



Security Council

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Letter dated 10 October 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, I have the honour to transmit herewith the midterm report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire.

I would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Cristian **Barros**
Chair

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

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Letter dated 9 September 2014 from the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#)

The members of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire have the honour to transmit herewith the midterm report of the Group, prepared in accordance with paragraph 27 of Security Council resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#).

The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

(Signed) Roman **Brühwiler**

(Signed) Raymond **Debelle**

(Signed) Sherrone **Lobban**

(Signed) Roberto **Sollazzo**

(Signed) David **Zounmenou**

Midterm report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to paragraph 27 of Security Council resolution 2153 (2014)

Summary

In the context of its peacebuilding process, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has initiated reforms in order to promote and consolidate peace and security. Progress has been made in the areas of demobilization, demilitarization and reintegration of former combatants, security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity. Despite the progress made so far, the Group remains concerned about security and stability in the lead-up to the 2015 presidential elections because of the presence of large quantities of weapons and ammunition that remain unaccounted for in the country.

While the improved security situation in Côte d'Ivoire has had a positive impact on the region, mercenaries in Liberia and militias in Côte d'Ivoire remain highly operational. In particular, activities and connected armed attacks in Côte d'Ivoire continue to be linked to elements of the pro-Gbagbo radical wing, which perseveres in its efforts to recruit and finance combatants.

Regarding the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, three main issues are of concern: the discrepancy between the number of demobilized combatants and the weapons collected; the large presence of non-registered ex-combatants; and discrepancies in the reintegration criteria.

In the context of border control, the main concerns of the Group are the lack of infrastructure and equipment, an inefficient reintegration process and an insufficient number of trained personnel, which undermine the ability, particularly of the customs administration, to efficiently carry out its mission.

Concerning the arms embargo, the transformation of civilian vehicles into armed military vehicles is still a major issue. Furthermore, the Group identified violations that occurred during the period of the post-electoral crisis in 2011 regarding multiple rocket launchers, heavy machine guns, related ammunition and vehicles, some of which are similar to those manufactured in the Sudan.

In the area of natural resources, the Group is working closely with the Ministry of Industry and Mines and the Permanent Secretariat of the Kimberley Process in Côte d'Ivoire and welcomes the positive progress obtained so far in the diamond sector.

Cocoa and gold smuggling continues. Land tenure tensions between local populations, especially in the west, and nationals from neighbouring countries caused several security incidents in 2013.

Investigations to identify any direct links between the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the financing of the purchase of arms and related materiel and activities are ongoing. In this context, the Group is also focusing on the illegal parallel taxation system based on racketeering, money-laundering and extortion and possible links to any Group or activity threatening peace and stability in the country and in the region.

The Group notes that questions addressed to relevant Ivorian ministries remain unanswered; for instance, the approval by the Minister of Defence of a laissez-passer to give the Group free access to military sites is still pending.

I. Introduction

1. The Group of Experts commenced its work in the field on 15 June 2014. During the reporting period, the activities of the Group included meetings with Member States, international and regional organizations and government authorities in Côte d'Ivoire, held with a view to obtaining information relevant to its investigations. The Group visited Australia, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. In addition, the Group conducted field visits throughout Côte d'Ivoire. A list of the meetings and consultations held by the Group is provided in annex 1.

2. The Group's views on the macroeconomic recovery presented in its previous report (S/2014/266, para. 5) remain valid, as the macroeconomic indicators continue to be positive for the country. Cocoa and oil revenue, together with major investments in infrastructure projects, contributed to an increase in gross domestic product (GDP) of 8.6 per cent in 2013. The GDP growth rate is estimated to remain above 8 per cent for 2014. The Group welcomes the continued efforts of the Government, with the support of the international community, to reduce instances of racketeering, which nonetheless remain high. The Group also notes that the Government has made progress with regard to its obligations in the implementation of the arms embargo. In 2012 the Group obtained a laissez-passer from the Ministry of Defence giving it access to military sites in Côte d'Ivoire. Its request for a new laissez-passer for the current mandate is still pending, however.

3. Despite the progress made so far, the Group remains concerned about the security and stability situation in the lead-up to the 2015 presidential elections. The debate on the independent electoral commission, the participation of all major political actors, including the Front populaire ivoirien, and the readiness of all to accept peacefully the results or refer to institutional mechanisms for irregularities have a bearing on the consolidation of the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire.

4. At the time of writing, the Group's views regarding the political and security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, as expressed in its final report submitted pursuant to resolution 2101 (2013) (S/2014/266, paras. 4, 8 and 9), remain valid. The Group notes that the country's efforts to combat impunity remain in abeyance, as none of the former Forces nouvelles leaders have been indicted to date for the crimes committed between 2002 and 2011. Moreover, the Group is of the view that former zone commanders have amassed — through criminal activities, in total impunity — additional sources of finance that, in the event of a deterioration in the political and security situation, could be used to purchase weapons and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime.

5. In connection with paragraph 11 of resolution 2153 (2014), by which the Security Council decided to further review, by 30 April 2015, the measures decided in paragraphs 1 to 10 of the resolution in accordance with progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; security sector reform; national reconciliation; and the fight against impunity, the Group of Experts is closely monitoring developments and intends to present, in its final report, due in April 2015, a thorough assessment of the progress made in connection with those four pillars.

6. The Group notes that various investigations described in the present report are ongoing, and thus it intends to provide the Committee with further details and complete case studies in its final report.

Investigation methodology

7. The Group used the evidentiary standards recommended by the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (S/2006/997). The Group based its findings on documents and, wherever possible, on first-hand, on-site observations by the experts themselves.

8. The Group takes note of the actions taken by Côte d'Ivoire to prevent the spread of the Ebola infection, notably closing its borders to individuals coming from or transiting through Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, since August 2014.

9. The Group notes discrepancies among the translations into United Nations official languages of paragraph 26 of resolution 2153 (2014) and would like to seek guidance from the Committee in that regard.

Compliance with the Group's request for information

10. During the first part of its mandate, the Group addressed a number of official communications to Member States, international organizations, private entities and individuals, and intends to report fully on the replies received in its final report.

Sanctions-related regional issues

11. The views of the Group regarding regional issues, as expressed in its previous report (S/2014/266, para. 23), remain valid. While the improved security situation in Côte d'Ivoire has had a positive impact on the region, the Group underlines that the structure of mercenaries in Liberia and militias in Côte d'Ivoire remains highly operational. The Group still considers that the activities of pro-Gbagbo radical wings, Ivoirian militias and Liberian mercenaries are closely linked to internal political dynamics in Côte d'Ivoire.

Cooperation with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels

12. The Group maintained a consistent working relationship with the Panel of Experts on Liberia, which culminated in a joint mission in July 2014. The Group also cooperated and exchanged information and views with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.

Cooperation with Ivorian authorities

13. The Group maintains a good level of communication with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, as evidenced by the holding of numerous high-level meetings. The Group is concerned, however, that replies to official letters addressed to the Government are still pending.

Cooperation with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

14. The Group wishes to express its appreciation for the valuable support provided by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) during its mandate. The Mission, through its Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit, continues to make available to the Group offices, transport and administrative support. The Unit continues to share information with the Group. The Group would like to stress, however, that the Unit is

understaffed, lacking an arms expert and a natural resources expert, which affects the Group's access to relevant information.

II. Threats to peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire

A. Militias and mercenaries

15. The Group investigated individuals and recent episodes that represent persistent threats to stability and security in Côte d'Ivoire. On 22 and 23 February and 14 and 15 April 2014, armed elements attacked the villages of Grabo and Fetei in the western region of Côte d'Ivoire. The attacks resulted in the killing of 14 people, of whom 11 were civilians and 3 were soldiers of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI). On their way, in the village of Kobo Wate, Liberia, the assailants also killed three civilians.

16. The Group notes, as mentioned in previous reports,¹ that in the aftermath of the post-electoral crisis of 2011, elements of the former Forces de défense et de sécurité, Jeunes patriotes and trained combatants (militias) crossed the border into Liberia, where they re-established links with mercenaries hired during the presidency of Laurent Gbagbo and continued recruiting elements among the refugees. They have conducted joint cross-border attacks under the command of exiled political and military leaders identified as belonging to the pro-Gbagbo radical wing. The Group has gathered information that this dynamic persists.

Attacks in Grabo and Fetei

17. For both attacks, three groups of assailants converged in Grabo and Fetei: a group of Ivorian refugees recruited in the Little Wlebo refugee camp in Liberia² (see annex 2); a group of former Liberian combatants; and a group of former members of the Groupe des patriotes pour la paix from Abidjan. These groups are part of a unit called "Compagnie Armageddon", set up and controlled by pro-Gbagbo radical wing elements, most of whom are in exile in Ghana.

18. While the attacks were initially attributed to land disputes between communities, the Group notes that this was not the main motive. The Group has identified at least two dynamics that warrant further investigation and will present its findings in the final report.

19. First, the Group notes that the attacks form part of a larger plan to destabilize the country. Former political and military leaders, namely Justin Kone Katinan, Damana Pickass,³ Colonel Alphonse Gouanou, Colonel Henri Tohourou Dadi, Commandant Fulgence Akapea, Commissaire Patrice Loba and Commissaire Gnahoua (alias "Kabila")⁴ have been identified by the Group as key elements in the command and control structure of the pro-Gbagbo radical wing. The Group stressed that Koudou

¹ S/2012/196, S/2012/766 and S/2013/228.

² Some of the assailants came from villages that had been attacked previously.

³ On 22 March 2014 the newspaper "*La dépêche d'Abidjan*" published an article in reaction of the transfer of Charles Ble Goude to the International Criminal Court using terms such as "prepare to fight", "no alternative left other than combat" or again "dialogue is definitely broken between [Ivorian] government and us" (see annex 29).

⁴ See S/2013/228, annex 3.

Gnango Jean Didier (alias “PKM”) and Ouei Kouah Rodrigue (alias “AA52”),⁵ two local commanders who were responsible for several attacks in Abidjan in 2012, were also part of the Compagnie Armageddon. They were both arrested in 2013 by the security forces of Côte d’Ivoire.

20. The Group found that this unit had also been involved in an attack, on 11 March 2013, which claimed the life of General Yao Brou Alain, Training Director at the police academy in Abidjan. At a strategic level, the pro-Gbagbo radical wing planned to use this unit to conduct attacks against political figures and government institutions.

21. Second, the Group notes that the attacks were not isolated acts of violence among members of the communities. The Group found that they had been planned and financed since late 2013 by the pro-Gbagbo radical wing and consisted of waves of armed attacks in the country, mainly from the west of Côte d’Ivoire.

22. Those types of attacks displayed three main characteristics: targeting of foreign nationals (most of the victims were from Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali), destabilization of inter-community relationships and promotion of the return to political power of exiled elements of the pro-Gbagbo radical wing. The Group continues its investigation into the financial network established to sustain the attacks.

23. Given the fact that many weapons remain in the hands of citizens reluctant to join the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, the Group is concerned that in the event of future attacks, members of the targeted communities could resort to armed responses, which could perpetuate the cycle of violence and instability. The Group has observed that the attacks have undermined social cohesion and left behind a fractured community. They have also undermined trust-building among the communities and compromised the reconciliation process.

24. The Group notes that there has been collusion between splinter Groups of the pro-Gbagbo radical wing and elements of the current security structures. The Group will continue to investigate this matter and report accordingly.

Recruitment of combatants

25. In July 2014, Didier Goulia (alias Roger Tikouia)⁶ was seen around the former Prime Timber Production refugee camp in Liberia, where he was recruiting combatants. He played a role in the funding mechanisms and transmission of instructions. The Group intends to investigate and document the recruitment strategy within the refugee camps.

