling upon all political entities to overcome divisions and work together in an inclusive and timely political process aimed at strengthening the national unity, sovereignty and independence of Iraq, and for Iraq's leaders to engage, as quickly as possible, to form a Government that represents the will and sovereignty of all segments of the Iraqi population and that would contribute to finding a viable and sustainable solution to the country's current challenges, and reaffirming its belief that through its democratic institutions, in cooperation with Iraq, democracy can work to address the challenges facing the country for the benefit of all Iraqis.

Underscoring the need for all segments of the Iraqi population to participate in the political process, in an inclusive political dialogue and in the economic and social life of Iraq, to refrain from statements and actions which could aggravate tensions, to reach a comprehensive solution on the fair distribution of resources, and to ensure stability and development a just and fair solution for the nation's disputed internal boundaries and work to strengthen national unity, and stressing the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive Iraqi-led political process to support dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, and respect the Constitution.

Reiterating its praise for the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq, the Iraqi security forces and the Iraqi people, candidates and coalitions for the successful holding of parliamentary elections despite the security challenges that Iraq faces.

Encouraging the Government of Iraq to continue strengthening democracy and the rule of law, improving security and public order, combating terrorism and sectarian violence and countering incitement motivated by extremism and intolerance across the country, and reiterating its support to the people and the Government of Iraq in their efforts to build a secure, stable, federal, united and democratic nation, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Emphasizing the need to continue efforts to promote international and regional cooperation aimed at supporting Iraq and to prevent terrorist groups included on the sanctions list established by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), in particular the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, from using the territories of Iraq and neighbouring States to carry out violence or other illicit acts to destabilize Iraq and the region, expressing its readiness to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that are supporting the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, expressing grave concern over reports of access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Committee, strongly condemning any engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil from Iraq involving these terrorist groups, and emphasizing that such engagement constitutes financial support for such terrorists and may lead to further sanctions listings by the Committee.

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government of Iraq to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation according to the Constitution, facilitate regional dialogue, develop processes acceptable to the Government to resolve disputed internal boundaries, aid youth and vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, promote the protection of human rights, gender equality, children and youth and vulnerable groups, and promote judicial and legal reform, and emphasizing the importance of the United Nations, in particular the Mission, prioritizing advice, support and assistance to the efforts of the Government of Iraq and the Government to achieve these goals.

Urging the Government of Iraq to continue to promote and protect human rights and also to consider additional steps to support the Independent High Commission for Human Rights in carrying out its mandate.

Recognizing the efforts of the Government of Iraq in the promotion and protection of the rights of women, and reaffirming its resolutions 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820(2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888(2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889(2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960(2010) of 16 December 2010, 2106(2013) of 24 June 2013, and 2122(2013) of 18 October 2013 on women and peace and security, and reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women; calling upon all parties to protect the civilian population, in particular women and children, especially in the light of recent violence; expressing grave concern at the recruitment and use of children by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and other armed groups in violation of international law; and reaffirming the key role that women can play in re-establishing the fabric of society, and stressing the need for their full political participation, including in peace and political decision-making processes and the development of national strategies in order to take into account their perspectives, and looking forward to the full implementation of Iraq's national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325(2000).

Expressing grave concern for the more than one million individuals seeking refuge in other areas of Iraq, reiterating its gratitude to the host communities, emphasizing the importance of addressing humanitarian issues confronting the Iraqi people, stressing the need to continue to plan and implement a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues, encouraging Member States to support the United Nations humanitarian response in Iraq, working with the Government of Iraq, to assist all Iraqi individuals affected by the ongoing conflict, and commending the efforts of Member States that have contributed to the humanitarian effort.
Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and to develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, welcoming commitments and encouraging continued efforts of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, noting the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government, in coordination with the Mission, on these issues, and encouraging the Government to continue to work with the Mission and humanitarian agencies to ensure the delivery of humanitarian relief to those in need,

Urging all those concerned to comply fully with international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, as applicable, and to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance and to make available, as far as possible, all facilities necessary for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations staff, associated personnel and their assets, and also to respect and protect healthcare workers and medical transport and facilities,

Recognizing that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661(1990) on 6 August 1990, and further recognizing the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661(1990),

Expressing deep gratitude to all the United Nations staff in Iraq for their courageous and tireless efforts, and commending the leadership and good offices role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, Mr. Nickolay Mladenov,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq until 31 July 2015;
2. Also decides that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and the Mission, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter dated 20 July 2014 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, shall continue to pursue their mandate as stipulated in resolution 2110(2013), and recalls the provisions of resolution 2107(2013);
3. Recognizes that security of United Nations personnel is essential for the Mission to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the United Nations presence in Iraq;
4. Welcomes the contributions of Member States in providing the Mission with the financial, logistical and security resources and support that it needs to fulfill its mission, and calls upon Member States to continue to provide the Mission with sufficient resources and support;
5. Expresses its intention to review the mandate of the Mission in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every three months on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all the responsibilities of the Mission;
7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 19 September [meeting 7271], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/20 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the newly formed Government of Iraq and calls upon the international community to support its efforts to strengthen further democratic institutions, to maintain security and combat terrorism and to create a safe, stable and prosperous future for the people of Iraq. The Council reaffirms its support for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq and reaffirms further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Council underscores the need for all segments of the Iraqi population to participate in the political process and engage in political dialogue. The Council is encouraged by the Government of Iraq’s commitment to resolve longstanding issues through an inclusive political process and consistent with the Iraqi Constitution and looks forward to implementation of this commitment through its new national agenda. The Council encourages Iraq’s leaders to accelerate implementation of this agenda and national reconciliation to address the needs of Iraq’s diverse communities.

The Council also urges Member States to work closely with the Government of Iraq to identify how best the international community can aid implementation of the new Iraqi agenda. The Council reaffirms its full support for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq in advising and assisting the Iraqi people and the Government of Iraq in strengthening democratic institutions and advancing inclusive political dialogue.

The Council strongly condemns attacks by terrorist organizations, including the terrorist organization operating under the name “Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant” and associated armed groups, in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon and emphasizes that this large-scale offensive poses a major threat to the region. The Council expresses again its deep outrage about all Iraqis as well as nationals of other States who have been killed, kidnapped, raped or tortured by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, as well as its recruitment and use of children. The Council stresses the need that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights in Iraq must be held accountable, noting that some of these acts may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Council stresses the need for those responsible for such violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights to be held to account, and calls upon the Government of Iraq and the international community to work towards ensuring that all perpetrators are brought to justice.

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The Council welcomes the Government of Iraq’s efforts, in association with local and regional authorities, to combat the terrorist threat facing all Iraqis, including members of its ethnic and religious minorities, notably Yezidis and Christians, and women from all communities who have been particularly targeted by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

The Council reafirms that all parties, including Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, associated armed groups and other militias, must respect the human rights of the Iraqi people and abide by all applicable obligations under international humanitarian law, including those protecting the civilian population, by which both official Iraqi forces and Member States that assist them must also abide.

The Council also recognizes the steps taken to address the urgent humanitarian needs of those displaced by the current conflict. The Council calls for an intensification of these efforts by all parties and urges all Member States to continue to fund the United Nations humanitarian appeals.

The Council urges the international community, in accordance with international law, to further strengthen and expand support for the Government of Iraq as it fights Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated armed groups. The Council welcomes the International Conference on Peace and Security in Iraq that took place in Paris on 15 September 2014 and the summit-level meeting of the Council responding to the global threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters that is scheduled for 24 September 2014.

The Council stresses that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, as well as international and regional organizations, to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat.

The Council reiterates the urgent need to stop any direct or indirect trade in oil from Iraq involving Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant with the aim of putting an end to financing terrorism.

The Council supports Iraq’s further economic, social, political and diplomatic integration into the region and the international community and calls upon regional States to engage more actively to facilitate this process.

The Council recognizes that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661(1990), and further recognizes the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661(1990).

The Council reiterates that no terrorist act can reverse the path toward peace, democracy and reconstruction in Iraq, which is supported by the people and the Government of Iraq and by the international community.

Communications. By a 20 September letter [S/2014/691], Iraq transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter from its Minister for Foreign Affairs reaffirming the substance of the letter dated 25 June, in which the international community was requested to support the effort to eradicate ISIS and restore stability to Iraq.

By a 23 September letter [S/2014/695] addressed to the Secretary-General, the United States referred to the letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq dated 25 June and 20 September concerning military attacks by ISIS coming out of safe havens in Syria against the Iraqi people; and informed that the United States had initiated military actions in the Syria to eliminate the ISIS threat in Iraq.

Report of Secretary-General (October). In his first report [S/2014/74], submitted pursuant to Council resolution 2169(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General stated that the threat posed by ISIS had continued to undermine the stability and political dynamics of Iraq. The reporting period witnessed a new stage of political compromise and enhanced national dialogue. Following the inaugural session of the new Council of Representatives on 1 July, Iraqi political blocs embarked on 10 weeks of intense negotiations over the distribution of sovereign and ministerial positions in the Government, which led to the appointment of a new cabinet and the adoption of its ministerial programme on 8 September. The Council of Representatives elected Fuad Masum as the new President of the Republic on 24 July. On 9 September the Council of Ministers established a reconstruction fund to rebuild areas damaged by the conflict and military operations, and further agreed to compensate and facilitate the return home of displaced persons and prepare a national action plan. On 13 September, Prime Minister, Haider al-Abadi, announced the halting of shelling and airstrikes against civilian-populated areas and reiterated his commitment to the protection of civilians.

Relations between Baghdad and Erbil continued to face challenges. On 11 July, the Kurdistan Regional Government confirmed that Peshmerga forces had taken full control of oilfields in Kirkuk, which was subsequently condemned by the federal Ministry of Oil.

During the reporting period, ISIS continued to control large swathes of the Country. Between 2 and 7 August, ISIS launched a wave of attacks against Kurdish-controlled areas that resulted in the takeover of a number of towns and villages in the districts of Hamdaniya, Mosul, Sinjar, Shekhan, Tal Afar and Tal-Kaf in Ninewa governorate, as well as, temporarily, of the town of Gwer in Makhmour district in Erbil governorate displacing approximately 200,000 people. Between 5 and 12 October, ISIS made further territorial gains in Anbar, and on 11 October, the Anbar Provincial Council requested the Government of Iraq to seek deployments of coalition ground forces to help in the fight against ISIS. The western governorates of Iraq remained largely under the control of ISIS and associated armed groups. At the request of the Government of Iraq, on 8 August the United States started launching targeted airstrikes against ISIS positions. In September and October, other coalition partners joined the air campaign against ISIS targets.
The Secretary-General visited Iraq on 24 July and met national political and religious leaders, including President Fuad Masum.

The armed conflict between the Iraqi security forces and ISIS continued to take a toll on the civilian population of Iraq. Between 11 July and 13 October, at least 3,677 civilians were killed and 5,816 wounded. UNAMI verified that systematic and widespread violations of international law had been perpetrated by ISIS and associated armed groups. Particularly affected were the Turkmen, Shabak, Christian, Yezidi, Sabaean, Kaka’i, Faili Kurd and Shiite Arab communities. UNAMI had confirmed reports that up to 2,500 women and children had been abducted by ISIS. Baghdad was rocked by attacks deliberately targeting civilians and public places, the deadliest of which occurred on 22 July, when a double suicide bombing in Baghdad killed at least 29 civilians and wounded 55. Iraq continued to execute persons sentenced to death; since the beginning of 2014, Iraq had carried out 60 executions, including of four men convicted on 16 July under the Anti-Terrorism Law.

As at 18 September, 3,160 residents of Camp Hurriya had been registered with UNHCR, and of those residents 2,733 continued to live in Camp Hurriya. As at 13 October, 395 individuals had been relocated outside Iraq. During the reporting period, the armed conflict continued to exacerbate the humanitarian situation, with over 1.8 million Iraqi citizens displaced since the beginning of 2014.

The Secretary-General urged the international community to extend its support to the new Government and welcomed the order given by the Prime Minister to suspend Iraqi airstrikes in civilian areas and urged the Iraqi authorities to uphold its commitment to the protection of civilians. He further welcomed the commitment of the Prime Minister to resolving the outstanding budgetary disputes between his Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

**Security Council consideration.** On 18 November [S/PV.7314], the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNAMI briefed the Security Council stating that the crisis in Iraq had been further aggravated by the unresolved political, social and economic problems of the country’s difficult transition to democracy; by the lack of agreement on the full implementation of the Constitution; by stalled reforms and sectarian differences; and by the country’s exposure to the broader regional and global rifts. He added that the Iraqi Government’s security strategy to counter ISIS was predicated upon organizing, supporting and integrating local communities into a national system that would allow them to keep their homes safe from terrorism; on restructuring and empowering the armed forces to fight ISIS; on strengthening cooperation with the Peshmerga; and on working with the international coalition and Iraq’s allies and neighbours.

**Communication.** By identical letters dated 25 November [S/2014/851], addressed to the Secretary-General and the Security Council President, the United Kingdom stated that, in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, the United Kingdom was taking measures in support of the collective self-defence of Iraq as part of international efforts led by the United States. Those measures were in response to requests for assistance by Iraq contained in the letter dated 20 September and to enable Iraqi forces to regain control of the borders of Iraq by striking ISIS sites and military strongholds in Syria.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2015/82], the Secretary-General stated the Government of Iraq had continued to deploy popular mobilization force volunteers and steadily gained the support of tribal fighters to join military operations in areas under ISIS control in Anbar, Nineawa, Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din governorates. On 6 November, the Government pledged to provide military and financial assistance to local leaders and tribal fighters to aid their fight against ISIS. Furthermore, as part of ongoing efforts to professionalize Iraq’s military and security institutions, Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi issued an executive order on 12 November retiring a number of senior army officers while transferring others to new posts. On 28 November, the Minister of the Interior announced that responsibility for security in Baghdad would be transferred from the army to the police. On 30 November, Prime Minister al-Abadi informed the Council of Representatives that some 50,000 non-serving Iraqi army soldiers would be removed from the payroll as part of ongoing efforts to counter corruption.

On 1 December, the Prime Minister issued an executive order prohibiting arbitrary arrest and detention in Iraq, mandating the electronic registration of detainees, accelerating the release of detainees already ordered by the courts and criminalizing unlawful imprisonment, abductions and attacks against civilians in line with the Constitution. On 2 December, an agreement was reached between Baghdad and Erbil, covering energy exports, revenue-sharing and the federal bankrolling of Peshmerga salaries; marking a key achievement towards national reconciliation.

During the reporting period, the security situation in Iraq remained volatile, with fighting continuing between ISIS and associated armed groups on the one hand, and Iraqi security forces, Peshmerga and allied tribal and volunteer fighters on the other. On 20 November, the Iraqi security forces liberated Sa’adiya district, northeast of Diyala, while on 23 November, Peshmerga forces liberated Jalawla, along Iraq’s border with Iran. On 27 December, the Iraqi security forces, aided by volunteer fighters, liberated the village of Yathrib and broke ISIS’s siege on the town of Dhū-
luiyah. On 17 December, Peshmerga forces, aided by popular mobilization force volunteers, reportedly regained territory from ISIL in the foothills areas of Sinjar Mountain. Baghdad continued to be afflicted by acts of terrorism; the deadliest incident occurred in Sadr City on 4 December, when 21 civilians were killed and 69 were wounded in two vehicle-borne improvised explosive attacks.

At the international level, the anti-ISIL coalition held a ministerial-level meeting in Brussels on 3 December, at which the representatives of some 60 countries outlined their current and prospective efforts to help Iraq to eliminate the threat of ISIL. Participants welcomed the participation of the Iraqi delegation, headed by the Prime Minister, and expressed their commitment to implement Security Council resolutions 2170(2014) (p. 000) and 2178(2014) (p. 000), as well as other relevant decisions.

On 18 December, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative travelled to Erbil to urge the Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government to build on the 2 December agreement and to work on resolving longstanding issues with Baghdad. For 2014, UNAMI recorded a total number of 35,408 civilian casualties (12,282 killed and 23,126 injured); the worst experienced in Iraq since the violence of 2006-2007.

UNAMI

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), established by Security Council resolution 1500(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 346], continued to support the Secretary-General in fulfilling his mandate under Council resolution 1483(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 338], as extended by resolution 1546(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 348] and as stipulated in resolution 2110(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 328]. The Special Representative to the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMI and his substantive, security and administrative support staff were based in Baghdad, with regional offices in Basra, Erbil and Kirkuk.

Financing

In an October report [A/69/363/Add.5], the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly the proposed resource requirements for UNAMI for 2015, totalling $136,994,000 net, representing an overall increase of $687,600 compared with the appropriation for 2014. Taking into account the estimated overrun of $4,412,200 at the end of 2014, the additional amount being sought for the Mission amounted to $141,406,200. In a December report [A/69/628], the ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve the requested resources, subject to its observations and recommendations.

On 29 December, the Assembly, in section IV of resolution 69/262 (see p. 000), endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of ACABQ.

Post-Development Fund mechanism

The International Advisory and Monitoring Board (IAMB) for Iraq, established by Security Council resolution 1483(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 338] to ensure that the Development Fund for Iraq was used in a transparent manner for the benefit of the Iraqi people and that Iraqi export sales of petroleum products were consistent with international market best practices, concluded its work on 30 June 2011, in accordance with the transition to a post-Development Fund for Iraq mechanism as outlined in Council resolution 1956(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 371]. The Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission took up the task of monitoring the developments following the expiration of the IAMB mandate and the transfer of the oversight of the control, reporting and use of Iraqi oil export revenues to the Iraqi Committee of Financial Experts, established in 2006 by the Council of Ministers [YUN 2007, p. 353].

Reports of Secretary-General. In response to Council resolution 1956(2010), the Secretary-General submitted his sixth report [S/2014/422] on the United Nations Compensation Fund, evaluating compliance with paragraph 21 of resolution 1483(2003) on Iraqi oil exports. The Governing Council of the Compensation Fund held its seventy-seventh session on 29 and 30 April, during which the Iraqi delegation reaffirmed Iraq’s commitment to meeting its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions. In its conclusion on the issue of arrangements for ensuring that payments were made to the Compensation Fund, the Governing Council expressed its continued satisfaction with the transfer of 5 per cent of Iraq’s oil revenues and the equivalent 5 per cent of the value of non-monetary payments to the Compensation Fund. The average monthly income of the Compensation Fund for the year to date was approximately $553 million. Noting that Iraq was nearing the conclusion of the fulfilment of its obligations with outstanding compensation projected to be paid in full in 2015, the Governing Council encouraged the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to work together to ensure that Iraq continued to deposit 5 per cent of all export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas from Iraq into the Compensation Fund, as required under paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1956(2010). The overall amount of compensation paid to date by the Commission was $45.5 billion, leaving approximately $6.9 billion outstanding to be paid to Kuwait to settle the last remaining claim.

In his seventh report [S/2014/940], the Secretary-General informed that the Governing Council had held its seventy-eighth session on 2 and 3 October, during which the Governing Council expressed satisfaction with the transfer of 5 per cent of Iraq’s oil revenues and the equivalent of 5 per cent of the value of non-monetary payments to the Compen-
sation Fund, and expressed its appreciation to Iraq for its continued commitment, especially given the difficult security circumstances in the country. Subsequently, the Governing Council held a special session on 18 December to consider a request from Iraq for a temporary postponement of the deposits of oil proceeds into the Compensation Fund. Noting the security circumstances in Iraq and the budgetary challenges associated with confronting that issue, and welcoming Kuwait's support for a temporary postponement, the Governing Council adopted decision 272(2014) [S/AC.26 (dec. 272 (2014))], in which it postponed until 1 January 2016 the requirement that Iraq deposit into the Compensation Fund 5 per cent of the proceeds from all export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and 5 per cent of the value of any non-monetary payments of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas made to service providers into the Compensation Fund. The average monthly income accruing to the Compensation Fund for the year to date was approximately $351.2 million, leaving approximately $4.6 billion outstanding to be paid to Kuwait to settle the last remaining claim.

**UN Iraq escrow account**

Following the termination of all activities under the United Nations oil-for-food programme [YUN 2003, p. 362], the United Nations retained responsibility for the administration and execution of letters of credit issued under the programme by the bank holding the UN Iraq Account, Banque Nationale de Paris Paribas, for purchasing humanitarian supplies for the south/centre of Iraq, until such letters were executed or expired, in accordance with Council resolution 1483(2003) [ibid., p. 338]. By resolution 1958(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 376], the Council requested the Secretary-General to take actions to terminate all residual activities under the oil-for-food programme, including establishing an escrow account retaining $20 million for the Organization’s expenses terminating those activities and $131 million for providing indemnification to the United Nations, its representatives, agents and independent contractors until 31 December 2016. Pursuant to that resolution, $151 million was transferred from the old escrow accounts to the new escrow account in 2010. All residual activities under the programme were terminated and all remaining unencumbered funds were transferred to the Development Fund of Iraq.

**Report of Secretary-General (March).** Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1958(2010), the Secretary-General submitted his third report [S/2014/221] on the escrow account referenced in paragraphs 4 and 5 of that resolution. Expenditure in 2013 on administrative activities amounted to $850,978, including $594,849 for the activities related to the orderly termination of the residual activities of the “oil-for-food” programme; $207,119 for the Organization’s support to Member State investigations and Member State proceedings related to the programme; and $49,010 for the office of the High-level Coordinator created pursuant to resolution 1284(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 230]. No expenditure was incurred in relation to the Iraqi Government’s obligation to indemnify the United Nations, its representatives, agents and independent contractors, as differences remained between the Government of Iraq and the Secretariat as to whether such obligations should be limited to the amount held in the indemnification escrow account; and whether they should expire and lapse on 31 December 2016. The Secretary-General noted that, as per resolution 1958(2010)—which called upon the Government of Iraq to provide direct payment to the beneficiaries or its representatives of the letters of credit as referred to in the note by the Secretary-General dated 8 December 2010 [YUN 2010, p. 375]—payments to certain beneficiaries remained outstanding. He urged the Government of Iraq to provide the payments without delay to those beneficiaries.