Improving border security

26. The attacks on the villages of Grabo and Fetei in February revealed the difficulty of effectively securing the western region of the country and the Ivorian security forces’ heavy reliance on the presence of the United Nations peacekeeping forces.

27. The Group notes, however, that following the attacks, security measures were taken and additional FRCI elements were deployed in the area. An integrated plan is being formulated to provide barracks and a school and to deploy additional forces,

⁵ Ibid., para. 39.

⁶ Former Commander of a pro-Gbagbo militia active in Guiglo during the 2011 post-electoral crisis.

and projects are being developed to boost the local economy, improve the security situation and contribute to social cohesion.

B. Non-integrated former combatants

28. The Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (ADDR) plans to complete the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process by June 2015. The Authority has established criteria for the selection of ex-combatants who might benefit from the process. These include the quantity of ammunition and weapons they possess and whether they have received a demobilization card from the Programme national de réinsertion et de réhabilitation communautaire (PNRRC, see annex 3). ADDR has also set up a mechanism to detect fraudulent demobilization.

29. The Group notes discrepancies between the number of demobilized combatants versus the weapons collected and ambiguity in the reintegration criteria. The Group observed a decline in the number of combatants demobilized and reintegrated, as well as in the number of weapons collected in 2014 compared to 2013, as shown in the table below.

Status of demobilization and demilitarization^a

	2013	2014 ^b
Weapons	13 960	691
Demobilized and demilitarized combatants	27 116	3 480

Source: www.addrci.net.

^a See annex 3.

^b January-August.

30. The Minister of Defence confirmed to the Group that following a census conducted in 2013 by the National Security Council, ADDR decided to increase the number of ex-combatants under consideration from 64,777 to 74,068 (see annex 4).

31. Furthermore, the Group has observed the presence of a large number of non-registered ex-combatants, who have kept their weapons and uniforms and work as security guards and have joined armed gangs and illegal transport associations, generating profits for some military commanders. The Group has a list of non-integrated former combatants who were initially registered by the Programme national de réintégration et de réinsertion communautaire, which was replaced in 2013 by ADDR. The Group intends to work closely with ADDR on those cases.

C. Issiaka Ouattara's criminal network and activities

32. On 21 July 2014, Lieutenant Colonel Issiaka Ouattara (alias "Wattao"),⁷ a former zone commander, was replaced as head of security of the southern zone of Abidjan and deputy head of the Centre de commandement et de décision opérationnelle. Loyal elements under his authority, however, tried to resist by force

⁷ See [S/2008/598](#), [S/2009/521](#), [S/2011/272](#), [S/2013/228](#), [S/2013/605](#) and [S/2014/266](#).

the hand-over ceremony, which was to be held at the Etablissement général des services in Abidjan.

33. The southern zone of Abidjan is now under the effective leadership of Lieutenant Tuo Souleymane. A few days after the above-mentioned incident, however, hundreds of weapons, which had not been recorded in the national arsenal by the Ministry of Defence, were transferred from Wattao's house to an unknown destination.

34. The Group considers that despite his replacement, Wattao still preserves control of a criminal network, which operates in Abidjan and across the country.

35. Wattao's role in illegal diamond- and gold-mining activities in Seguela and Doropo has previously been documented by the Group (see [S/2014/266](#)), as has his control over non-registered ex-combatants (see [S/2013/605](#)).

36. In addition, the Group is concerned by his racketeering at the "*gares routières*" in the southern part of Abidjan through an individual named Hien Sansan Ludovic, who pretends to be an officer of the Republican Guard (see annex 5). *Gares routières* are places where vehicles gather to provide transport to clients and are characterized by the presence of transport associations that collect fees depending on the type and itinerary of each vehicle. The Group notes that with his assignment as the head of security in the southern sector of Abidjan, Wattao started taking advantage of the existing structure by imposing amounts that had to be paid regularly by each association. Coercion and intimidation by armed elements are used to force commuters to comply. The Group notes that the profits based on racketeering at the *gares routières* in Abidjan south generate CFAF 50 million (around \$100,000) monthly.

37. Furthermore, the Group collected a substantial amount of information on the involvement of members of this criminal network in a number of crimes, including the illegal occupation of buildings and the violent expropriation of property, land and plantations. The Group also documented cases of armed robbery in Abidjan, resulting in deaths. Furthermore, the Group gathered information on cases of theft and hijacking, including by force, on the routes between Abidjan and Grand Bassam and between Yamoussoukro and Bouaké, as well as arbitrary arrests and detention in government premises and/or at Wattao's residence and illegal taxation of local markets in Abidjan south.

38. The Group has documented that several of the personal guards of Wattao who are involved in the above-mentioned activities were recruited in 2006-2007 in the region of Bouaké. For the most part, they came from the local criminal element. They have persisted in their primary activity under Wattao's command, benefiting from his protection. Most of them have so far escaped justice, including through escape to neighbouring countries. In the event of their arrest, Wattao himself or his subordinates have intervened for their release, thus undermining the judiciary authorities. At the time of writing, there were indications that criminal activities under the control of Wattao extended to other areas and sectors of the country's economy. The Group will present more specific information to the Committee in a separate document.

III. Border measures and control

39. The Group is focusing on the redeployment of the customs administration, as a well-functioning customs operation is essential in effectively controlling the borders, especially in the context of an arms embargo. It is also crucial for the further economic development and security of Côte d'Ivoire.

40. First, owing to its strategic and constant presence at national borders, the customs administration has the ability to address risks posed by goods and persons before they enter the country. Second, it plays an important role for the State and the region, ensuring the import, export and transit of goods in a timely manner, thus making them available for local and external markets. Finally, it contributes substantially to the State's revenue. In 2013, the Ivorian customs administration collected revenues totalling CFAF 1,129.56 billion, representing 50.4 per cent of total domestic tax revenue.

41. During the first part of its mandate, the Group visited the Liberian and Guinean border areas. However, because of impassable roads caused by heavy rains, the Group was unable to visit several customs offices and border posts (see annex 6).

42. Security in those areas is controlled by FRCI units, which the Group considers appropriate given the security situation in the past, particularly in the context of the recent attacks of the villages of Grabo and Fetei at the Liberian border.

43. The Group will provide a complete assessment of the border measures, including recommendations on how the border monitoring capacity can be improved, in its final report.

44. The Group observed that the customs administration has been deployed in the western region, but several factors continue to significantly impede the capacity of the customs officials to perform their duties efficiently.

45. The Group observed that the customs offices along the western border require improvement. They lack, inter alia, basic hygienic facilities, water, electricity, roofed areas and ramps needed to verify the content of vehicles, means of communication and vehicles.

46. Several customs offices and border posts are situated far from the actual border. For example, the customs office of Ouaninou is located more than 10 km from the Guinean border, which increases the risk that goods and people will enter Ivorian territory unchecked.

47. The Group is concerned about the lack of communications equipment in several areas. Customs officers interviewed by the Group rely on their private mobile telephones, but in certain areas there is no coverage (e.g. the customs office of Prolo, at the south-western border with Liberia), leaving them without means of communication and limiting their ability to coordinate with or notify their colleagues in case of emergency. Furthermore, the availability of weapons is very limited, such that customs officers often take their personal weapons and share them with each other.

48. The Group notes, as confirmed by customs officials, that the monitoring capacity of the customs administration in the areas visited is low. The Group notes that cocoa smugglers capitalize on these known inadequacies (see para. 92 below). The smugglers operate mainly at night, when, owing to insufficient equipment and

personnel, the border areas are not patrolled. This represents a security risk, leads to inadequate monitoring of the sanctions regime, and results in State revenue losses.

49. The customs administration does not have enough trained staff, with no recruitment having taken place since 2005, according to Ivorian authorities. The customs administration currently employs 2,091 trained and experienced officers, of whom 798 are between 51 and 60 years old.

50. In 2013 the process started to integrate an additional 2,000 ex-combatants from the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. While this may bring much-needed manpower, the Group is concerned about the insufficient level of training they have received. They have been trained for a total of 5 months, of which 1 month is dedicated to military training and 4 to basic customs training, instead of the customary 12 months' training. The customs administration has informed the Group that the integrated ex-combatants may not receive further training because of the lack of resources. The Group is concerned that the definitive deployment of the 2,000 ex-combatants without adequate training will further hinder the customs administration's ability to perform its function.

IV. Implementation of the arms embargo

A. Access to military sites

51. UNOCI has not yet been granted full access to military sites in accordance with resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#). Of 186 embargo inspections conducted by the Operation between 1 May and 28 July 2014, UNOCI was denied access on 30 occasions by the staff of those units (see annex 7). The Group conducted two successful inspections, including one with the support of UNOCI.

52. The Group is concerned that its request for a laissez-passer from the Ministry of Defence in order to freely access military sites has so far not been granted.

B. Transformation of non-lethal materiel into lethal materiel

53. During its visits to Abidjan and throughout the country, the Group observed that several ACMAT light tactical vehicles, imported from France as civilian vehicles, in 2012 and 2013 under the notification regime, as well as other civilian pick-up trucks, had been transformed into armed vehicles by the addition of mountings for automatic weapons.⁸

54. The Group has been able to ascertain that the vehicles were modified in workshops located at FRCI headquarters in Abidjan (see annex 8). Some modified vehicles have been observed in such units as the special forces, the Centre de commandement et de décision opérationnelle, the Groupement spécial de protection du Président de la République, the Garde républicaine and the Bataillon de sécurisation de l'ouest.

55. The Group has also observed modified vehicles (see annex 9) with the Bataillons de sécurisation de l'est, du nord-ouest and du sud-ouest. These include

⁸ Light and heavy machine guns (calibre from 7.62 mm to 14.5 mm).

two Toyota Land Cruisers and four pick-ups with 12.7-mm heavy machine guns, one pick-up with a twin-tube 14.5-mm heavy machine gun (ZPU-2) and one pick-up with a quadritube 14.5-mm heavy machine gun (ZPU-4). At least four of those vehicles were seen at the fourth infantry battalion (Korhogo).

C. Violations of the arms embargo during the post-electoral crisis of 2011

56. The Group follows up investigations on heavy weapons brought into Côte d'Ivoire in 2011 on behalf of the Forces nouvelles in violation of the sanctions regime.

Fourth infantry battalion in Korhogo

57. At the premises of the fourth infantry battalion in Korhogo, the Group observed multiple rocket launchers, heavy machine guns, related ammunition and vehicles that entered Côte d'Ivoire in 2011 in violation of the sanctions regime, as well as civilian vehicles transformed into military ones. The battalion is under the command of Commander Martin Kouakou Fofie,⁹ a former zone commander who is currently under United Nations sanctions.

58. The Group also observed, at the same site, two multiple rocket launchers (BM-21 122-mm calibre) that were seized by the Forces nouvelles during their attacks on Abidjan. All the multiple rocket launchers observed bear the GASPM logo "*Groupement autonome de sécurité du Premier Ministre*", the close protection unit established in 2007 for Guillaume Kigbafori Soro, at that time Prime Minister¹⁰ (see annex 10). The BM-21 though, was acquired before the imposition of the embargo. The two BM-21s will bring to eight the number of multiple rocket launchers that the Group observed at the fourth infantry battalion (Korhogo) (see annex 11).

Weapons with characteristics similar to Sudanese production

59. The Group identified six multiple rocket launchers and three heavy machine guns, which were acquired during the post-electoral crisis in violation of the sanctions regime. Those weapon systems are in good condition, suggesting that they are still subject to regular maintenance.

60. The Group notes that the technical characteristics of the six multiple rocket launchers (107-mm calibre, 12 tubes, with a range of approximately 7 km), are similar to those manufactured in the Sudan (see annex 12). They are mounted on Toyota Land Cruiser pick-up trucks. The multiple rocket launchers arrived in Bouaké and were mounted on vehicles before the offensive of April 2011, when the Forces nouvelles took control of Abidjan.