**Report of Board of Auditors.** In June, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the report [S/2014/535] of the Board of Auditors on the audit of the UN escrow (Iraq) account. The Board audited the financial statements of the escrow account established under the provisions of Council resolution 1958(2010) for 2013. The total income of the account for the year amounted to $1,107,000, while total expenditure amounted to $851,000 resulting in an excess of income over expenditure of $256,000. As at 31 December, total assets amounted to $151,897,000, while liabilities amounted to $115,000. Effective 1 July 2013, the UN Headquarters and the UN offices away from Headquarters cash pools were combined to form the main cash pool, with the escrow account participating. As at 31 December 2013, the main cash pool held total assets of $9,548.7 million of which $151.7 million was due to the escrow account. The Board noted that it did not issue a long-form audit report for the period, as there were no material managerial issues to draw to the attention of the Security Council. It further noted that the two recommendations made for 2012 had been fully implemented.

**Iraq-Kuwait**

**UN mediation of bilateral issues**

In response to Security Council resolution 2107(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 334], the Secretary-General reported in 2014 on Iraq’s compliance with its obligations concerning the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and the repatriation of Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq during its occupation of Kuwait as at August 1990 [YUN 1990, p. 189]. During
the reporting period, bilateral relations between Iraq and Kuwait were marked by steady progress.

**Reports of Secretary-General.** Pursuant to Council resolution 2107(2013), the Secretary-General submitted his second report [S/2014/191] on developments pertaining to the search for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including its national archives. The reporting period witnessed deepening ties between Iraq and Kuwait. The Secretary-General visited Iraq and Kuwait from 13 to 15 January. On 19 February, Iraq informed the Secretary-General that it had distributed approximately $1.4 million to compensate eligible beneficiaries, pursuant to the agreement between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations, signed in Baghdad on 26 May 2013, and pursuant to Council resolution 899(1994) [YUN 1994, p. 460].

The Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs at UNAMI attended in an observer capacity the meetings of the Iraqi interministerial committee for missing Kuwaiti nationals, under the auspices of the Ministry of Human Rights. The Technical Subcommittee and the Tripartite Commission met in Kuwait on 28 and 30 January, respectively. A specialized team from the Ministry of Human Rights dug trenches between Muthanna and al-Salman in January, as well as close to the location of former sites where remains were found in 2003 and 2004. Additionally, in February, Iraq undertook an exploratory mission to locate a fourth site in the al-Tamur area in Karbala Governorate and collect coordinates based on the information provided by a witness. The Kuwaiti National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs used the genetic materials received from an excavation in Muthanna Governorate to verify DNA profiles in the missing persons database, however, no positive matches were yielded. With regard to the return of Kuwaiti property, on 13 January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait responded to a request for assistance in ascertaining the authenticity and ownership of two paintings with the seal of Kuwait found in December 2013, stating that they had to be examined by the Kuwaiti National Council for Culture and Arts.

Observing that no Kuwaiti remains had been found since 2004, the Secretary-General urged Iraqi authorities to redouble their efforts and to explore all possible incentives to persuade witnesses and informants to come forward. He further noted that the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee had been helpful in addressing the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, and commended the steering role of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Secretary-General expressed disappointment that no tangible progress had been achieved, with respect to the Kuwaiti national archives, and urged the Government of Iraq to bring innovative methods to their search. He was pleased that the Iraqi interministerial committee had been convening to coordinate the search for missing Kuwaiti property, and called on both the Iraqi and Kuwaiti committees on property to work closely and meet together on a regular basis.

In his third report [S/2014/480], the Secretary-General stated the legal obstacles to Kuwait's repossession of its consular premises in Basra were expected to be resolved as the current occupant had agreed to move out, thereby allowing Kuwait to reopen its consulate. The reporting period also witnessed continuing enhancement of bilateral relations between Iraq and Kuwait. The Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs at UNAMI held meetings in Baghdad with relevant Iraqi interlocutors throughout the reporting period, and carried out his quarterly visit to Kuwait on 9 June. The Secretary-General's Special Representative met with the Chairman and members of the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs, on 17 March, whereby the Committee expressed its wish for Iraq to take full ownership of the humanitarian dossier, as well as its appreciation for the role of UNAMI. On 19 March, the Special Representative met Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki and debriefed him on his visit to Kuwait, during which the Prime Minister underlined the missing persons issue as a humanitarian matter, and assured that Iraq would make all resources available in the search for missing Kuwaiti persons and property and the national archives. The Iraqi interministerial committee on missing Kuwaiti nationals convened on 25 March and 13 May, under the auspices of the Ministry of Human Rights. The Secretary-General further reported that on 2 June, his Deputy Special Representative facilitated a meeting between Arkan Saleh and Duncan Spinner, head of the Iraqi operations of the International Commission on Missing Persons, an organization with experience in finding human remains in post-conflict settings. At his meetings with both Iraqi and Kuwaiti interlocutors, the Deputy Special Representative stressed that the use of science and technology and other innovative but cost-effective methods could be helpful in the search for the missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. In March and May, a specialized team of the Ministry of Human Rights dug trenches in the Ain al-Tamur area in the Karbala Governorate. Additionally, a specialized team of the Ministries of Human Rights and Defence and the Medico-Legal Institute conducted exploratory and excavation works in Muthanna Governorate in June. No human remains were found at any of the locations.

On 8 June, the Deputy Special Representative observed a meeting of the Iraq-Kuwait joint interministerial committee on missing Kuwaiti property—the second of its kind since 15 May 2013—at which both sides agreed to meet on a biannual basis. He also observed the official hando-
ver of Kuwaiti artefacts and co-signed the inventory of items. The Secretary-General noted that tens of thousands of Iraqis and more than 300 Kuwaitis and third-country nationals remained unaccounted for from the pre-2003 decades, and, therefore, urged Iraq to take advantage of any available cost-effective modern technology to address this humanitarian issue and strive for concrete results. The Secretary-General stated that UNAMI would continue to provide its full assistance to promote, support and facilitate Iraqi efforts and that the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee and the steering role of the International Committee of the Red Cross remained central in addressing the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. He, however, remained disappointed that no evidence or information had emerged that would indicate the whereabouts of Kuwait’s national archives, and thus urged the Iraqi interministerial committee coordinating the search for missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, to meet more frequently and to take advantage of the assistance of UNAMI.

In his fourth report (S/2014/776), the Secretary-General stated that the reporting period had witnessed steady progress in the enhancement of bilateral relations between Iraq and Kuwait. In July, Kuwait contributed $10 million to the United Nations humanitarian response in Iraq. The formation of the new Government in Iraq in September was warmly welcomed by Kuwait. Also in September, Kuwait participated in a number of international and regional initiatives aimed at supporting Iraq in its efforts to counter the threat of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), including the meeting hosted by Saudi Arabia, held in Jeddah on 11 September, and the International Conference on Peace and Security in Iraq, jointly hosted by France and Iraq, held in Paris on 15 September.

On 25 September, the Prime Minister of Iraq met the Prime Minister of Kuwait, in New York, and reiterated the desire of Iraq to continue building positive relations with Kuwait. During the reporting period, the Government of Iraq showed that it was resolved to obtain progress on the dossier by continuing to search for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, in spite of a rapid deterioration in the security situation across the country. The Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs continued to carry out his responsibilities under Council resolution 2107(2013). In Iraq, he met the Minister for Human Rights, the head of the interministerial committee on missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, the head of the Iraqi programme of the International Commission on Missing Persons and the Kurdistan Regional Government authorities to assess progress and explore new avenues to advance the dossier; and, in September, he undertook his quarterly visit to Kuwait. On 22 October, the Tripartite Commission formally accepted the offer of UNAMI to serve as an observer to the tripartite mechanism. The Secretary-General further reported that, in August, the Iraqi interministerial committee on missing Kuwaiti nationals convened under the auspices of the Ministry of Human Rights to assess progress in the search for information on burial sites and in contacting witnesses and informants. Also in August, officials of the Ministry of Human Rights met with academics from Iraqi universities to discuss the geological scanning of grave sites and the possibility of using new technologies; and a specialized team of the Ministry of Human Rights carried out an exploratory and excavation operation in the Arabian Gulf Academy in Basra governorate, though no human remains were found. Furthermore, in September, an Iraqi witness travelled to Kuwait and identified the location where Kuwaiti military personnel had presumably been buried near the Kuwait naval base; the site was dug up, but nothing was found.

The Secretary-General hoped that the new Government of Iraq would continue to expand bilateral relations with Kuwait and enhance cooperation with relevant authorities in search of missing Kuwaiti persons and property. He urged Iraq to take advantage of assistance from Iraqi academics and to make use of new forensic and geological exploration techniques and infrastructure. He further urged the Iraqi interministerial committee on missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, to consider the suggestions of UNAMI on running special information campaigns exclusively for the archives.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report (S/2015/70), the Secretary-General remarked that bilateral relations between Iraq and Kuwait were marked by significant positive developments. Goodwill between the countries was further evidenced when Kuwait supported the request made by Iraq that the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission agree to a deferral of the requirement that Iraq deposit 5 per cent of oil proceeds into the Compensation Fund pursuant to paragraph 21 of Council resolution 1483(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 338]. In December, the Governing Council adopted its decision 272 (2014), by which it postponed, until 1 January 2016, the payment of the remaining $4.6 billion in reparation owed to Kuwait. On 21 December, the Prime Minister of Iraq visited Kuwait and met with Emir Sabah al-Salim and Crown Prince Nawaf al-Sabah, as well as the Prime Minister of Kuwait, to discuss the common threat of terrorism. On 28 and 29 December, the fourth meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee was held in Baghdad, at which Iraq and Kuwait signed key agreements and memorandums of understanding, including on bilateral security cooperation, navigation and trade relations. Kuwait further announced the opening of consulates in Basra and Erbil and agreed to facilitate the entry of diplo-
matic passport holders and all other travellers from Iraq. The Secretary-General also reported on activities in November, including, the visit of his Special Representative for Iraq to Kuwait; the establishment of joint committees to work on identifying potential grave sites by the Minister for Human Rights of Iraq; the meeting of the Iraqi interministerial committee on missing Kuwaiti nationals to review progress and to discuss practicalities linked to witnesses; and the publishing, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, of quarter-page advertisements on missing Kuwaiti persons and property. Following the Tripartite Commission decision to grant UNAMI observer status, the Deputy Special Representative led an UNAMI delegation to Kuwait to attend the bimonthly meeting of the Commission’s Technical Subcommittee, held on 19 November.

On 29 December, by decision 69/554, the General Assembly decided that the item on the “Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait” would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

**UN Compensation Commission and Fund**

The United Nations Compensation Commission, established in 1991 [YUN 1991, p. 195] for the resolution and payment of claims against Iraq for losses and damages resulting from its 1990 invasion and occupation of Kuwait [YUN 1990, p. 189], continued in 2014 to expedite the settlement of claims through the United Nations Compensation Fund, which was established at the same time as the Commission, Under Security Council resolution 1483(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 338], and reaffirmed in subsequent resolutions; most recently resolution 1956(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 571], the Fund received 5 per cent of the proceeds generated by export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas.

During 2014, the Commission paid out $1.3 billion to Kuwait on 23 January; $990 million on 24 April; $1.19 billion on 24 July; and $1.06 billion on 23 October, all in respect of the only remaining claim with an outstanding award balance. As at the end of October, the Commission had paid out $47.8 billion, leaving approximately $4.6 billion remaining to be paid to the only outstanding claim.

**Governing Council.** The Commission’s Governing Council held two sessions in Geneva in 2014—the seventy-seventh (29 and 30 April) [S/2014/344] and seventy-eighth (2 and 3 October) [S/2014/734]—at which it considered, among other matters, Iraq’s continued contributions to the Compensation Fund in connection with its oil revenues; the conclusion of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards; ensuring the orderly wind-down of the Commission; Iraq’s request for a copy of the archives of the Compensation Commission; ongoing audit activities in relation to the Commission undertaken by both the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services; and the interim expenditure report for 2014 and approved budget for 2015. The Council reported that Jordan had been elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Governing Council, to replace Morocco, which held the vice-presidency for the period 2012–2013. It further reported that the Commission remained on track to pay the outstanding balance in full towards the end of 2015.

The Governing Council held a fourteenth special session on 18 December [S/2014/961] to consider the request made by Iraq for a temporary postponement of the requirement under Security Council resolution 1956(2010) that Iraq deposit 5 per cent of the proceeds from all export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and 5 per cent of the value of any non-monetary payments of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas made to service providers, into the Compensation Fund. The Council had been expecting the outstanding balance of $4.6 billion owed to Kuwait to be paid in full by the end of 2015, thereby concluding the mandate of the Compensation Commission. In considering the request of Iraq, however, Governing Council members recognized that the country was facing a challenging and costly security crisis and expressed their solidarity with it. The Council adopted decision 272 (2014), whereby it postponed until 1 January 2016 the requirement that Iraq deposit 5 per cent of oil proceeds and 5 per cent of the value of any non-monetary payments to service providers into the Compensation Fund. Quarterly payments towards the outstanding awards would resume in 2016 in accordance with Governing Council decision 267 (2009) [YUN 2009, p. 376]. In response to a request from Iraq, the Council agreed that deposits made by Iraq into the Compensation Fund since 1 October 2014 be returned to the Government of Iraq.

**Report of Board of Auditors.** In July, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the report [S/2014/538] of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Compensation Commission for the biennium ended 31 December 2013. During the biennium a total of $9.1 billion was paid, compared with $6.1 billion for the previous biennium. As at 31 December 2013, the outstanding balance was $8.9 billion. The Commission had estimated that it should receive sufficient receipts from oil proceeds to discharge the remaining $8.9 billion compensation award to Kuwait during 2015. During 2013, the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards was concluded and the withheld funds were released. During the Programme, Kuwait had received fifteen awards totalling $3.03 billion. The Board concluded that with payment of the remaining outstanding award expected in 2015 and the conclusion of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards, the Commission was ap-
approaching the completion of its mandate. The Board recommended, among other things, that the Compensation Commission continue to monitor the projected completion date for compensation payments to Kuwait and establish a formal liquidation plan for the orderly winding-up of its activities for approval by the Governing Council.

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**Timor-Leste**

**UNAMET**


On 15 September, by decision 68/666, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item on the financing of UNAMET and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-ninth (2015) session.

On 29 December, by decision 69/554, the Assembly decided that the item on the financing of UNAMET would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

**UNMIT**

The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established by Security Council resolution 1704(2006) [YUN 2006, p. 422] to support the Government in consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance and facilitating political dialogue; ensure the maintenance of public security; assist the Government in reviewing the role and needs of the security sector; strengthen capacity for promoting human rights, justice and reconciliation; and assist in implementing the Secretary-General’s recommendations on justice and reconciliation. UNMIT completed its mandate on 31 December 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 339]. On 1 January 2013 the Mission commenced its administrative liquidation.

**Financing**

In June, the Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of UNMIT for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/607]. The total expenditures for the maintenance and liquidation of the Mission for 2012/13 amounted to $101,603,400 gross, compared to $101,604,900 gross appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 67/245 B [YUN 2013, p. 337], representing an implementation rate of 100 per cent in terms of gross resource utilization. The Assembly also had before it the related report of the ACABQ [A/68/782/Add.2], which made observations and recommended the approval of the Secretary-General’s proposed actions. By resolution 68/288 (see below), the Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the ACABQ report and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth (2015) session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste”.

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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 30 June (meeting 99), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/919], adopted resolution 68/288 without vote [agenda item 154].

**Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1704(2006) of 25 August 2006, by which the Council established a follow-up mission in Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, for an initial period of six months, with the intention to renew it for further periods, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2037(2012) of 23 February 2012, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2012,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/249 A of 22 December 2006 and 61/249 B of 2 April 2007 on the financing of the Mission, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/245 B of 28 June 2013,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 2.4 million United States dollars, representing some 0.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 114 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to
the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. Recalls paragraph 9 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to clearly provide, in the future reports on the budget performance of the Mission, detailed information, including the quantities and values, on non-expendable assets transferred to other offices, peacekeeping missions and reserve of the United Nations, as well as the list of offices to which those non-expendable assets were transferred;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report all remaining surpluses, including unencumbered balances, as well as other income, in the context of the final performance report of the Mission and to ensure that all balances are credited to the Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

6. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

7. Also takes note of the amount of 6,155,600 dollars comprising the unencumbered balance of 1,500 dollars in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as well as the other income and adjustments in the amount of 6,154,100 dollars in respect of the same period, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

8. Further takes note of the amount of 1,800,400 dollars representing the increase in estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

9. Takes note of the amount of 5,826,300 dollars comprising the unencumbered balance of 3,757,300 dollars in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and other income and adjustments in the amount of 2,069,000 dollars in respect of the same period, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

10. Also takes note of the amount of 168,400 dollars representing the decrease in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste”.

Report of Secretary-General. In November, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the financing of UNMIT [A/69/897]. The report provided details on the final disposition of the assets of UNMIT, with a total inventory value of $34,292,500, and a corresponding residual value of $17,706,700, as at 30 June 2014. The General Assembly was requested to take note of the report.

On 29 December, by decision 69/554, the General Assembly decided that the item on the financing of UNMIT would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

In 2014, the United Nations continued to address the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (dprk) and related issues. The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2009) [YUN 2006, p. 444], supported by the Panel of Experts continued to carry out its mandate to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures related to the dprk. By resolution 2141(2014) (see below), the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended until 5 April 2015.

Non-proliferation

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 5 March [meeting 7126], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2141(2014). The draft [S/2014/148] was submitted by the United States.

The Security Council,


Recalling also the creation, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874(2009), of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006), to carry out the tasks provided for in that paragraph,

Recalling further the interim report of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874(2009) and the final report of the Panel, of 3 March 2014,

Recalling the methodological standards for reports of sanctions monitoring mechanisms contained in the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided in the note by the President of 22 December 2006,

Emphasizing, in that regard, the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874(2009),

Determining that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
1. Decides to extend until 5 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874(2009) and modified in paragraph 29 of resolution 2094(2013), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 5 March 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

2. Requests the Panel of Experts to provide to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006), no later than 5 August 2014, a midterm report on its work, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its midterm report by 5 September 2014, and also requests a final report to the Committee no later than 5 February 2015 with its findings and recommendations, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its final report no later than 5 March 2015;

3. Also requests the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a planned programme of work no later than 30 days after the reappointment of the Panel, encourages the Committee to engage in regular discussions about this programme of work and to engage regularly with the Panel about its work, and further requests the Panel to provide to the Committee any updates to this programme of work;

4. Expresses its intent to continue to follow the work of the Panel of Experts;

5. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and 2094(2013);

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communications. By a 7 March letter [S/2014/159], the dprk transmitted to the Security Council a 5 March statement made by the spokesman for the Strategic Force of the Korean People's Army of the dprk with regard to statements made by the United States over rocket-launch drills conducted by the Strategic Force.

By a 31 March letter [S/2014/237], the dprk transmitted to the Council a statement, dated 30 March, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the dprk with regard to the Security Council's denunciation of dprk rocket launch exercises.

By a 21 July letter [S/2014/512], the dprk transmitted to the Council two statements dated 19 and 20 July, one released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the other made by a spokesperson for the Policy Department of the National Defence Commission, presenting the position of the dprk on missile launches and self-defence measures.

IAEA report

In September, the International Atomic Energy Agency (iaea) Director General submitted to the iaea Board of Governors and the General Conference a report on the application of safeguards in the dprk [GOV/2014/42-GC(58)/21]. The Agency remained unable to carry out verification activities in the dprk in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (npt). Consequently its knowledge of the nuclear programme of the dprk remained limited. The Agency continued to monitor, mainly through satellite imagery, developments at the Yongbyon site, since the Director General's previous report, where it had observed on-going renovation and new construction activities at various locations within the site. Although the purpose of such activities could not be determined through satellite imagery alone, they appeared to be broadly consistent with the statements made by the dprk that it was further developing its nuclear capabilities. External work on the building that in 2010 was stated to be a future 100 MW(th) light water reactor appeared to had been completed as at June 2013. The Agency had observed little further activity on the site, with no indication of the delivery or installation of major reactor components. Without access to the site, iaea was unable to assess the reactor’s design features or likely date of completion. Since late August 2013, iaea had observed, through analysis of satellite imagery, steam discharges and the outflow of cooling water at the 5 MW(e) reactor, signatures which were consistent with the reactor’s operation. However, it could not confirm the reactor’s operational status because the Agency had no access to the reactor since April 2009. During March 2013, the dprk had begun the construction of an extension to the building housing the reported centrifuge enrichment facility within the Yongbyon Nuclear Fuel Rod Fabrication Plant. Throughout the period covered by the report, the Agency had observed through satellite imagery further renovations to the reported centrifuge enrichment facility, including the installation of support structures. Without access to the site, iaea could not confirm the purpose of those activities and remained unable to determine its configuration or operational status.

Sanctions Committee

In 2014, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 1718(2006) on the dprk carried out its mandate to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures in that resolution, which included an arms embargo; a nuclear, ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction programmes-related embargo; and a travel ban and/or an assets freeze on designated persons and entities. By resolution 1874(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 384], the Council imposed additional measures—including an expansion of the embargo on arms and related materiel and technology, as well as financial measures to include a ban on financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance related to such arms and materiel—and established a Panel of Experts to carry out certain tasks...
under the Committee’s direction. In response to the launch using ballistic missile technology in December 2012 and the nuclear test of February 2013, the Council, by resolutions 2087(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 338] and 2094(2013) [ibid., p. 340], strengthened the existing sanctions regime in several areas including extending the list of prohibited items; designating additional entities and individuals; broadening the designation criteria; broadening the financial sanctions; strengthening inspection, seizure and disposal of cargo originating from, destined for or brokered by the dprk; calling upon States to deny take-off, landing or overflight requests to any aircraft they had reason to believe was carrying prohibited items; and establishing a baseline definition of luxury goods.

By resolution 2141(2014) (see p. 000), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 5 April 2015. The Panel consisted of eight experts appointed by the Secretary-General on 4 April [S/2014/248]. In August [S/2014/569] and September [S/2014/643 & S/2014/710], the Secretary-General informed the Council of the replacement of three experts. The Panel submitted its final report in accordance with resolution 2094(2013) on 3 March [S/2014/147].