61. In addition, the Group identified three heavy machine guns (12.7 x 108-mm calibre), produced in 2011, similar to those manufactured in the Sudan (see annex 13).

⁹ Commander Martin Kouakou Fofie has already been cited in reports [S/2006/735](#), [S/2006/964](#), [S/2007/349](#), [S/2007/611](#), [S/2008/235](#), [S/2008/598](#), [S/2009/188](#), [S/2009/521](#), [S/2010/179](#), [S/2011/272](#), [S/2011/642](#), [S/2012/766](#), [S/2013/228](#), [S/2013/605](#) and [S/2014/266](#).

¹⁰ This unit was disbanded in 2012 when Mr. Soro was appointed as President of the National Assembly.

Heavy machine guns with removed markings

62. The Group observed at the same site a Toyota Land Cruiser pick-up with a heavy machine gun ZPU-1 (14.5-mm calibre). The Group notes that the markings and the serial number have been removed (see annex 15).

Other transformed civilian vehicles

63. The Group notes the presence of a Toyota Land Cruiser equipped with a mounting for automatic weapons and identified eight other mountings ready to be installed (see annex 16).

Examination of documents discovered on the vehicles with multiple rocket launchers

64. The Group observed that three of the vehicles had a shipping barcode sticker indicating Nouakchott as the port of delivery (see annex 17).

65. Furthermore, the Group has been able to analyse various documents discovered in one of the vehicles equipped with a multiple rocket launcher (see annex 18). Among those documents, the Group found an *ordre de mission* for Ouagadougou, dated February 2011, in the name of Souleymane Zebret.

66. The document was countersigned by Captain Souley, identified on the document as an officer of La Centrale acting under the authority of the Secretary-General of the Forces nouvelles. The Group was able to determine that Mr. Zebret, whose name appeared on the document, collaborated closely with the Secretary-General of the Forces nouvelles. His role was linked, inter alia, to the acquisition of military equipment for the Forces nouvelles.

67. In the same vehicle, the Group discovered other documents related to weapons and ammunition, including PG-7 propelled grenades and a batch of ammunition produced in 2010. One of those documents contained information on night-vision binoculars and other optics for “AGL”. The Group is trying to determine whether “AGL” refers to the automatic grenade launcher QLZ-87, such as those acquired in 2011 by the Sudan, the parts and ammunition for which have already been observed in Côte d’Ivoire (see [S/2013/228](#)).

68. The Group did not receive confirmation from the Ministry of Defence that both the multiple rocket launchers and the above-mentioned heavy machine guns had been recorded in the arsenal of FRCI.

69. Regarding the heavy machine guns, the Group notes that one of them had been marked by ADDR (see annex 14).

70. The Group is concerned that such equipment, and in particular heavy artillery, which is not in the FRCI stockpile, is in the hands of a former zone commander, Martin Fofie, who is under United Nations sanctions. The Group considers that the situation presents a potential threat to peace and security, especially as the elections are approaching.

D. Weapon accessories and ammunition imported during the post-electoral crisis of 2011

Accessories for QLZ-87 launchers

71. During an inspection at the *Garde républicaine* in Treichville, Abidjan, UNOCI documented accessories for QLZ-87 automatic grenade launchers that included optical sights produced in China in 2006. An inspection slip dated January 2011 was found with one of the weapon mounts (see annex 19). Chinese authorities confirmed that they had exported the said material, with the same markings, to the Sudan in 2011.

QLZ-87 associated ammunition

72. In October 2013, the Group identified approximately 120 grenades, types DFJ-87 and DFS-87, 35 x 32 SR-mm calibre, with markings indicating their production in 2008, in Anyama, Abidjan (see annex 20). The grenades can be used with the Chinese-produced QLZ-87 automatic grenade launcher.

82-mm mortar store ammunition with characteristics similar to Sudanese production

73. On 5 November 2013, UNOCI screened ammunition processed as part of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Anyama, Abidjan. Among the materiel was an 82-mm mortar round, with markings similar to Sudanese production, manufactured in 2011 (see annex 21).

PG-7 ammunition with characteristics similar to Iranian production¹¹

74. During an inspection of the fourth infantry battalion in Korhogo, the Group observed the presence of two types of propelled grenades — PG-7-AT. The markings on them suggest that they were produced in 2001 with characteristics similar to those produced in the Islamic Republic of Iran (see annex 22).

75. The Group observes a potential link between the weapons and ammunition found in Anyama and those identified within the fourth infantry battalion, of Korhogo, and will continue to investigate this matter.

V. Financing of activities threatening peace and security

A. Natural resources

Follow-up on diamonds

76. By paragraph 13 of its resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#), the Security Council lifted the ban on the export of rough diamonds by Côte d'Ivoire, imposed in paragraph 6 of resolution [1643 \(2005\)](#) as from 29 April 2014.

77. Pursuant to the request of the Security Council in paragraph 14 of resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#), the Group is working closely with the Ministry of Industry and Mines,

¹¹ The joint presence of Sudanese and Iranian ammunition at the military cantonments has already been documented by the Group (see [S/2013/228](#) and annex 23).

the Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat in Côte d'Ivoire, the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II project and the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire to assist Côte d'Ivoire in reporting to the sanctions Committee on the measures taken to implement its action plan on diamonds.

78. Visits to Seguela have shown that the unusually intense rainy season has greatly hindered diamond-mining operations, resulting in a decrease in production compared with the level for 2013 (see [S/2013/605](#)).

79. The State-owned mining company, the Société pour le développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI), is carrying out the registration and basic training of artisanal diamond workers (*ouvriers*), supervisors (*exploitants*) and diamond buyers (*collecteurs*) at its premises in the Seguela area¹² (see [S/2013/605](#), para. 116).

80. The Group welcomes the appointment, on 21 July 2014, of the members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Kimberley Process in Côte d'Ivoire (Ministerial Decree No. 208/MIM/CAB (see annex 24)).

81. On 25 July, the Group was invited to attend a meeting in Abidjan with national and international operators interested in applying for permits to operate diamond-buying houses; the terms of reference for operators were to be released in September 2014.

82. On 6 August 2014, the Permanent Secretariat of the Kimberley Process in Côte d'Ivoire shared with the Group the 2013-2014 action plan for its activities in the diamond sector. The plan has been approved by the Ministry of Industry and Mines (see annexes 25 and 26). In this context, Côte d'Ivoire is due to host a Kimberley Process review visit by early 2015.

83. Nonetheless, Ivorian authorities confirmed that, in the absence of formally established diamond-buying houses, diamonds from Seguela continue to be sold illegally, following the pattern described by the Group in its previous report ([S/2014/266](#)), which remain valid. The Group notes that the action plan on diamonds includes the sensitization of the diamond-buying community in Seguela to the need to integrate a legal diamond-trading chain that is compliant with the Kimberley Process minimum standards. In this context, the Group welcomes the emphasis that the Ministry of Industry and Mines places on background checks and due diligence verifications for individuals and companies that have applied for permits to operate diamond-buying houses, as recommended by the Group in its previous report.

Gold

84. On 24 March 2014, Côte d'Ivoire adopted a new Mining Code (law No. 2014-138), which includes provisions for semi-industrial (articles 52-63) and artisanal (articles 64-75) mining, as well as specific provisions for rough diamonds and gold (articles 100-108). The application decrees are in the process of being drafted. The Group welcomes the fact that the new Mining Code refers explicitly to good governance, the Equator Principles and compliance with the Kimberley Process and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (articles 117-120).

85. The Group notes that in the aftermath of several deadly incidents involving artisanal gold miners in 2013, the authorities have decided to suspend gold mining,

¹² To date, SODEMI has registered 2,655 *ouvriers*, 263 cooperative members and 215 buyers (*collecteurs*).

albeit with little enforcement on the ground. Unregulated artisanal gold exploitation is operated mainly by miners coming from countries in the subregion, namely Burkina Faso, Mali and Togo. Besides causing land tenure tensions with autochthone communities, artisanal gold miners cause heavy land disruption and chemical contamination (mainly with mercury and cyanide) that threaten agriculture and plantations.

86. The Group has gathered evidence indicating that illegal artisanal gold exploitation is channelled by networks linked to the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles former zone commanders, who profit from gold sales. Herve Toure “Vetcho”, a former zone commander, still controls gold operations in the region of Katiola (especially Daga site) through one of his men, “Ben Laden”.¹³ Vetcho prefinances diggers and buys gold from them at CFAF 12,000-13,000 per gram then selling it in Abidjan at CFAF 19,000 per gram.¹⁴

87. The Group continued to follow up on illegal gold operations in the Bouna region and the smuggling of gold to Burkina Faso (see [S/2014/266](#)). It has contacted several gold refineries in Turkey and the United Arab Emirates that purchase gold from Burkina Faso. This was done in order to assess their due diligence measures and the potential risk that gold illegally extracted in Côte d’Ivoire will be imported, processed and introduced into the legitimate market as being gold of Burkinabe origin. The Group will meet with the aforementioned refineries and downstream operators during the course of its mandate.

88. The Group gathered evidence of illegal gold operations in the area between Yamoussoukro and Seguela conducted with river-dredging boats and equipment (see annex 27). As many as 25 such boats are currently in operation, each yielding an average \$5,000 a month (\$125,000 a month in total). The Group is following up on this issue to fully trace and document the trading chain of this gold and the actors involved.

Oil

89. The Group continues to follow up on oil revenues diverted by the Société nationale d’opérations pétrolières de la Côte d’Ivoire (PETROCI) for the purchase of agricultural products (see [S/2012/196](#), paras. 94 and 95 and [S/2014/266](#), para. 78). Follow-up letters have been sent to unresponsive identified actors. At the time of writing, the letters remained unanswered.

Cocoa

90. In 2013 Côte d’Ivoire scored a record cocoa production of 1,671,100 tons, up 11.5 per cent from 2012, with a projected free-on-board (FOB) price of CFAF 1,546.4 billion (\$3 billion).¹⁵ The sector is expected to continue growing, with a 2014

¹³ Ben Laden de Vetcho (Nigerien) is not to be mistaken for Coulibaly Ousmane, also nicknamed Ben Laden, who is the current *Prefet* of San Pedro.

¹⁴ The Group has also noted that it is possible for some to purchase gold directly from the producing site for CFAF 16,500-17,000 per gram.

¹⁵ International Monetary Fund, country report No. 13/367, “Côte d’Ivoire: 2013 Article IV Consultation and Fourth Review under the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement”, 19 December 2013.

projected FOB price of CFAF 1,730.5 billion.¹⁶ The cocoa sector reform project launched in 2012, which introduced the minimum price paid to cocoa growers — fixed at FCAF 750/kg (\$1.50) for the current harvest campaign — is having a positive impact in reducing cocoa smuggling from Côte d'Ivoire to neighbouring countries. Under the terms of the project, traders (*acheteurs*) and their middlemen (*pisteurs*) must obtain licences from the Coffee and Cocoa Council (CCC) before the beginning of each harvest campaign. This provision is meant to increase the accountability of operators in the cocoa-trading chain.

91. The Group notes that cocoa smuggling from Côte d'Ivoire to Ghana, which accounted for most of the cocoa illegally exported from Côte d'Ivoire during the 2010-2012 campaigns, has consistently dropped. The trend analysed during the current cocoa season shows reverse smuggling, from Ghana to Côte d'Ivoire, where the minimum fixed price is higher than that currently offered on the other side of the border. The Group is closely following this new pattern as well as the measures Ghanaian border and customs authorities are taking to address this phenomenon, and will report accordingly by the end of the mandate.

92. During the last harvest campaign, CCC reported that producing regions in western Côte d'Ivoire (Vavoua, Man, Bangolo, Daloa and Toulepleu; see figure below) were ranked last in terms of quality of cocoa produced but first in terms of cocoa smuggled, most notably towards Guinea,¹⁷ where quality controls are lower and prices are higher than in Côte d'Ivoire. The Group is investigating this new cocoa-smuggling pattern.

¹⁶ Ibid., country report No. 14/163, "Côte d'Ivoire: Fifth Review under the Three-Year Arrangement under the Extended Credit Facility and Requests for Modification of Performance Criteria and Extension of the Current Arrangement, 11 June 2014.

¹⁷ On 22 March 2014, 13 tons of cocoa were seized by Ivorian customs at a border post in Sipilou before being smuggled into Guinea. See <http://www.douanes.ci/?page=Infos.Actualite.News&id=334&rub=actualite&typrub=srub>.

96. The Group notes that several cocoa bags already cleared by customs for export have been stolen in the area around the port of San Pedro. The Group met the director of CCC for the region of San Pedro, Samiga Coulibaly, to inquire about the reported thefts and was informed that 39,018 empty cocoa bags for collecting the yield of the 2013/14 harvest campaign had been stolen from the CCC warehouse in San Pedro.¹⁸ The Group is investigating those events to determine whether a pattern exists that can be relevant to its mandate.

97. CCC is mapping producing areas in order to develop a cadastre that will increase the predictability of Ivorian cocoa plantation yields, provide global positioning system (GPS) localization and clearly identify ownership. The Group welcomes this initiative, as it will increase the ability of Côte d'Ivoire to conduct strategic planning in the sector and to detect irregularities, in terms of both the illegal occupation or use of cocoa plantations and declaration of production.

98. In this context, the Group notes that since the post-electoral crisis, a considerable amount of land in the west, where people were perceived to support the electoral hold-up of Laurent Gbagbo after his defeat against Alassane Ouattara, has been occupied by nationals from Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali. The new occupants claimed that the lands were the prize for their support to Mr. Ouattara during the post-electoral crisis. The best-known case is the occupation of the Mount Peko National Park by Amadé Ouremi and his 24,000 Burkinabe loyalists, who started exporting cocoa illegally planted and cultivated in the occupied area.¹⁹ Since the arrest of Mr. Ouremi by Ivorian authorities in May 2013, FRCI has not cleared Mount Peko of the aforementioned occupants. This situation exasperates the local autochthone communities, which accuse FRCI elements and command structures of being accomplices with the occupants and sharing revenues from illegal cocoa production.

99. In this context, the Group is concerned that the authorities have still not made progress in reclaiming the occupied lands. It notes that conflicts between local populations and foreign cocoa growers, especially in western Côte d'Ivoire, have been occurring since 1992. These land attribution conflicts were one of the factors leading to the rebellion of the Forces nouvelles in 2002 and also caused several security incidents in the area in 2013. The Group concludes that the illegal occupation of forests and parks by foreign nationals and their use to grow cash crops pose a major threat to the stability, safety and security of the affected regions and fuel racketeering and other illegal activities linked to the smuggling of those resources.

Rubber

100. The western regions of Côte d'Ivoire are home to vast rubber plantations that belonged to individuals holding prominent positions during the presidency of

¹⁸ On 30 June 2014 CCC launched an investigation on the theft of cocoa bags that resulted in the temporary administrative suspension of Mr. Coulibaly. See www.connectionivoirienne.net/101295/cote-divoire-san-pedro-delegate-du-conseil-cafe-cacao-suspendu-vol.

¹⁹ Amadé Ouremi is a Burkinabe militia leader who fought with the Forces nouvelles in western Côte d'Ivoire, occupying with his loyalists Mount Peko National Park since September 2002. He is accused of being responsible for massacres in the western city of Duekoue, which he occupied in late March 2011 during the 2010-2012 post-electoral crisis. Ivorian authorities arrested Mr. Ouremi on 18 May 2013, after he refused to surrender Mount Peko to the Ivorian authorities. The occupations of lands and their use to grow cocoa are recognized as illegal by *prefets* and other authorities in the regions concerned.

Mr. Gbagbo. Some of those individuals have been linked to operations to destabilize the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, most notably by financing armed attacks of militias from bordering Liberia into western Côte d'Ivoire. As the Group reported in its previous report, one such attack resulted in the killing of seven UNOCI peacekeepers.

101. The Group notes in particular that rubber plantations owned by the late Désiré Tagro, an individual figuring in the consolidated travel ban and asset freeze list, are currently being exploited by members of his family. The Group is investigating whether revenues from the aforementioned plantations are being used to fuel the activities of individuals linked to the pro-Gbagbo radical wing who have a vested interest in destabilizing the current Government.

B. Other sources of financing

102. The Group is in the preliminary stage of gathering data aimed at ranking the economic contribution of each sector and the extent to which it is subject to racketeering and exploitation for the possible purchase of weapons and materiel and for carrying out related activities. The Group is also assessing whether or not other natural resources have emerged as being significant in terms of their contribution to the country's GDP. If identified, these will be included in the list of natural resources being monitored by the Group.

Anti-racketeering efforts

103. The Group welcomes the Government's efforts evident in its public campaigns against racketeering. These include establishment of the Board of State General Inspectors, the National Financial Information Processing Unit, the Ministry of Finance and Economy's Inspector General's Office, the General Secretariat in Charge of Good Governance and Capacity-Building, the Economic and Financial Police, the High Authority on Good Governance and the Anti-Racketeering Unit, the latter having been established only in 2013.²⁰ Despite those efforts, however, the Group is still concerned with the widespread racketeering in the country.

104. A preliminary overview of the above-mentioned entities reveals that in general they do not operate in an integrated manner. The Group is currently assessing the ability of those entities and of the court system to carry out their mandates. The Group will provide additional information and detailed recommendations for capacity-building where required.

Racketeering in the transport sector

105. The Group confirms the progressive dismantling of checkpoints in Abidjan (as reported in [S/2014/266](#), para. 58). Nevertheless, the Group observed that throughout Côte d'Ivoire, especially in the south-western part, numerous checkpoints²¹ are

²⁰ The Group is aware that several organizations, including the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development, are providing capacity-building support for countering racketeering and for the justice system, respectively. The Group continues its assessments in those areas.

²¹ The Minister of Transport has informed the Group that there are 33 legally authorized fixed checkpoints throughout the country. The Group noted that, in addition to those, a number of ad hoc checkpoints are authorized by different law enforcement authorities. Furthermore, the Group has noted that some individuals wearing uniforms run unauthorized checkpoints on the main transport route.

found in addition to those officially authorized at the entrances to the main cities. The Group notes that in San Pedro there is widespread and systematic racketeering by FRCI elements at official fixed, ad hoc and illegal checkpoints.

106. The Group observes that racketeering by police forces at checkpoints has decreased with respect to that which was noted in its previous reports. The Group notes that this is the result of a coordinated policy involving different ministries.

VI. Consolidated travel ban and asset freeze

107. The Group followed up on reports received from the previous Group regarding the delisting of 50 individuals by the Government, possibly including individuals under sanction (see [S/2014/266](#), annex 57, para. D.3). Upon review, however, it was discovered that none were listed by the Committee (see annex 28).

108. The Group followed up on investigations initiated by previous Groups regarding alleged earnings from book deals benefiting Charles Blé Goudé, an individual under sanction. In 2012 and 2013, previous Groups did not receive responses from letters sent to the French publisher L'Harmattan, which had reportedly published a book on behalf of Mr. Blé Goudé. A similar situation was discovered during the present mandate, in which the French publisher Les éditions du moment reportedly published a book compiled for Mr. Gbagbo. In response to the Group's query concerning transferring royalties to Mr. Gbagbo, the publisher informed the Group that it had referred the query to its legal counsel.

109. The Group requested an update from the Ministry of Economy and Finance regarding actions taken to maintain the sanctions on persons designated. To date no response has been received. It is important to note that a similar query was made by the previous Group in February 2014, to which no reply was received. Consequently, the Group is concerned about the Government's lack of response to queries concerning the implementation of the consolidated travel ban and asset freeze.

VII. Recommendations

110. The Group maintains that the recommendations contained in [S/2014/266](#), paras. 315, 320, 324, remain valid.

General

111. The Group recommends that Ghana, Liberia and Togo, where elements of the pro-Gbagbo radical wing have been identified, launch investigations and/or initiate judicial proceedings against those individuals and against those who supported the attacks, including through funding and/or recruitment.

Arms embargo

112. The Group recommends that UNOCI, pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#), collect the six 107-mm multiple rocket launchers and the 12.7-mm machine gun S-80 (Khawad) located at the fourth infantry battalion, in Korhogo, which were introduced in Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the sanctions regime.

113. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire reinforce the capacity of ADDR with a certification mechanism aimed at identifying and securing all weapons and ammunition entering Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the embargo.

Customs and transport

114. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire assess the needs related to the infrastructure and equipment of its customs offices in order to improve conditions, especially on the borders with neighbouring countries.

115. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire ensure the further training of the 2,000 ex-combatants integrated into the customs administration in order to reach the necessary capacity for efficient and effective border control. Training should be provided, inter alia, on good governance and accountability, customs legislation and procedures and risk assessment.

116. The Group recommends that UNOCI, within its mandate, assist Côte d'Ivoire in the implementation of the recommendations in paragraphs 113 and 115.

Natural resources

117. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire proceed rapidly with the drafting and adoption of the application decrees of the new Mining Code.

118. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire pursue the implementation of its action plan for the reform of the diamond sector, in cooperation with its financial and technical partners, with the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire and with the Group of Experts. The Group also recommends that Côte d'Ivoire implement the highest due diligence standards and background checks on individuals and companies applying for permits to operate rough diamond-buying houses.

119. The Group recommends that Ivorian law enforcement authorities enforce controls over unregulated artisanal gold mining, whose smuggling deprives Côte d'Ivoire of an important source of revenue while fuelling racketeering.

120. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire pursue efforts to clear illegally occupied forests and parks from occupants and plantations.

121. The Group recommends that FRCI elements and command structures, especially the Bataillon de sécurisation de l'ouest in Man, be carefully monitored by relevant Ivorian authorities in order that complicity with the illegal occupants of forests and parks and complicity in the smuggling of products from those forests and parks be detected promptly.

122. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire pursue initiatives to develop a cadastre of its cocoa plantations that includes GPS localization, estimated production and ownership.

Finance

123. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the international community continue to support and build the capacity of existing anti-corruption and anti-racketeering entities and of the Ministry of Interior and Security and justice systems. Initially, this may be done by conducting an audit of

each entity's resources and skills, the relevance of its mandate and physical space, merging entities as required and building capacity through training.

Individual sanctions

124. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire assist in ensuring the effectiveness of the sanctions regime by sharing with the Group all the steps it has taken to restrict the travel and freeze the assets of those under sanction.