**Committee reports.** On 8 April [S/2014/253], the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006) transmitted to the Security Council the report of the Committee dated 2 April submitted in accordance with resolution 2094(2013) and presidential statement S/PRST/2012/13 [YUN 2012, p. 342]. The Council directed the Committee to update on an annual basis the consolidated list of individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze and/or travel ban; and the items contained in the lists specified in paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 2087(2013) (nuclear-related items), as well as document S/2012/947 [YUN 2012, p. 342] (ballistic missile-related items). In line with the Security Council’s directive, the Committee approved an update to the identifying information contained in the Committee’s consolidated list of individuals and entities; and an update to the items contained in the lists specified in paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 2087(2013) and document S/2012/947.

On 17 December [S/2014/520], the Chair of the Committee transmitted to the Security Council the report covering the Committee’s activities in 2014. The Committee held six informal consultations (24 January, 24 February, 10 April, 16 June, 3 September and 11 December). It also held an open briefing for Member States to share information about the work of the Committee and the Panel of Experts. Seven Member States reported to the Committee on the implementation of resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and 2094(2013): Austria [S/AC.49/2014/2]; Denmark [S/AC.49/2014/6]; Jordan [S/AC.49/2014/3]; Mongolia [S/AC.49/2014/5]; Morocco [S/AC.49/2014/7]; Philippines [S/AC.49/2014/4]; and the United Kingdom [S/AC.49/2014/1]. The Committee also received 29 reports of alleged violations concerning measures imposed by the Security Council. On 2 April, the Committee approved updates to the lists of items prohibited from export to and import from the dprk. On 28 July, the Committee approved the addition of one entity to its sanctions list. On 2 April, 20 June and 30 July, the Committee approved updates, including on identifying information contained in the sanctions list. The Committee continued to be assisted by the Panel of Experts.

**Report of Panel of Experts.** On 3 March [S/2014/147], the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts transmitted to the Security Council its final report in accordance with resolution 2094(2013) and document S/2013/186. The Panel stated that during the period under review, there had been no signs that the dprk intended to respond to the Council’s calls to abandon its nuclear, ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction programmes. The dprk persisted with its arms trade and other prohibited activities in defiance of Security Council resolutions and continued activities related to its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. The Panel did not view new measures as necessary in order to further slow the prohibited programmes of the dprk, to dissuade it from engaging in proliferation activities or to halt its trade in arms and related materiel. Rather, the Panel believed Member States already had adequate tools at their disposal. However, the Panel stated that overall implementation of existing sanctions should be improved. The dprk was experienced in evading sanctions and thus presented a challenge to Member States. From the incidents analysed in the period under review, the Panel had found that the dprk made increasing use of multiple and tiered circumvention techniques, whilst other incidents showed that the dprk remained dependent on foreign procurement for certain items. The Panel made several recommendations, including that Member States exercise due vigilance on export to the dprk of pilger milling machines and their mandrels, dies and lubricants for zirconium alloy tubes production, as well as ultrasonic test equipment for inspection; that Member States supply to the Committee and the Panel information at their disposal regarding non-compliance with the resolutions; that Member States report promptly to the Committee on all instances of inspections of cargo to, from or brokered by the dprk, even when no prohibited items had been found; and that the Committee, with the assistance of the Panel, issue an Implementation Assistance Notice to remind Member States that the embargo on all arms and related materiel encompasses services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms or materiel.

**Communication.** By a 20 May letter [S/2014/360], Azerbaijan transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter dated 7 May to the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Council resolution.
1874(2009) which stated that all measures had been
taken by Azerbaijan to enforce the respective provi-
sions of Council resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009),
2087(2013) and 2094(2013).

Other issues

Communications. By a 20 January letter [S/2014/37],
the DPRK transmitted to the Security Council principled
proposals to the South Korean authorities made by the
National Defence Commission of the DPRK with regard
to inter-Korean relations, as well as defending peace and
security on the Korean peninsula and in the region.

By a 26 January letter [S/2014/53], the DPRK trans-
mitted to the Council a 23 January letter by its
National Defence Commission to the authorities, vari-
ous political parties, social organizations and people of
various circles of the Republic of Korea.

By a 7 February letter [S/2014/84], the DPRK trans-
mitted to the Council a statement by the spokesman
for the Policy Department of the National Defence
Commission of the DPRK, on 6 February, concerning
the situation in South Korea.

By a 7 November letter [A/69/574-S/2014/797], the
DPRK transmitted to the Secretary-General a state-
ment, dated 1 November, by the Committee for the
Peaceful Reunification of Korea and a white paper,
dated 24 October, by the National Reunification
Institute of the DPRK; concerning leaflet-scattering
operations conducted in South Korea.

DPRK-US relations

Communications. By a 15 March letter [S/2014/194],
the DPRK transmitted to the Security Council a state-
ment released by the National Defence Commission of
the DPRK, on 14 March, concerning foreign relations
between the country and the United States.

By a 27 June letter [A/68/934-S/2014/451], the DPRK
transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement,
dated 25 June, released by the spokesperson for the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK concerning the
distribution of a film made in the United States about
the leadership of the DPRK.

By an 18 August letter [S/2014/604], the DPRK trans-
mitted to the Council statements issued on 18 August
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK and on
17 August by the General Staff of the Korean’s People’s
Army concerning joint military exercises being con-
ducted by the United States and the Republic of Korea.

Iran

In 2014, the United Nations continued to address
Iran’s nuclear programme and the sanctions imposed
by the Security Council in resolution 1737(2006)
[YUN 2006, p. 436] and reinforced in further resolutions.
The Committee established pursuant to resolution
1737(2006) worked to oversee the implementation of
the sanctions regime, and was assisted by the Panel
of Experts established in 2010 by Council resolution
1929(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 396]. In June, by resolution
2159(2014) (see p. 000), the Council extended the
Panel’s mandate until 9 July 2015.

Throughout the year, pursuant to Council
resolution 1929(2010), the IAEA reported on the
implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement
and relevant provisions of Security Council resolu-
tions in Iran.

Non-proliferation

IAEA reports

The Security Council had before it four reports
by the IAEA Director General, submitted pursuant
to Council resolution 1929(2010) regarding
Iran’s implementation of the 1974 NPT Safeguards
Agreement between Iran and IAEA and relevant
Council resolutions. In all four reports (see below),
the Agency informed that it continued to verify the
non-diversion of declared nuclear material at the nuclear
facilities and locations outside facilities declared by
Iran under its Safeguards Agreement, however, the
Agency was not in a position to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran. The Agency also continued to undertake monitoring and verification in relation to the nuclear-related measures set out in the Joint Plan of Action (JPA), which took effect on 20 January. The Agency concluded that, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, Iran had not suspended all of its enrichment-related activities or its work on all heavy water related projects. However, since 20 January, Iran had neither installed any major components at the IR-40 Reactor nor produced nuclear fuel assemblies for the IR-40 Reactor at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), since the JPA took effect. The Agency remained concerned about the possible existence in Iran of undisclosed nuclear related activities involving military-related organizations, including activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile. Iran had continued to provide the Agency with managed access to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.

In March [S/2014/116 & GOV/2014/10], the IAEA
Director General reported on developments since his
November 2013 report [YUN 2013, p. 347]. In response
to the request by the E3+3 and Iran, the Agency be-
gan undertaking monitoring and verification in relation to the nuclear-related measures set out in the JPA, which took effect on 20 January. Pursuant to the Framework for Cooperation, technical meetings were held in Vienna (11 December 2013) and in Tehran (8 and 9 February 2014), at which Agency and Iranian officials reviewed progress on the implementation of the six initial practical measures and agreed on seven practical measures to be implemented by Iran during the next step of the JPA. The Agency confirmed that Iran had implemented the six initial practical measures within the specified three-month period. With regard to reprocessing activities, Iran had stated on 18 January that it would not engage in stages of reprocessing activities, or construction of a facility capable of reprocessing during the first step time-bound (six months). The Agency carried out inspection and design information verifications (DIVs) at the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) and at the Molybdenum Iodine and Xenon Radioisotope Production (MIX) Facility on 9 and 10 February, respectively, and confirmed that there were no ongoing reprocessing related activities with respect to TRR, the MIX Facility and the other facilities to which the Agency had access in Iran. Regarding heavy water related projects, on 12 February, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor and observed that, since the Director General’s previous report, none of the reactor’s remaining major components had been installed. Iran had continued production of heavy water at the Heavy Water Production Plant. Although not under Agency safeguards, the plant was subject to managed access by the Agency on 8 December 2013. Regarding uranium conversion and fuel fabrication, on 10 and 12 February 2014, the Agency conducted a DIV and an inspection at FMP, on 10 and 11 May, and verified that Iran had continued its cessation of production of nuclear fuel assemblies using natural UO2 for the IR-40 Reactor and that all of the fuel assemblies that had been produced previously remained at FMP. On 18 and 19 August, the Agency conducted an inspection and a DIV at FPFP during which it confirmed that the conversion of UF6 enriched up to 20 per cent U-235 into U3O8 was ongoing and that there was no process line at the plant for the reconversion of uranium oxides into UF6. Between 17 and 21 May, the Agency conducted a physical inventory verification (PIV) at the Uranium Conversion Facility, the results of which were being evaluated. On uranium conversion and fuel fabrication, the Agency conducted an inspection and a DIV at FMP, on 16 and 17 August, and verified that Iran had continued its cessation of production of nuclear fuel assemblies using natural UO2 for the IR-40 Reactor and that all of the fuel assemblies that had been produced previously remained at FMP. On 18 and 19 August, the Agency conducted an inspection and a DIV at FPFP during which it confirmed that there was no process line at the plant for the reconversion of uranium oxide into UF6.

A September report [S/2014/681 & GOV/2014/43] noted that during technical meetings in Tehran (16 and 17 August), Iranian and Agency officials discussed how to move ahead with the existing practical measures, including the five practical measures in the third step of the Framework for Cooperation agreed in May. The Agency confirmed that Iran had implemented three of the agreed five practical measures in the third step of the Framework for Cooperation, two of which were implemented after the agreed deadline of 25 August. Iran had begun discussions with the Agency on the other two practical measures at a technical meeting held in Tehran on 31 August. With regard to reprocessing activities, the Agency carried out a PIV and a DIV at TRR on 12 August, and a DIV at the MIX Facility on 13 August and confirmed that there were no ongoing reprocessing related activities with respect to TRR, the MIX Facility and the other facilities to which the Agency had access. Regarding heavy water related projects, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor on 11 August and observed that none of the reactor’s remaining major components had been installed. Pursuant to one of the practical measures agreed in relation to the Framework for Cooperation, Iran concluded with the Agency a safeguards approach for the IR-40 Reactor on 31 August.
A November report [S/2014/837 & GOV/2014/58 & Corr.1] stated that during technical meetings in Tehran (7 October and 2 November), Iranian and Agency officials held discussions in relation to the implementation of the two practical measures agreed in May in the third step of the Framework for Cooperation that remained to be implemented, namely, those relating to the initiation of high explosives and to neutron transport calculations. At a 2 November meeting, Iran provided some explanation of related open source scientific publications; however, Iran had not provided any explanations that enabled the Agency to clarify outstanding practical measures, nor had it proposed any new practical measures in the next step of the Framework for Cooperation. On reprocessing activities, the agency carried out an inspection and a DIV at TRR on 6 October, and a DIV at the MIX Facility on 7 October, and that there were no ongoing reprocessing related activities with respect to TRR and the MIX Facility and at the other facilities to which the Agency had access. Regarding heavy water related projects, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor on 16 October and observed that none of the reactor’s remaining major components had been installed. On uranium conversion and fuel fabrication, the Agency carried out a DIV at the FPFP on 31 August and 1 September, the results of which were being evaluated. The Agency also conducted an inspection and a DIV at FNPP on 14 October, and verified that Iran had continued its cessation of production of nuclear fuel assemblies using natural UO2 for the IR-40 Reactor and that all of the fuel assemblies that had been produced previously remained at FPFP. On 18 and 19 October, the Agency conducted an inspection and a DIV at FNPP during which it confirmed that there was no process line at the plant for the reconversion of uranium oxide into UF6.