Annex 1

Meetings and consultations held by the Group of Experts in the course of its mandate

BELGIUM

Multilateral and bilateral entities

European Commission, World Customs Organization

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Government

Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Industry and Mines; Ministry of Transport; Kimberley Process Secretariat (SPRPK-CI); *Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI)*

Diplomatic missions

Embassy of Belgium; Embassy of France; Embassy of Israel; Embassy of the United States; European Union Delegation

Multilateral and bilateral entities

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI); United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS); Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Project (PRADDII)

FRANCE

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Multilateral and bilateral entities

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

NETHERLANDS

Multilateral and bilateral entities

International Criminal Court (ICC)

AUSTRALIA

Africa Down Under 2014 Conference Perth

Ministre des Mines et du Développement Industriel du Niger; Ministre des Mines et de l'Energie du Burkina Faso; Ministre des Mines et du Développement Industriel du Niger; Ministre des Mines et Géologie de la Guinée; Ministre des Mines du Mali

Annex 2

List of Ivorian refugees recruited in Little Wlebo Camp who participated in the attacks

Names of Alleged Mercenaries (Deportees) arrested by Liberia National Police (LNP)									
No.	Name	Place of Arrest	Current Location	Date of Arrest	Offense	Nationality	Status with UNHCR	R/F Card #	Address in Country of Origin
1	Gnaoua, Klezo Eric	River Gee Co.	Abidjan	02/07/2014	Looting, Mercenarism, Terrorism,	Ivorian	Registered (active)	1350202	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
2	Gnagbe, Kapeyou Augustin	River Gee Co.	Abidjan	02/07/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1350375	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
3	Weya, Tahi Olivier	River Gee Co.	Abidjan	02/07/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1363844	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
4	Wah, Kouabo Charles	River Gee Co.	Abidjan	02/07/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1363735	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
5	Nemlin, Jean	River Gee Co.	Abidjan	02/07/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1351134	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
6	Koudou, Kapet Carlos	River Gee Co.	Unknown	#####		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1363074	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
7	Kahou, Yehi Emmanuel	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1362921	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
8	Djouka, Kagouho Noel	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1350483	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
9	Gnessoi, Hie Brice	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1350639	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
10	Poli, Kapet Achille	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/14		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1362410	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
11	Nean, Ange	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1362887	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
12	Kapet, Devinci Leonard	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1362870	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
13	Gnopa, Georges	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1363399	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
14	Toto, Hie Junior	Maryland Co.	Unknown	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1351038	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
15	Youla, Kla Georcelin	Maryland Co.	Abidjan	14/2/2014		Ivorian	Voluntarily repatriated (Inactive)	1350127	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
16	Gaba, Mahi Daniel	River Gee Co.	Unknown	#####		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1350148	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp
17	Adou, Yedoh. Fregiste	River Gee Co.	Abidjan	02/07/2014		Ivorian	Registered (active)	1363784	Little Wlebo Refugee Camp

Attackers identified as refugees from the Little Wlebo Refugee Camp



Jean Nemlin



Wah Kouabo Charles



Djouka Gagouho Noel



Gnissoi Hie Brice



Poli Kapet achille



Nean S. Ange



Kapet L. Davinci



Gnepa Georges



Gnaoua K. Eric



Adou Yedon Fregiste



Gnagbe K. Augustin



Weya Tahi Olivier



Kohou Yehi Emmanuel

Names	Refugee number	Refugee Camp
Nemlin Jean	1351134	Little Wlebo
Wah Kouabo Charles	1363735	Little Wlebo
Djouka Kagouho Noel	1350483	Little Wlebo
Gnessoi Hie Brice	1350639	Little Wlebo
Poli Kapet Achille	1362410	Little Wlebo
Neane Ange	1362887	Little Wlebo
Kapet Leonardo Davinci	1362870	Little Wlebo
Gnepa Georges	1363399	Little Wlebo
Gnaoua Klezo Eric	1350202	Little Wlebo
Adou Yedoh Fregiste	1363784	Little Wlebo
Gnagbe Kapeyou Augustin	1350375	Little Wlebo
Weya Tahi Olivier	1363844	Little Wlebo
Kohou Yeyi Emmanuel	1362921	Little Wlebo

Annex 3

Status of Demobilisation and Demilitarisation (January-June 2014)

Désarmement et Démobilisation

RECAPITULATIF DES OPERATIONS DD DES PROJETS						
TYPE DE DD	ARMES COLLECTÉES		GRENADES	OBUS	ROQUETTES	TOTAL
	Fonctionnel	Non fonctionnel				
DD Fixe (01 janvier 2014 au 27 août 2014)	46 (61%)	30 (39%)				
S/TOTAL 1		76	277	27	26	406
DD Mobile (01 janvier 2014 au 27 août 2014)	526 (86%)	89 (14%)				
S/TOTAL 2		615	192	21	33	861
TOTAL	572 (83%)	119 (17%)	469	48	59	1 267
		691				

NB : les armes collectées correspondent aux fusils collectés

- 3 480 ex-combattants ont déposé les armes dont 3 175(91%) hommes et 305 (9%) femmes;
- 180 033 munitions de petit calibre ont également été collectées ;

Source: <http://www.addr.ci/resumedd.php?page=desarmement>.

Annex 4

Groups targeted by the ADDR

Groupes cibles	effectifs profilés	Ajustement ADDR Initial	Effectifs planification Initiale (Février 2013)	Situation actuelle	
				Ajustement	effectifs planification revu en Novembre 2013
Ex-FAFN	32777	le nombre total éligibles au DDR à l'issue du profilage de 2007-2010 était de 32 777. Suite à l'APO et aux décisions politiques ultérieures, 9000 devaient être directement intégrés dans l'armée et les corps paramilitaires. Seuls 6912 ont été retrouvés dans la base de données.	23777	+9000 -6912	25 865 (validé par l'Etat Major)
Ex-GAD/Ex-Miliciens	38165	les responsables des Ex-GAD n'ont confirmé que 22 898 ex combattants en 2010. En 2011, 576 Ex-GAD ont également été enregistrés et validés par leur différents chefs comme ayant combattu dans leur rang et doivent être pris en compte dans le processus de réintégration. 25 Ex-GAD ont été intégrés dans l'armée en 2011.	22898	-25 +576	23 449 (Validé par l'ADDR)
Associés aux FRCI	38 834	Effectif initialement estimé 13 102 (l'Etat-major avait estimé 13 195)	13 102	8 969	22 071 (Validé par l'Etat Major)
Ex-FDS		5000 ex-FDS initialement estimés en situation d'abandon de postes. Décision politique de les réintégrer dans l'armée. Sauf 461 dont le statut y compris l'âge ne permettait pas la réintégration.	5000	-4 539	461 (Validé par l'Etat Major)
Nouveaux profilés		2222 ex-combattants ont été profilés conformément aux mécanismes de vérification.		2 222	Validé par leurs Responsables
TOTAL	109776		64 777	9 291	74 068

Annex 5

Document identifying Hien Sansan Ludovic as a member of the Republican Guard

PROTOCOLE D'ACCORD SUITE A LA FERMETURE DE LA GARE DE TAXI INTERCOMMUNALE DE KOUMASSI

Ce jour, vendredi 10 / 01 / 2014, il est conclu un protocole d'accord entre le comité de sécurisation, de suivi et de règlement des risques du domaine du transport dénommé C.2.S.R.D.T d'une part

et les acteurs du transport sis au grand carrefour de Koumassi dénommé Gort (Groupe d'Organisation du Transport) d'autre part

en présence du commissaire de police Camara Souleymane responsable du C.2.S.R.D.T et du Lieutenant de la garde républicaine SANSAN LUDOVIC, coordinateur.

CLAUSES AVANT REOUVERTURE DU SITE

1. Les transporteurs a travers leurs représentants s'engagent à déguerpir leurs éléments censés assurer la sécurité du marché 2000
2. Les transporteurs s'engagent à régler définitivement le litige les opposants à KABA Mamadi Fils de KABA SAMAKAN
3. Les transporteurs s'engagent à verser au C.2.S .R. D.T la somme de 750 000 (sept cent cinquante mille francs CFA) par Mois soit 250 000 Fr (deux cent cinquante mille francs par jour et ce 03 trois fois par mois.
4. Les acteurs du transport s'engagent à maintenir en permanence l'ordre et la sécurité sur le site
5. Le prix du ticket vendu portant taxe municipale journalière est maintenu à 200 F toutefois, les acteurs du transport s'engagent à reverser 50F forfaitaire par ticket vendu au C.2. S. R. D. T.

6. La C 2 S R D T sera chargé de régler tout conflit sur tout le site de transport de concert avec le coordinateur.
7. Les partis s'engagent au règlement amiable de tous différends survenus dans l'application du présent protocole.
8. En cas de conciliation impossible, les partis s'autorisent à recourir aux juridictions compétentes.
9. L'autorité se réserve le droit et la prérogative de requérir la force publique aux fins de procéder à une fermeture définitive des sites conflictuels en cas de situation non négociable.

Fait a Koumassi le 14/01/2014

Ont signé

OUATTARA ARIDJOUA tel ; 07 69 24 89

v/président de la commission transport

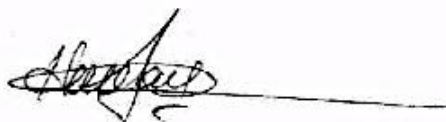
OUATTARA Aridjoua
Conseiller Municipal
Officier de l'Etat Civil
Délégué

CAMARA SOULEYMANE

Responsable du C 2 S R D T ; tel 02 41 43 53



SANSAN LUDOVIC, coordinateur ; tel 03 83 83 80

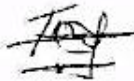


DOUMBIA DJAKARIDJA DIT DJAKIS

Chef de gare ; tel 05 17 67 31

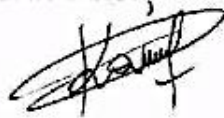


TRAORE ISSA, chef de gare adjoint tel ; 02 02 40 87



KARAMBIRI KARIM dit Balfour

Témoïn tel ; 05 18 28 39



NB : la rédaction de ce protocole d'accord est tirée en trois exemplaires.

Annex 6**Customs offices visited by the Group of Experts**

Office visited by the Group	Location
General Directorate of Customs	Abidjan
National Customs Training Centre	Abidjan
Regional Directorate of Customs	Man
Regional Directorate of Customs	San Pedro
Customs Office	Ouaninou
Customs Office	Grabo
Customs Office	Prollo
Border post	Santa
Mobile Brigade	Danane

Annex 7**Sites where access to weapons embargo inspections has been denied**

Date	Unit	Reason
3 July 2014	San Perdo (Gabiadji) – Gendarmerie	Need authorisation from the higher hierarchy
3 July 2014	Boundoukou (Transua) – FRCI detachment	
10 July 2014	Boundoukou (Tanda) – Gendarmerie	
17 July 2014	Seguela (Massala) – FRCI camp	
22 July 2014	Abidjan sector – Special Forces	
23 July 2014	Bouaké – Engineer battalion	
2 August 2014	Tongon – Gendarmerie	
12 August 2014	Abidjan sector (Adjame) – Engineer Battalion	
14 August 2014	Seguela (Fifie) – FRCI camp	
21 August 2014	Odiene (Minignan) – Police	
21 August 2014	Bounddougou (Temogossie) – FRCI Detachment	

Annex 8

Examples of transformation of non-lethal equipment into lethal equipment

Mounting for an automatic weapon placed on the roof of a vehicle ALTV produced by ACMAT (France)



1. Mounting is installed on the top of the tubular structure
2. View of the mounting (pivot)
3. In a plastic bag, a heavy machine gun is stored on the ground floor of the vehicle.

Picture with details 2 & 3 has been taken in Abidjan in August 2014.

Various types of modifications observed

The Group has observed three types of modifications on vehicles during the course of this mandate.

The first is the mounting of a structure in the form of a mat designed to accommodate heavy armament that is observed on Toyota Land Cruiser pickups.

The second is an addition of a flange designed to accommodate a machine gun (light or heavy) on the tubular structure generally seen on some ALTV vehicles supplied by the company ACMAT (France).

The third is completing the second variant by an additional mounting for the co-driver. This model has been observed in use in the Special Forces unit.

Mod A: Pick-up Toyota Land Cruiser equipped with a heavy machine gun 12.7 mm (Dashi)



Mod B: ALTV armed with a 12.7-mm heavy machine gun



Mod C: ALTV vehicle observed in August 2014 at the National Assembly





1. Mounting for a heavy machine gun (not mounted).
2. Mounting for a light machine gun (not mounted).

Annex 9**Armed vehicles observed in various units****Pickup Toyota Landcruiser transformed in a combat vehicle**

Vehicle in use in the *Batallion de sécurisation du sud-ouest*.

Equipped with a mounting for a heavy machine gun.