A November report [S/2014/519 & GOV/2015/15] noted that on 24 November the JPA, previously extended on 24 July until 24 November, had been further extended until 30 June 2015. The Agency would continue to undertake monitoring and verification in relation to the nuclear related measures set out in the Agreement.

Sanctions Committee

In 2014, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006) [YUN 2006, p. 436] monitored the implementation of the embargo relating to Iran on proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems; the ban on the export and procurement of any arms and related materiel from Iran; financial and business restrictions; and an assets freeze and travel ban on designated individuals and entities. Those sanctions were renewed by resolutions 1747(2007) [YUN 2007, p. 374], 1803(2008) [YUN 2008, p. 409] and 1929(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 396].

The Committee was assisted by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929(2010) to carry out tasks under the direction of the Committee. By resolution 2159(2014) (see p. 000), the Council extended the Panel’s mandate until 9 July 2015. The Panel’s eight experts were appointed by the Secretary-General on 2 July [S/2014/464]. The Panel submitted its final report pursuant to resolution 2105(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 348] in June, and its midterm report pursuant to resolution 2159(2014) on 9 November 2013.

Committee report. The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006) transmitted to the Committee the Committee’s report [S/2014/932] covering its activities during 2014. During the year, the Committee met six times in informal consultations (20 January, 17 March, 2 and 23 June, 20 October and 8 December). The Committee approved a course of action for the six recommendations contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts for 2013 and authorized one exemption to the travel ban for a listed individual, allowing his participation in the IAEA General Conference. On 17 December, the Committee approved updates to its sanctions list. The Committee received one report [S/AC.50/2014/1] from Monaco on the implementation of resolutions 1803(2008) and 1929(2010).

Report of Panel of Experts. On 5 June [S/2014/394], pursuant to Security Council resolution 2105(2013), the Panel of Experts submitted the final report of its work over the period from 9 June 2013 to 8 June 2014, during which it held consultations with 32 Member States and undertook five inspection visits concerning reported incidents. The Joint Plan of Action (JPA) had established a six-month period ending 20 July in which Iran promised to take “voluntary measures” to begin to restore confidence in the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. Although Council sanctions remained fully in place, during that period certain unilateral and multilateral sanctions were suspended, and some assets had been released; as at mid-April, Iran had received four instalments of $4.2 billion previously frozen abroad. The IAEA had reported that, to date, Iran had fulfilled its “voluntary measures” agreed to under the JPA. Nonetheless, some States had indicated to the Panel a degree of uncertainty, one source of which concerned the status of obligations regarding procurement related to uranium enrichment by Iran, should such activities be continued under a comprehensive solution. The Panel investigated more than two dozen cases involving alleged violations of resolution 1929(2010) and prior resolutions. The majority of incidents concerned the attempted procurement of dual-use items. The Panel reported that Iran had continued to engage in ballistic missile activities and had conducted a number of ballistic missile test launches over the past year in violation of resolution 1929(2010). Iran was also developing its launch capabilities; a new launch site near the city of Shahroud was identified. The Panel
recommended that the Committee address a number of issues identified by the Panel as challenges to the effective implementation of sanctions including that, in the event of a comprehensive solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, States would require guidance regarding the status of Security Council sanctions contained in resolution 1929(2010) and previous resolutions, in particular with respect to nuclear-related procurement.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 June [meeting 7193], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2159(2014). The draft [S/2014/395] was submitted by the United States.

The Security Council,


Recalling also the creation, pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010), of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006), to carry out the tasks provided for in that paragraph,

Recalling further the interim report of 9 November 2013 of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010) and the final report of the Panel, of 5 June 2014,

Recalling the methodological standards for reports of sanctions monitoring mechanisms contained in the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided in the note by the President of 22 December 2006,

Emphasizing, in that regard, the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010),

Determining that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend until 9 July 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, as specified in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 9 June 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

2. Requests the Panel of Experts to provide to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006), no later than 9 November 2014, a midterm report on its work, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its midterm report by 9 December 2014, and also requests a final report to the Committee by 9 May 2015 with its findings and recommendations, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its final report by 9 June 2015;

3. Also requests the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a planned programme of work no later than 30 days after the reappointment of the Panel, encourages the Committee to engage in regular discussions about this programme of work and to engage regularly with the Panel about its work, and further requests the Panel to provide to the Committee any updates to this programme of work;

4. Expresses its intent to continue to follow the work of the Panel of Experts;

5. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and with the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737(2006), 1747(2007), 1803(2008) and 1929(2010);

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communication. By a 31 October letter [S/2014/783], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council a communication, dated 29 October, from the Executive Secretary-General of the European External Action Service, pertaining to the negotiations between China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States with Iran on the nuclear issue.

Yemen

Political and security developments

In 2014, the United Nations continued to support Yemen in its process of political transition. On 26 February, the Security Council adopted resolution 2140(2014) (see below), in which it welcomed the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and expressed strong support for completing the next steps of the transition. By the resolution the Council established a sanctions regime of measures against individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. A Committee was therefore established to monitor the implementation of the freeze of financial assets and the travel ban on individuals or entities designated by the Committee. Despite the progress in Yemen’s political transition, the country faced a deteriorating security situation in light of actions taken by the Houthis, and those who supported them, to undermine the political transition and the security of Yemen and the growing number of attacks carried out or sponsored by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. The economic, security and social challenges confronting Yemen continued to leave many Yemenis in acute need of humanitarian assistance.
SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 February [meeting 719], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2140(2014). The draft [S/2014/125] was submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,
Recalling its resolutions 2014(2011) of 21 October 2011 and 2051(2012) of 12 June 2012 and the statement by its President of 15 February 2013,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen,
Commending the engagement of the Gulf Cooperation Council in assisting the political transition in Yemen,
Welcoming the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, signed by all political parties, and whose decisions provide a road map for a continued Yemeni-led democratic transition underpinned by a commitment to democracy, good governance, the rule of law, national reconciliation and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all the people of Yemen,
Commending those who have facilitated the outcome of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through their constructive participation, in particular the leadership of the President of Yemen, Mr. Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi,
Expressing concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen, including the ongoing violence,
Recalling the listing of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and associated individuals on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List established by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), and stressing in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2083(2012) of 17 December 2012 as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity in Yemen,
Condemning all terrorist activities, and attacks against civilians, against oil and gas infrastructure and against the legitimate authorities, including those aimed at undermining the political process in Yemen,
Condemning also attacks against military and security installations, in particular the attack on the Ministry of Defence on 5 December 2013 and the attack on the Ministry of Interior prison on 13 February 2014, and stressing the need for the Government of Yemen to efficiently continue reforms of the armed forces and in the security sector,
Reaffirming its resolution 2133(2014) of 27 January 2014, and calling upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages,
Noting the formidable economic, security and social challenges confronting Yemen, which have left many Yemenis in acute need of humanitarian assistance, reaffirming its support to the Government of Yemen to safeguard security, promote social and economic development and put forward political, economic and security reforms, and welcoming the work of the Mutual Accountability Framework Executive Bureau, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in their support to the Government on economic reform,
Stressing that the best solution to the situation in Yemen is through a peaceful, inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led political transition process that meets the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Yemeni people for peaceful change and meaningful political, economic and social reform, as set out in the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism and the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, and welcoming Yemen’s efforts to strengthen women’s participation in political and public life, including through measures to ensure at least 30 per cent women candidates for national legislative elections and elected councils,
Recognizing that the transition process requires turning the page from the presidency of Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh, and welcoming the involvement and cooperation of all stakeholders in Yemen, including groups that were not party to the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism,
Reiterating the need for comprehensive, independent and impartial investigations consistent with international standards into alleged human rights violations and abuses in line with the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and the implementation mechanism, to ensure full accountability,
Recognizing the importance of governance reforms to the political transition in Yemen, and noting in this regard the proposals in the report of the National Dialogue Conference’s Good Governance Working Group, including, among other things, prerequisites for candidates for Yemeni leadership positions and the disclosure of their financial assets,
Recalling its resolution 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013, and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in Yemen arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,
Emphasizing the need for continued progress in the implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism to avoid further deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in Yemen,
Noting with appreciation the work of the United Nations country team and agencies in Yemen,
Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the note by the President of the Council of 22 December 2006,
Determining that the situation in Yemen constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,
Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

The Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/2018/124) of 8 January 2018, and reaffirming its resolve to protect and promote peace and security in Yemen, including through measures to ensure at least 30 per cent women candidates for national legislative elections and elected councils, in line with the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, and welcoming Yemen’s efforts to strengthen women’s participation in political and public life, including through measures to ensure at least 30 per cent women candidates for national legislative elections and elected councils, and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in Yemen arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and emphasizing the need for continued progress in the implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism to avoid further deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in Yemen, noting that the situation in Yemen constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
1. **Reaffirms** the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism, and in accordance with resolutions 2014(2011) and 2051(2012) and with regard to the expectations of the Yemeni people;

### Implementation of political transition

2. **Welcomes** the recent progress made in the political transition of Yemen, and expresses strong support for completing the next steps of the transition, in line with the implementation mechanism, including:

   (a) Drafting a new constitution in Yemen;
   
   (b) Electoral reform, including the drafting and adoption of a new electoral law consistent with the new Constitution;
   
   (c) The holding of a referendum on the draft Constitution, including suitable outreach;
   
   (d) State structure reform to prepare Yemen for the transition from a unitary to a federal State; and
   
   (e) Timely general elections, after which the current term of President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi would end, following the inauguration of the President elected under the new Constitution;

3. **Encourages** all constituencies in the country, including the youth movements and women’s groups, in all regions in Yemen, to continue their active and constructive engagement in the political transition and to continue the spirit of consensus to implement the subsequent steps in the transition process and the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference, and calls upon the Hiraak Southern movement, the Houthis movement and others to constructively participate and to reject the use of violence to achieve political aims;

4. **Welcomes** the plan of the Government of Yemen to introduce an asset recovery law, and supports international cooperation on this, including through the Deauville initiative;

5. **Expresses concern** over use of the media to incite violence and frustrate the legitimate aspirations for peaceful change of the people of Yemen;

6. **Looks forward** to steps by the Government of Yemen, towards the implementation of Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012, which establishes a committee to investigate allegations of violations of human rights in 2011 and which states that investigations shall be transparent and independent and adhere to international standards, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 19/29 of 23 March 2012, and invites the Government to provide soon a timeframe for the early appointment of members of that committee;