**Pickup Toyota Landcruiser transformed in a combat vehicle**

Vehicle in use in the Republican Guard.

Equipped with a ZPU1 heavy machine gun (14.5 mm).



Hyundai light civilian truck transformed in a combat vehicle
Vehicle in use in the *Batallion de sécurisation de l'ouest*.
The weapon is a ZPU4 (4 heavy machine gun 14.5 mm).

Annex 10

**Arms and materiel observed at the 4th Infantry battalion
in Korhogo**

Vehicle with MRL bearing the GASPM logo



Annex 11

BM21 bearing the GASPM logo observed in Korhogo



Annex 12

Presence of 6 multiple rockets launchers (MRL) with characteristics similar to Sudanese production



View of the launchers mounted on the vehicles



Comparison of MRL observed in Korhogo and two samples MRL observed in Korhogo

Sample 1: Extracted from the MIC.sd Website — <http://www.mic.sd/index/en/>.



Sample 2: Similar weapons from South Sudan



Comparison of MRL observed in Korhogo and a sample of Sudanese production

Details of the marking of the MRL observed in Korhogo



Sample: Detail of the marking of a MRL observed in South Sudan



Details of the markings

Details of the marking of the MRL observed in Korhogo



Detail of the marking of a MRL observed in South Sudan



Annex 13

Arms and materiel observed at the 4th Infantry battalion in Korhogo

3 Heavy machine guns with characteristics similar to Sudanese production.

Heavy machine gun mounted on ALTV (ACMAT)



Mitsubishi pickup observed in Korhogo equipped with similar machine gun



Picture taken during the final offensive on Abidjan (April 2011), here mounted on a civilian vehicle



Annex 14

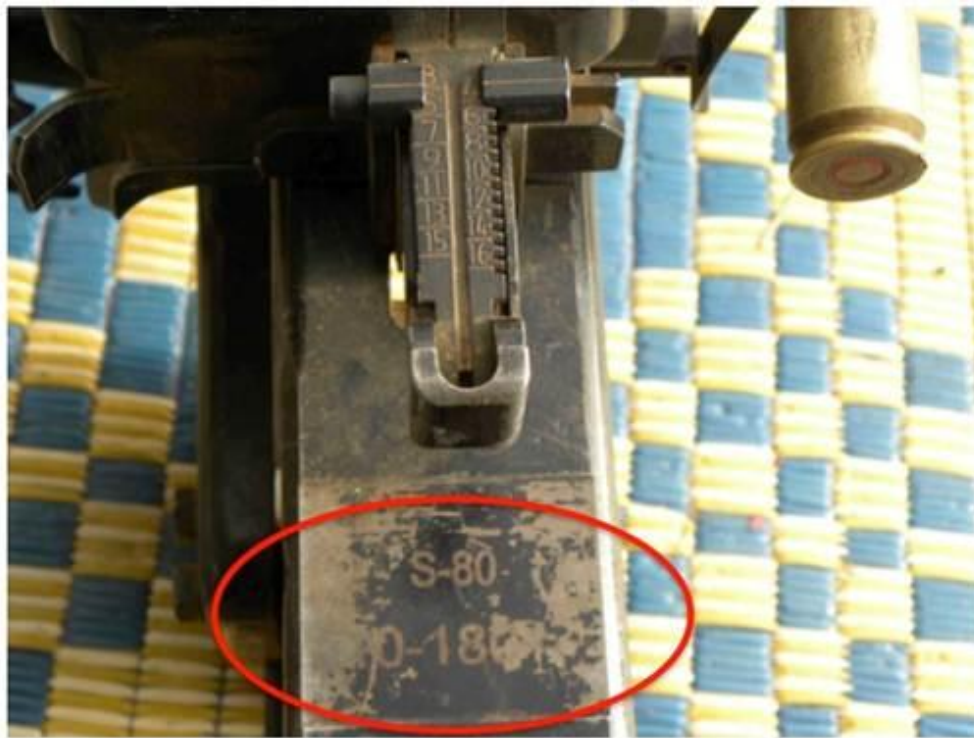
ADDR marking on one of the machine guns observed in Korhogo



Registration numbers of the machine gun observed:

Type arme	Numéro	Marquages
S-80 Sur ACMAT	S-80 11-2613	
S-80 Sur ACMAT	S-80 11-0520	
S-80 Sur Mitsubishi pick-up (MPCI)	S-80 11-2821	Marquage CEDAO CI FT8 11 2821

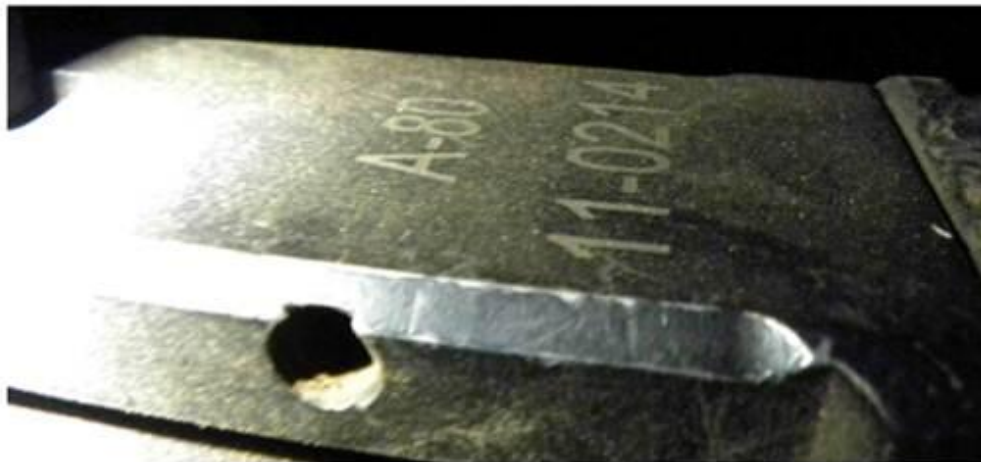




S-80 Heavy machinegun – registration number 10-18XX

Reported origin of the weapon: S-80 heavy machinegun captured by JEM (Justice and Equality Movement) from the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) during the battle in Jaw (South Sudan), in February 2012.

Received from Conflict Armement Research



A-80 Heavy machinegun – registration number 11-0114

Reported origin of the weapon: Captured from the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) by the 2nd Division of the Sudan People Liberation Movement- North (SPLM-N Sudan armed opposition group) during the battle in Silak (Blue Nile), in September 2011.

Received from Conflict Armement Research

Annex 15

Heavy machine gun with markings mechanically removed

ZPU1 heavy machine gun (14.5 mm) on a pickup Toyota Land cruiser



Serial number mechanically removed



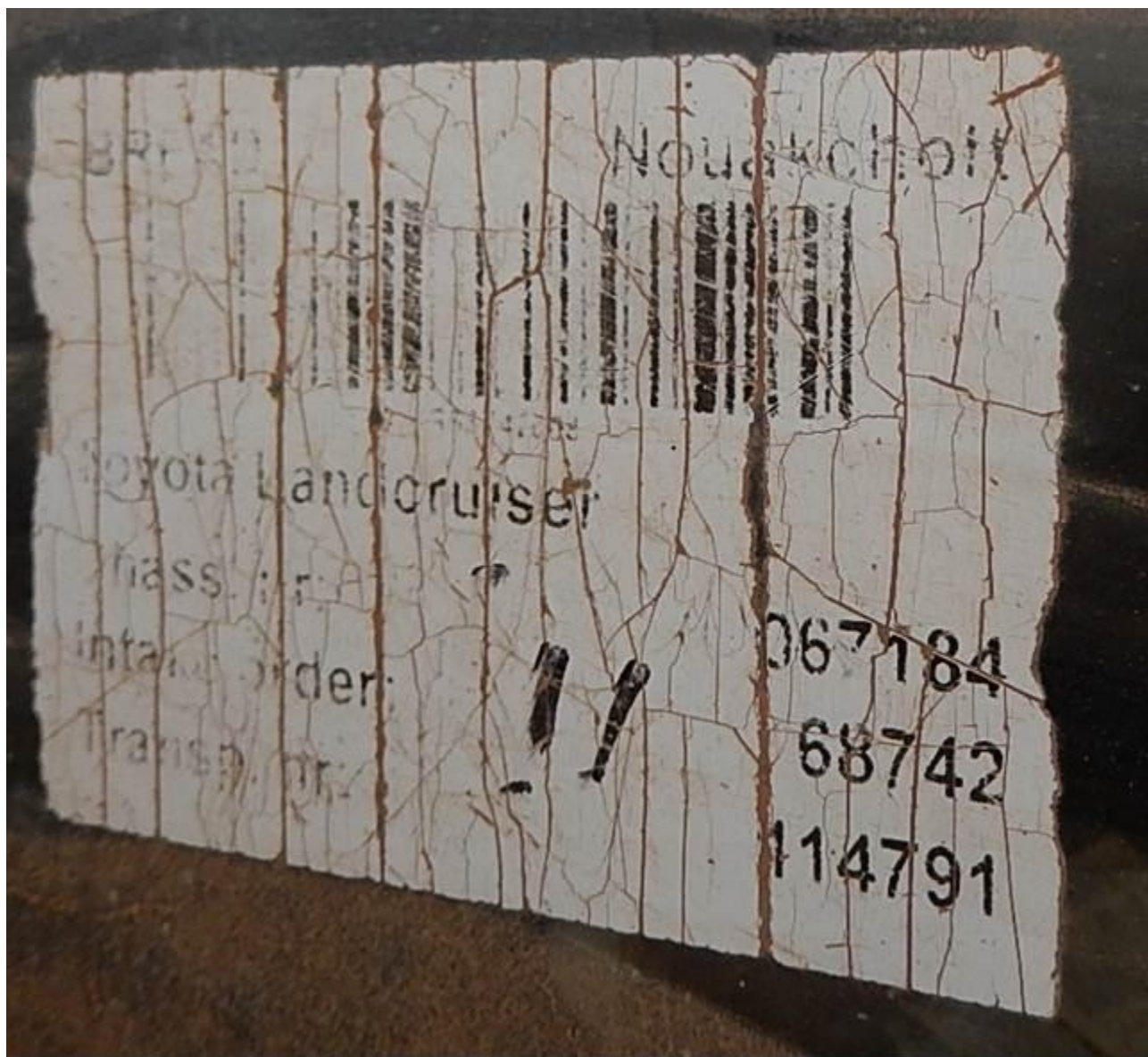
Annex 16

Mountings ready to be installed



Annex 17

Shipping barcode sticker indicating Nouakchott



Annex 18

Documents discovered on board of one of the vehicles carrying
a MRL

 **Secrétariat Général des Forces Nouvelles** 



La régie des hydrocarbures

FORCES NOUVELLES
BUREAU DE REPRÉSENTATION
LA CENTRALE
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ORDRE DE MISSION

Le Secrétaire Général des Forces Nouvelles de Côte d'Ivoire (FNCI) atteste
que, **M. zebret souleymane**

Fonction : **capitaine**

est autorisé à se rendre à **ouagadougou**

du **08 février 2011** au **20 février 2011**

Motif : **en mission a ouagadougou du capitaine souley**

Moyen de transport : **un baché toyota blanche**

Fait à Bouaké,

Le **08 / 02 / 2011**

Forces Nouvelles



NPIC - NIP - NPIC

E-mail : mopaci@nrcmai.com

Tel : 31 63 20 70 / 47 83 / 44 45

Fax : 31 63 22 84

BOUAKE - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

REGISSEUR
Capitaine Souley

FORCES NOUVELLES
BUREAU DE REPRÉSENTATION
LA CENTRALE
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICA STATES
ECOWAS
COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST
CEDEAO


TOYOTA
GT 107 F

ECOWAS BROWN CARD
CARTE BRUNE CEDEAO

N° N° 014520

(H: 42083)

EXEMPLAIRE CLIENT

	ECOWAS Brown Card Relating to Motor Vehicle Third Party liability Insurance Carte Brune CEDEAO Relative à l'Assurance Responsabilité Civile Automobile Protocol A/P1/5/82 of 29 th May 1982 (Protocole A/P1/5/82 du 29 mai 1982)		Brown Card Number <u>7203736</u> (N° Carte Brune) N° 014520 Policy Number <u>10034422</u> (N° de la Police) Valid from <u>01/02/2012</u> to <u>04/05/2012</u> (Valable du) au Time <u>17h45</u> <u>18h00/19h00</u> (Heure)	
	Name of Insured <u>ILLIASSE ALMAINTRE</u> (Nom de l'assuré) Address of Insured _____ (Adresse de l'assuré) Make and type of vehicle <u>P.U TOYOTA</u> (Carrosserie et type du véhicule) Registration n° <u>GT 107 F</u> Chassis N° <u>42083</u> Engine N° _____ (N° d'immatriculation) (N° de chassis) (Moteur N°) This card has been issued by <u>CARENKS 672060 TEL 9084 24 24 NIAMEY</u> (Cette carte a été émise par)		Signature and Seal of Approved Insurer (Signature et Cachet de l'Assureur agréé) <div style="text-align: center;">  original </div>	
Name and Address of Insurer (Nom et Adresse de l'Assureur) <div style="text-align: center;">  Bureau National du Niger Stade Général Seyni Kountché B.P. 10934 - Tél. (227) 72 20 23 Fax (227) 72 23 54 Niamey - Niger </div>		Signature of insured (Signature de l'Assuré) <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		
This card is not valid in the usual territory of residence of insured (Cette carte n'est pas valable sur le territoire de résidence habituelle de l'assuré)				

CAREN ASSURANCES CAREN
 Niamey, le 05/02/2011
 Journal : 570 Date Comptable 02/11
 Pièce _____
 Contrepartie :

--	--	--	--	--	--

 (Montant en toutes lettres)
 Objet :
 N° Attestation
 Nom Assuré
 Police n°
 Visa Calsier Visa Comptable Visa Direction Le Bénéficiaire
 Bon de Caisse N° 273250
 ENTREE SORTIE
 EXEMPLAIRE CLIENT

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES ET DE RÉASSURANCES DU NIGER (CAREN) B.P. 733 NIAMEY TÉL. 20 73 34 70 - 20 73 29 62 République du Niger	RÉPUBLIQUE DU NIGER	ATTESTATION D'ASSURANCE (Article 214 du code CIMA)	N° 277749
		N° de Police 2303126 N° Assuré MO 36420 Souscripteur LILIASSE ALMOUNIRE	
Adresse _____ Véhicule P11 Marque TOYOTA N° d'immatriculation ou du moteur (2) 67207F		Profession (1) _____	
Remarque (2) Soit remorque (2) Appareil terrestre (2) Genre _____ Marque _____ N° d'immatriculation ou du moteur (2) CH142082			
Valable du 05/02/2022 Au 06/05/2022		Sa présentation n'implique, selon les dispositions des articles 213 et 215 du code CIMA qu'une pré- somption de garantie à la charge de l'assureur	
Visa ministériel N° 2334 du 25 mai 1998 Prise d'effet le 05/02/2022 à 17h45		POUR LA COMPAGNIE 	
		(1-2 voir au verso)	

«Formulaire n° 4 pour les dossiers de police d'assurance»

PARTIE A ENLEVER
(AVEC PRECAUTION)

 **CNAIR**
Les Assurances Bleues

Siège : 1, LUMUTARA - BP 568 - Bamako - Mali
Tel : (223) 20 21 31 17 / 20 21 64 54 - Fax 20 21 25 69 - E-mail : ass@cnair-si.com

Pol. N° 10111110001594

Du 26/03/11 à 16H00mn

Au 25/06/11 à 24H00mn

VEHICULE

Genre VP/16CV/3PLS

Marque TOYOTA

Type BACHETE BJ

Immatriculation CH. 5175

ou N° Chassis

N° 0051452

PROCURATION

Je soussigné Mr ILLIASSE ALMOUNIRE , Tél : + 227 90 90 49
89 autorise Monsieur DOSSOU S. FRANCIS, a voyagé avec sa
voiture de marque TOYOTA PIC UP n° immatriculé GT 107 F
châssis N°41083 sur l'axe Niamey Ouaga Niamey

En foi de quoi, la présente procuration lui est délivrée pour servir
et valoir ce que de droit.

Fait à Niamey, le 05 Février 2011



DOUANE
DU
BURKINA

Laissez-PASSER
TOURISTIQUE N° 535

Volet N°3
(Touriste)

Valable jusqu'au : 08-03-2011 pour 1 seul voyage
(délai maximum 1 mois)

Délivré à M. Mme Mlle (1) : BOSSOU S. M. FRANCIS
Adresse complète : NIGER

Pour un Véhicule Automobile

Genre (2) ☒ voiture-autocar-camionnette avec Remorque
☐ motorcycle avec ou sans side-car sans

Immatriculé en : SH
sous le numéro : GT 407 F

CARACTERISTIQUES : Véhicule Remorque

Marque : Toyota

Châssis N° : 1083

CARROSSERIE

- Type : Van

- Couleur : blanche

Date 1^{re} mise en circulation : 01-01-2000

Divers (pneumatiques de rechange - Poste - Radio - accessoires, articles de camping, etc...) : 01-01-2000

Valeur (Véhicule) : 10 000 000
(Remorque) : 000 000

Délivré par le Bureau de : HTC

où le présent Laissez-Passer a été enregistré sous le numéro 535

le : 06-02-2011
(Signature de l'Agent et Cachet du Bureau)

Je, soussigné (e) : Idrissé Rémouine
Titulaire du présent Laissez-Passer Touristique, m'engage à me conformer aux règlements douaniers sur l'importation temporaire qui figurent au verso du volet n° 3 du présent.

LU ET APPROUVE : HTC le : 06-02-2011
(Signature de l'Agent)

RENOIS (1) Nom et Prénom en lettres capitales d'imprimerie
(2) Rayer les mentions inutiles.
(3) Faire précéder la signature de la mention «LU et APPROUVE»

Document mentioning PG-7 ammunition manufactured in 2010

Q.C.C

Product Name : RPG-7V

M. Date : 2010

LOT No. : 0302010

QTY : 4

Sign :

Handwritten notes:
Top right: 900 / 500 +
Middle: 0302010
Bottom: 0302010

Document mentioning optics for « AGL »

Jumelles = 20
Lunette la gaires = 06
Lunette de tir nocturne = 08
Lunettes AGL = 07.
RPG 7 = 40.
Lunettes = 03 - Caisses de RPG 7 (9 lunettes) +
04 lunettes
Munition : Atk 47 = 03 sacs (4500)

Annex 19**Accessories for QLZ-87 automatic grenade launchers**

Packing List for mounting & round drum of AGL35mm

Date:- / /2011.

No	Name	Code	Qty
1	Mount	01.02.03/WA25025	1
2	Drum 15-Round	WQ619.FJ5	4
3	Peg	04/WA025	1

Inspector: [Signature]



Annex 20

QLZ-87 DFJ (AT-AP) ammunition manufactured in 2008

The full marks on the shell are: DFJ87-35 AT/AP; 02-08-101.

Marks on the fuze (identifying fuze production) read: DRJ/DF J87-35 3-07-9624.

Marks on the shell base (identifying shell production) read, clockwise: AL 101 07 02

Annex 21

82-mm mortar store ammunition with characteristic similar to Sudanese production

Batch number 116 – 01 – 11



Annex 22

PG-7 ammunition with characteristics similar to Iranian production

Ammunition observed by the Group in Korhogo in July 2014 — Batch Number:
17-1-2001



**Ammunition observed by IMEU in Anyama in January 2013 — Batch Number:
17-1-2001**



Annex 23

Details on material with characteristics similar to those of Sudanese production or whose technical characteristics share similarities with those made in Sudan observed by the Group in 2013 and 2014

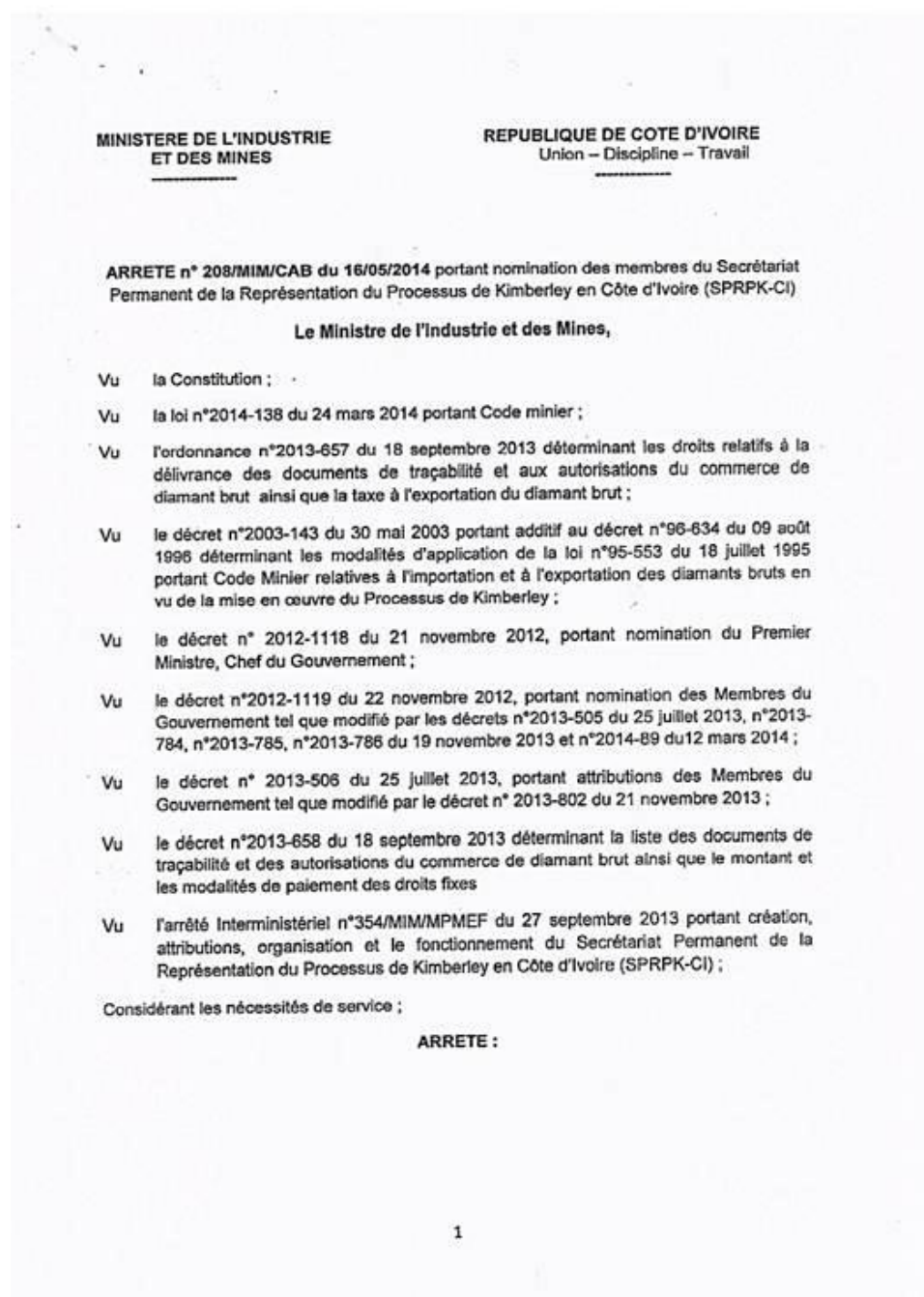
Type of material	Report
7.62x39-mm ammunition	S/2013/228 — Para 45/46 S/2013/605 — Para 44/45 S/2014/266 — Para 47 This report — Para xx
7.62x54R ammunition	S/2013/695 — Para 42/45 S/2014/266 — Para 47
12.7x108-mm ammunition	S/2013/228 — Para 55
60-mm mortar bomb	S/2013/605 — Para 41
Fuze for 82-mm mortar bomb	S/2013/605 — Para 46/49
120-mm mortar bomb	S/2013/605 — Para 41
Type 56-1 rifle with tampered markings	S/2013/228 — Para 61 — Annex 16
35x32-mm ammunition for automatic grenade launcher QLZ-87	S/2013/228 — Para 57 This report — Para xx
Tripod and optic for automatic grenade launcher QLZ-87	This report — Para xx
Multiple rockets launcher 107 mm (Taka 107)	This report — Para xx
Heavy machine gun 12.7 mm (Khawad)	This report — Para xx

Other information related to Sudan

Memorandum of understanding between NCP and FPI	S/2013/228 — Para 47/48
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Annex 24

Ministerial Decree appointing members of the Permanent Secretariat of the KP in Côte d'Ivoire (SPRPK-CI)



Article 1 : Les personnes dont les noms suivent sont nommées membres du Secrétariat Permanent de la Représentation du Processus de Kimberley en Côte d'Ivoire (SPRPK-CI).