7. **Expresses its concern** that children continue to be recruited and used in violation of applicable international law by armed groups and the forces of the Government of Yemen, and calls for continued national efforts to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children, including through the signing and implementation by the Government of the action plan to halt and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the government forces of Yemen, in line with Security Council resolutions 1612(2005), 1882(2009) and 1998(2011), and urges armed groups to allow United Nations personnel safe and unhindered access to territories under their control for monitoring and reporting purposes;

8. **Looks forward** to the early adoption of a law on transitional justice and national reconciliation that, while taking into account the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference, is in accordance with the international obligations and commitments of Yemen, and follows best practices as appropriate;

9. **Calls upon** all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law;

### Further measures

10. **Emphasizes** that the transition agreed upon by the parties to the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism agreement has not yet been fully achieved, and calls upon all Yemenis to fully respect the implementation of the political transition and adhere to the values of the implementation mechanism agreement;

11. **Decides** that all Member States shall, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, by the assets and economic resources which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the assets and economic resources which are on their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee;

12. **Also decides** that the measures imposed by paragraph 11 above do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States:

   (a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services in accordance with national laws, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, 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;

   (b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee;

   (c) To be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment, provided that the lien or judgment was entered into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person or entity designated by the Committee and has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee;

13. **Further decides** that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provi-
sions of paragraph 11 above of interest or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of the present resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;

14. **Decides** that the measures in paragraph 11 above shall not prevent a designated person or entity from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 11 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, 10 working days prior to such authorization;

**Travel ban**

15. **Decides** that, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, all Member States shall take the measures necessary to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 below, provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

16. **Also decides** that the measures imposed by paragraph 15 above shall not apply:

(a) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation;

(b) Where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfillment of a judicial process;

(c) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Yemen; and

(d) Where a State determines on a case-by-case basis that such entry or transit is required to advance peace and stability in Yemen and the State subsequently notifies the Committee within 48 hours after making such a determination;

**Designation criteria**

17. **Decides** that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 above shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;

18. **Underscores** that such acts as described in paragraph 17 above may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition, as outlined in the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism agreement;

(b) Impeding the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure; or

(c) Planning, directing or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen;

**Sanctions committee**

19. **Decides** to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council (herein “the Committee”), to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To monitor implementation of the measures imposed in paragraphs 11 and 15 above with a view to strengthening, facilitating and improving implementation of these measures by Member States;

(b) To seek and review information regarding those individuals and entities that may be engaging in the acts described in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

(c) To designate individuals and entities to be subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 11 and 15 above;

(d) To establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed above;

(e) To report within 60 days to the Council on its work and thereafter to report as deemed necessary by the Committee;

(f) 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 implementation of the measures;

(g) To seek from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed;

(h) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in paragraphs 11 and 15 above;

20. **Directs** the Committee to cooperate with other relevant Security Council sanctions committees, in particular the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities;

**Reporting**

21. **Requests** the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of 13 months, in consultation with the Committee, and to make the financial and security arrangements necessary to support the work of the Panel of Experts on Yemen, a group of up to four experts (the Panel of Experts), under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in the present resolution, including through providing the Committee at any time with information relevant to the potential designation at a later stage of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

(b) 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 the present resolution, in particular incidents of undermining the political transition;

(c) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an update no later than 25 June 2014, an interim report by 25 September 2014 and a final report no later than 25 February 2015; and
(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to measures imposed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of the present resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

22. Directs the Panel of Experts to cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Council to support the work of its sanctions committees, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526(2004) of 30 January 2004;

23. Urges all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel to execute its mandate;

Commitment to review

24. Affirms that it shall keep the situation in Yemen under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in the present resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in the light of developments;

Economic reform and development assistance to support the transition

25. Calls upon donors and regional organizations to fully disburse the pledges made at the Riyadh donor conference on 4 September 2012 to fund the priorities set out in the Mutual Accountability Framework agreed in Riyadh, and encourages donors with undisbursed pledges to work closely with the Executive Bureau to identify priority projects for support, taking into account the security conditions on the ground;

26. Emphasizes the importance of the Government of National Unity taking action to implement the urgent policy reforms set out in the Mutual Accountability Framework, and encourages donors to provide technical assistance to help to drive forward these reforms, including through the Executive Bureau;

27. Expresses its concern over reported serious human rights abuses and violence against civilians in both the northern and southern governorates, including Al Dhale’e Governorate, urges all parties involved to end the conflicts and comply with their obligations under applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, and stresses the need for parties to take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties and respect and protect the civilian population;

28. Encourages the international community to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to Yemen, and calls for the full funding of the 2014 Strategic Response Plan for Yemen, and in this regard requests all parties in Yemen to facilitate safe and unhindered humanitarian access to ensure the delivery of assistance to all populations in need, and calls upon all parties to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and of the United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets;

29. Condemns the growing number of attacks carried out or sponsored by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, and expresses its determination to address this threat in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, and in this regard, through the Al-Qaida sanctions regime administered by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), and reiterates its readiness, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaida and associated groups;

30. Calls for continued national efforts to address the threat posed by all weapons, including explosive weapons and small arms and light weapons, to stability and security in Yemen, including through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and explosive weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of explosive remnants of war and surplus, marked or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into security sector reform;

31. Acknowledges the serious economic, political and security obstacles facing refugees and internally displaced persons in Yemen who wish to return to their homes after years of conflict, and supports and encourages the efforts of the Government of Yemen and the international community to facilitate their return;

United Nations involvement

32. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his good offices role, notes with appreciation the work of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, Mr. Jamal Benomar, stresses the importance of their close coordination with international partners, including the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Group of Ambassadors and other actors, in order to contribute to the successful transition, and in this regard further requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in support of the transition;

33. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to report on developments in Yemen, including on the implementation of the outcome of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, every 60 days;

34. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
consultation, reject acts of violence to achieve political goals, refrain from provocation and fully abide by resolutions 2140(2014), 2051(2012) and 2140(2014). Furthermore, the Council calls upon all Member States to refrain from external interference which seeks to foment conflict and instability and instead to support the political transition.

The members of the Council note with concern that the Houthis and others continue to stoke the conflict in the north in an attempt to obstruct the political transition. The Council recalls that resolution 2140(2014) introduced targeted sanctions measures against individuals or entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. The Council supports the efforts of the Panel of Experts on Yemen in gathering and analysing information regarding the implementation of these measures, in particular incidents of undermining the political transition.

The Council expresses grave concern about the deterioration of the security situation in Yemen in the light of the action taken by the Houthis, led by Mr. Abdul Malik al-Houthi, and those who support them, to undermine the political transition and the security of Yemen. These actions include their escalating campaign to bring down the Government of Yemen; establishing camps in and around Sana’a; seeking to supplant the authority of the State by installing checkpoints on strategic routes into Sana’a; as well as ongoing fighting in Al Jawf. The Council calls upon all armed groups to refrain from any action which might exacerbate this already fragile situation.

The Council condemns the actions of Houthi forces commanded by Mr. Abdullah Yahya Al Hakimi (Abu Ali al Hakim), who overran Amran, including the Yemeni Army Brigade headquarters, on 8 July 2014.

The Council calls upon the Houthis:

(a) To withdraw their forces from Amran and return Amran to Government of Yemen control;
(b) To cease all armed hostilities against the Government of Yemen in Al Jawf; and
(c) To remove the camps and dismantle the checkpoints they have erected in and around Sana’a.

The Council condemns the growing number of attacks carried out or sponsored by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, and expresses its determination to address this threat in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, and, in this regard, through the Al-Qaeda sanctions regime administered by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), and reiterates its readiness, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaeda and associated groups.

The Council stresses the need for an initial draft of the constitution to be passed to the National Authority in a timely manner in order to conduct a referendum on the constitution without undue delay.

The Council reiterates its call for comprehensive, independent and impartial investigations, consistent with international standards, into alleged human rights violations and abuses in line with the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism. The Security Council recalls its reference in resolution 2140(2014) to the early adoption of a law on transitional justice and national reconciliation.

The Council notes the formidable economic, security and social challenges confronting Yemen, which continue to leave many Yemenis in acute need of humanitarian assistance. It reaffirms the need to expedite economic reforms, which are a necessary part of achieving macroeconomic stability, fighting poverty and addressing the chronic humanitarian consequences of the crisis in a sustainable manner. It encourages rapid implementation of Government of Yemen plans to improve social protection, as well as urging the international community to support the humanitarian response plan, which remains underfunded. The Council also urges all parties to facilitate safe and unhindered access for humanitarian actors to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance. It also reaffirms the need for all parties to ensure the safety of civilians, including those receiving assistance, as well as the need to ensure the security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel.

The Council remains closely engaged on the situation in Yemen and will continue to closely follow the next steps towards a peaceful political transition. In this regard, it welcomes the continued and coordinated efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Group of Ten Ambassadors, the Secretary-General’s good offices, including through his Special Adviser on Yemen, Mr. Jamal Benomar, the wider diplomatic community and the next meeting of the Friends of Yemen that will take place on 24 September 2014 in New York. The Council underscores the need for continued international support for Yemen’s political transition, including through the fulfilment of commitments made by donors to support Yemen.

**Communication.** By a 1 September letter [S/2014/685], the League of Arab States (las) transmitted to the Security Council the texts of the resolutions adopted by the las Council (Cairo, Egypt, 7 September), including a resolution concerning developments in the situation in Yemen.

**Security Council press statement.** On 23 September [SC/11578], the Security Council welcomed the signature of the Peace and National Partnership Agreement in Yemen which builds on the National Dialogue Conference outcomes and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (gcc) Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and supported the efforts of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen in facilitating the signing and implementation of the agreement. The Council also called on all parties to implement all terms of the agreement in its entirety.

**Communication.** By a 27 October letter [S/2014/764], Kuwait transmitted to the Security Council, on behalf of the gcc, the position of the gcc States on Yemen.
Security Council press statement. On 8 November [SC/11638], the Council welcomed the formation of Yemen’s new Government and urged all parties and political actors in Yemen to unite behind President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi, Prime Minister Khaled Bahah and the new cabinet to keep the country on the path to stability and security.

Sanctions

The Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 2140(2014) (see p. 000) was mandated to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures relating to Yemen, namely, an asset freeze and a travel ban. The measures applied to individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. Such acts included, but were not limited to, obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition, as outlined in the GCC initiative and implementation mechanism agreement; impeding the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure; or planning, directing or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen. The Committee was assisted by a Panel of Experts.

Panel of Experts. On 16 April [S/2014/282], pursuant to resolution 2140(2014), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of 13 months, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to the same resolution, a group of up to four experts (“Panel of Experts”). The Secretary-General provided to the Security Council the names of four experts appointed to serve on the panel.

Security Council considerations. On 14 May [S/PV.7175], the Council held a briefing followed by consultations on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140(2014). The Chair of the Committee, the Permanent Representative of Lithuania, updated the Council on the discussions and activities of the Committee since the adoption of resolution 2140(2014). The Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work on 4 April. The Committee’s first meeting was held on 30 April to initiate a dialogue among the Committee, Yemen and GCC member countries to discuss implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2140(2014). On 5 May, the Committee met in informal consultations with the three members of the Panel of Experts. The Council was advised that the Panel’s report would be submitted to the Council no later than 25 June.

At the Council meeting on 11 December [S/PV.7336], the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140(2014), the Permanent Representative of Lithuania, updated the Council on the discussions and activities of the Committee from 15 May. On 7 November the Committee designated three individuals—Abd Al-Khalig Al-Huthi, Abdullah Yahya Al-Hakim and Ali Abdullah Saleh—as subject to the assets freeze and travel ban measures. During the reporting period, the Committee met five times in informal consultations and convened one formal meeting. The informal consultations were organized to hear presentations by the Panel of Experts on its update report, interim report and statements of case concerning individuals who, in the Panel’s assessment, met the criteria for designation; to hold an interactive discussion with the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee on issues of mutual relevance in relation to Yemen; and to hear a briefing by the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen. The focus of the formal meeting, which was convened after the designation of the three individuals, was on implementation-related aspects of the sanctions regime in Yemen and the region. On 25 November, the Committee approved a cooperation agreement with INTERPOL effective 4 December.

Panel of Experts. On 2 July [S/2014/465], the Secretary-General informed that Council that Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou (Mauritania), appointed to serve as armed groups expert on the Panel of Experts on Yemen and designated as the Coordinator of the Panel, withdrew from the Panel on 2 May. Accordingly, Mohammad Sbaiti (Lebanon) was appointed to serve as armed groups expert and Alma Abdul-Hadi Jadallah (Jordan), appointed to serve as armed groups expert and Alma Abdul-Hadi Jadallah (Jordan), regional expert on the Panel of Experts, was designated to serve as the Coordinator of the Panel.

Committee report. By a 17 December letter [S/2014/906], the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140(2014) transmitted to the Security Council the first annual report of the Committee, which covered the Committee’s activities from 26 February to 31 December. During the reporting period the Committee held six informal consultations and two formal meetings. As at the end of the reporting period, three individuals were on the sanctions list of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140(2014), having been designated on 7 November. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140(2014), the Secretary-General appointed four individuals to the Panel of Experts with the following areas of expertise: armed groups, finance, international humanitarian law and regional issues. In July, the Panel submitted to the Committee a report on its first visit to Yemen. In October, the Panel submitted to the Committee statements of case on four individuals who, in the Panel’s assessment, met the designation criteria outlined in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 2140(2014). The Panel conducted visits.
to Bahrain, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yemen.

**Other issues**

**Cambodia**

In 2014, the Secretary-General reported on progress made in implementing the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea. The 2003 Agreement, approved by the General Assembly in resolution 57/228 [YUN 2003, p. 385] and entered into force on 29 April 2005, regulated cooperation between the United Nations and Cambodia in bringing to trial senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes committed during the period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979. The Agreement provided, among other things, the legal basis and the principles and modalities of such cooperation.

**Report of Secretary-General.** In October [A/69/536], the Secretary-General reported on progress achieved by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia since his last report in 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 352]. The report described the completion plan and road map, which had been formulated on the basis of a rigorous forecast of the workload associated with the timely judicial completion of the three remaining cases; provided a projection regarding the anticipated use of the approved commitment authority for 2014; and addressed mechanisms for the future financing of the Chambers.

In regard to the Khmer Rouge trials, the charges in case 002 had been severed into two separate cases, styled as cases 002/01 and 002/02, each with a separate trial and judgement. In case 002/01, the Trial Chamber pronounced its judgement on 7 August, convicting two surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, of crimes against humanity in connection, notably, with forced movements of population from Phnom Penh and later from the regions and sentencing them to life imprisonment. The Trial Chamber initiated the trial in case 002/02 which encompassed charges relating to genocide, forced marriage and rape, internal purges, treatment of Buddhists and targeting of former Khmer Republic officials, in addition to alleged crimes committed at four security centres (including S-21), three worksites and a number of adjacent work cooperatives. The evidentiary hearings began on 17 October. The investigations in cases 003 and 004 continued and were forecast to be concluded by the first and second quarters of 2015, respectively, with decisions on whether any of the cases would be sent for trial to follow by the third and fourth quarters of 2015, respectively.

Following the request of the General Assembly for a completion strategy with a clear road map for the Chambers, the Chambers prepared a completion plan in which major procedural milestones were defined and the timelines required for the judicial completion of the current caseload were projected. A judicial conclusion of case 002 was projected in 2019 and of the investigative phases in cases 003 and 004 in 2015.

The Secretary-General welcomed the approval by the Assembly of a commitment authority of up to $15.54 million for the international component for 2014, which had not been utilized but had served to secure staff contracts up to December 2014. While the commitment authority had provided the means for the United Nations to cope with such sporadic funding in respect of the international component, the same means did not exist for the national component. Despite the intensive fundraising efforts of the Special Expert to advise on United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials, the national component faced serious funding shortfalls, which threatened the judicial operations of the Chambers and could prolong the timelines.

The Secretary-General requested the approval of the Assembly for an appropriation in the amount of $6,974,900 for 2014 under section 29B, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015. In light of the shortfall in pledges for 2015, he further sought an appropriation of up to $23,954,400 for the international component and $5,028,800 for the national component, for a total of $28,983,200, to supplement the financial resources of the Chambers and to enable the Chambers to efficiently carry out their mandate, without the continuous threat of insufficient resources adversely affecting programme delivery. Additionally, the Secretary-General sought approval of the Assembly to use its discretion to provide reimbursable loans to the Government of Cambodia from the subvention of up to $5,028,800 in 2015 to ensure the welfare of the national staff and their families.

**ACABQ report.** In December [A/69/652], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) recommended that the General Assembly approve an appropriation in the amount of up to $6,974,900 to cover the shortfall for 2014 in the international component from the approved commitment authority section 29B, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, and reduce the amount accordingly in the event of additional voluntary contributions received after October 2014. ACABQ also recommended that the Assembly
authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $12.1 million for the period covering 2015 as a bridging financing mechanism, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the use of the commitment authority during the main part of its seventieth session in the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015.

Children and armed conflict

Report of Secretary-General. In accordance with Security Council resolution 2068(2012) [UN 2012, p. 724], the Secretary-General, in May, submitted his annual report [A/68/878–S/2014/339] on the situation of children affected by armed conflict in 2013, which included the situation in Myanmar. The report stated that the recruitment and use of children by parties to conflict continued to be a concern in 2013. The United Nations received complaints of 37 children newly recruited into the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), including a 12-year-old boy, and 196 others previously recruited. Children used by the Tatmadaw continued to be deployed to the frontline as combatants and in other roles, in particular in Kachin State. Armed groups also continued to recruit and use children, including the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and the KNLA Peace Council. Several cases of children associated with the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and KNLA were reported and verified. At least seven children were killed and six others injured in sporadic fighting between the Tatmadaw and KIA in Kachin and northern Shan States, including air strikes by the Tatmadaw. During clashes between the Tatmadaw and KIA from October to November 2013, several schools were reportedly damaged in Kachin State and several others were closed. In Kachin and northern Shan State, minefields laid by the Tatmadaw and KIA in close proximity to schools and hospitals remained a concern. Several reports of sexual violence against children by Tatmadaw soldiers were received in 2013, including the alleged gang-rape of a 14-year-old girl in northern Kachin State. In February 2014, a Tatmadaw soldier was sentenced to life imprisonment by a civilian court for the rape of a seven-year-old girl in northern Shan State. In 2013, 178 children, in one case as young as 12, were separated from the Tatmadaw, including 134 under the framework of the action plan between the Tatmadaw and the United Nations and 15 through the International Labour Organization forced labour complaint mechanism.

India-Pakistan

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continued in 2014 to monitor the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir.

By a 28 January letter [S/2014/63], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to add Switzerland to the list of contributors to UNMOGIP. The Council took note of his intention on 29 January [S/2014/64].

In a 26 June letter [S/2014/458], the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to appoint Major General Delali Johnson Sakyi (Ghana) as Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission of UNMOGIP, to succeed Major General Young-Bum Choi (Republic of Korea), who completed his assignment on 16 June. The Council took note of his intention on 30 June [S/2014/459].

By a 11 October letter [S/2014/730], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council a letter he received that day from Sartaj Aziz, Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on National Security and Foreign Affairs, regarding the deteriorating security situation along the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir.

Philippines

Children and armed conflict

Working Group. At its forty-first meeting, on 25 October 2013, the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict examined the third report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Philippines. At its forty-third meeting, on 14 February 2014, the Working Group adopted its conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Philippines [S/AC.51/2014/1]. The Working Group welcomed the commitment of the Philippines to develop an operational strategy for its armed forces and encouraged it to keep the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting informed about its progress. It also welcomed the steps taken by the Philippines in cooperating with the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting. Actions of non-State armed groups remained a major obstacle to ending and preventing all violations and abuses committed against children in the situation of armed conflict in the Philippines. The Working Group called upon all parties to the conflict in the Philippines to immediately end and prevent all violations and abuses committed against children, and demanded that all parties further implement previous conclusions of the Working Group. It recommended that the Security Council President transmit a letter to the Secretary-General inviting him to ensure that the country task force on monitoring and reporting strengthened its activities regarding all violations and abuses committed against children in the armed conflict in the Philippines, including the full and expeditious implementation of the action plan between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the United Nations in the Philippines signed on 1 August 2009;
and requesting him to encourage the country task to renew its efforts to reach out to the New People’s Army (NPA) with a view to developing an action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and to address other violations and abuses against children committed by NPA in the Philippines.

On 4 March [S/2014/150], the Security Council President forwarded to the Secretary-General a letter dated 27 February from the Chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict based on the Working Group’s conclusions.

**United Arab Emirates–Iran**

**The Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa**

In a 10 February letter to the Secretary-General [S/2014/90], the United Arab Emirates requested the Security Council to retain on its agenda for 2014 the item “Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council” [YUN 1971, p. 209] concerning Iran’s occupation of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa—three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates—until such time as the dispute was resolved by peaceful means through direct negotiations or through the International Court of Justice.

By a 28 February letter [S/2014/143] to the Secretary-General, Iran, with reference to the 10 February letter from the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General (see above) and the letter dated 10 September 2013 from the League of Arab States (LAS) to the Security Council [YUN 2013, p. 354], rejected the claims regarding the three islands.

In a 21 April letter [S/2014/291] to the Secretary-General, the United Arab Emirates, in reference to the 28 February letter from Iran to the Secretary-General (see above), rejected and objected to the claims made by Iran on the sovereignty over the three islands.

By a 14 July letter [S/2014/496] to the Secretary-General, the United Arab Emirates reported that Iran had recently raised the Iranian flag over part of the island of Abu Musa and strongly protested against the action.

By a 25 July letter [S/2014/549] to the Secretary-General, Iran, with reference to the 14 July letter from the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General (see above), rejected the claims regarding the three islands.

In a 16 September letter [S/2014/686] to the Secretary-General, Libya, as Chair of the Group of Arab States for the month of September, transmitted the texts of the resolution adopted by the LAS Council at its 142nd ordinary session (Cairo, Egypt, 7 September) concerning the occupation by Iran of the three islands; and of the importance of the issue remaining on the agenda of the Security Council until Iran ended its occupation and the United Arab Emirates regained full sovereignty over the three islands.

By a 23 October letter [S/2014/759] to the Secretary-General, the United Arab Emirates, in reference to the 25 July letter from Iran to the Secretary-General (see above), rejected the claims made regarding the sovereignty over the islands of Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb and also included a copy of the 1971 Memorandum of Understanding regarding Abu Musa.