- Secrétaire Permanent : Madame THES OLEMOU Fatimata ;
- Membres :

Représentant le Ministre chargé de l'Intérieur :
Monsieur KONATE Diakalidia ;

Représentants la Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie :
Monsieur COULIBALY Ibrahima ;
Monsieur ABE Angou Martial ;
Monsieur COULIBALY Seydou ;

Représentants la Direction Générale des Douanes :
Madame KOUASSI Akoua Marie Claudia ;
Monsieur TIA N'dri Yves Roland ;

Représentant la Direction Générale des Impôts :
Monsieur BONNY Alex.

Article 2 : Les intéressés auront droit aux indemnités et avantages prévus par les textes en vigueur.

Article 3 : Le présent arrêté, qui abroge toutes dispositions antérieures contraires, sera publié au Journal Officiel de la République de Côte d'Ivoire.

Fait à Abidjan le 1^{er} Juin 2014

Le Ministre de l'Industrie et des Mines

Jean-Claude K. BROU

AMPLIATIONS

Présidence de la République	01
Primature	01
Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement	01
Tous Ministères	28
Archives	01
JORCI	01

Annex 25

Côte d'Ivoire validated Action Plan for diamonds

	Mai				Juin				Juillet				Aout				Septembre				Octobre				Novembre				Decembre						
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
ACTIONS																																			
Actions stratégiques																																			
Soumission d'une feuille de route au comité de sanctions et Groupe de travail sur le Monitoring																																			
Participation aux réunions du PK																																			
Présentation des résultats du diagnostic de la Déclaration de Washington à la plénière du PK																																			
Atelier tripartite sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre de la feuille de route																																			
Renforcement du cadre de gouvernance																																			
Prise d'un arrêté portant reprise de la délivrance des documents liés à l'activité dans le secteur du diamant																																			
Délivrance d'autorisations d'exploitation artisanales et semi-industrielles de diamants																																			
Délivrance d'autorisations d'achat et de vente de diamant pour les collecteurs																																			
Mise à jour des procédures du PK conformément aux recommandations de la mission de revue																																			
Analyse des textes à prendre ou à modifier pour compléter la mise en œuvre des procédures																																			
Rencontre avec la CENTIF pour s'entendre sur les modalités de collaboration et partage d'information																																			
Co organisation de l'atelier de validation de la Déclaration de Washington																																			

	Mai					Juin					Juillet					Aout					Septembre					Octobre					Novembre					Decembre				
ACTIONS	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52					
Renforcement des capacités en matière d'évaluation des diamants bruts																																								
Distribution de balances électroniques et de loupes																																								
Formation d'évaluateurs en Guinée																																								
Formation d'évaluateurs par la Belgique																																								
Formation d'évaluateur par GIA																																								
Organisation de formations conjointes pour les évaluateurs gouvernementaux et autres acteurs																																								
Développement de modes opératoires harmonisés pour les services gouvernementaux en charge de l'évaluation du diamant																																								
Maintenance et modernisation du matériel d'évaluation																																								
Mise en œuvre et développement d'actions de lutte contre la fraude																																								
Elaboration de module de formation pour toutes les agences chargées de l'application de la loi																																								
Campagne de sensibilisation et de vulgarisation sur le code minier et le PK																																								
Poursuite de la sensibilisation et formation des acteurs gouvernementaux chargés de l'application de la loi																																								
Sensibilisation et Attribution des documents de traçabilité à tous les acteurs impliqués dans le secteur du diamant																																								
Poursuite des actions de contrôle et d'identification des acteurs																																								
Soumission de statistiques d'exportation et de production au PK																																								
Développement d'une base de données régionale pour les permis, la production et la vente de diamants/les informations sur l'exportation																																								
Amélioration des procédures de contrôle d'exportation incluant les consultations intersectorielles et régionales																																								
Développement de procédures et pratiques de collecte des statistiques au niveau national pour alimenter la base de données régionales																																								

	Mai				Juin				Juillet				Aout				Septembre				Octobre				Novembre				Decembre						
ACTIONS	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Etablissement des bureaux d'achat																																			
Prise d'un arrêté portant abrogation de l'arrêté n° 070/MMPE/DM du 18 novembre 2002 portant suspension de l'expertise de diamant brut																																			
Journée d'information et d'échanges sur les conditions d'établissement des bureaux d'achats																																			
Appel à manifestation d'intérêt pour les bureaux d'achat																																			
Réception des dossiers pour établissement des bureaux d'achat																																			
Sélection des bureaux d'achat																																			
Délivrance d'agrément pour les bureaux d'achat																																			
Démarrage des premières exportations à partir du mois d'octobre 2014																																			
Auto évaluation du système de traçabilité																																			
Activités d'harmonisation régionale																																			
Poursuite de l'harmonisation des lois et pratiques régionales																																			
Participation aux téléconférences																																			
Création d'une page dédiée à l'approche régionale sur e site web du Processus de Kimberley																																			
Création de groupes de travail tripartite pour examiner trimestriellement les progrès sur l'harmonisation, la Déclaration de Washington...																																			
Développement d'un système pour intégrer les informations géographiques sur les concessions et les zones de diamants dans la sous région																																			
Contribution a la modélisation des gisements à travers la sous région																																			
Enquêtes géologiques pour partager les informations avec les pays de l'Union du Fleuve Mano																																			
Coordination																																			
Participation à la cérémonie de lancement du projet DPDDA II																																			
Missions conjointes pour le lancement des activités du projet DPDDA II sur le terrain à Séguéla																																			

Annex 26

Activities already executed under the validated Action Plan for diamonds

Actions	Status
Strategic planning	
Share Validated working plan with the Sanctions Committee and the KP Working Group on Monitoring	DONE
Diamond sector governance reinforcement	
Analysis of legal texts to adopt or modify to complete diamond sector governance procedures	
Meeting with CENTIF to discuss modalities for cooperation and information sharing	
Reinforcement of rough diamonds evaluation capacity	
Distribution of electronic scales and loupes	DONE
Diamond evaluators training in Guinea	DONE
Creation of diamond buying houses	
Workshop to present procedures and requirements to apply for permits to operate buying houses	DONE
Expression of interest for permits to operate diamond buying houses	
Reception of candidates for permits to operate diamond buying houses	
Selection of operators to run diamond buying houses	
Agreement of diamond buying houses	
Self-evaluation of diamond traceability system	
Coordination	
Participation to the launching ceremony of the PRADD II	DONE
Joint missions for the opening of PRADD II offices and launching of activities in Seguela	DONE

Annex 27

River-dredging boats used for unlicensed gold mining







Annex 28

Liste des 50 personnalités pro-Gbagbo dont les comptes ont été dégelés

REQUISITIONS

Le PROCUREUR DE LA REPUBLIQUE près le Tribunal de Première Instance d'ABIDJAN-PLATEAU, Vu les articles 41, 74 et suivants du code de procédure pénale; Vu mes réquisitions numéros 143/CF/PR-AP/TPI, 342/CF/PR-AP/TPI et 484/CF/PR-AP/TPI datées respectivement des 03 MAI ,08 et 28 JUIN 2011 aux fins de gel des avoirs; Ensemble les requêtes, aux fins de dégel de leurs avoirs, présentées par les requérants ou leurs mandataires; Attendu que la requête des intéressés, aux fins de rapporter les réquisitions sus-indiquées en ce qui les concerne, est justifiée et qu'il convient d'y faire droit;

EN CONSEQUENCE;

Requiert les Banques et Etablissements financiers de LA REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE de bien vouloir autoriser tout mouvement financier sur les comptes bancaires appartenant aux personnes ci - après nommées:

- 1 ABOUT BOLI RAPHAEL
- 2 AFFOUM BAMBA F
- 3 AFFRO THÉOPHILE
- 4 AHOUMAN NATHANAEL
- 5 AKE N'GBO GILBERT MARIE
- 6 APIAH NÉE KOUASSI AHOU SOPHIE
- 7 ASSI BENIE JOSEPH
- 8 BEDE KOFFI
- 9 BEONAHOU AMOS, JOURNALISTE
- 10 BIOT ÉPOUSE KOUA BLANDINE
- 11 COULIBALY YACOUBA
- 12 DAGOU OSSEY ALBERT
- 13 DALIGOU MONOKO JACQUES ANDRE
- 14 DIALI ZIE
- 15 DJA OBOU BLANDINE
- 16 DJECOURY BADJO ELISABETH EPOUSE DAGBO JEANINE
- 17 DOH NOEL
- 18 GUEDE ZADI MICHEL
- 19 GUEHI BLE
- 20 GUEI FRANCK
- 21 HIEN CHARLEMAGNE
- 22 IBRAHIM EZZEDINE
- 23 ISSA SANGARE YERESSO
- 24 JOSEPH ASSI BENIE
- 25 KACOU JACQUES
- 26 KATA KEKE
- 27 KLAH KOUE SYLVANUS
- 28 KOIDOU DJAGORAN CONSTANT
- 29 KOMOE KOUADIO AUGUSTIN
- 30 KONATE NAVIGUE

31 KOUAME ANNE GNAHORET TATRET
32 KOUATY INNOCENT
33 KOUDOU KESSIE RAYMOND
34 LAGO DALEBA ODETTE
35 LOBA GNANGO EMMANUEL PATRICK
36 LOBE LOBE
37 M'BOUGOUA ABI BLAISE
38 MEL THEODORE
39 MOBIO KOUEDAN ROGER
40 N'DA AMETCHI
41 N'GBE DENIS
42 N'GBECHI GHISLAIN
43 NOEL TAILLY
44 OUATTARA GNONZIE
45 RENE DEGNI-SEGUI
46 SOUKOURI BOHUI
47 SOUMA ANDRE
48 TOH FERDINAND
49 YAO SEKA ANGELA
50 YEHIRI GOHOU CHRISTOPHE

Et permettre, dès à présent, toutes transactions sur les actions, obligations et autres titres détenus par les sus-nommés dans leurs livres SOUS RESERVE DE L'APUREMENT DES DETTES FISCALES ET BANCAIRES DONT LE TABLEAU EST JOINT.

Fait au PARQUET D'ABIDJAN-PLATEAU le, 21 mai 2014
LE PROCUREUR DE LA REPUBLIQUE

Annex 29

Press article on Damana Pickass

Extracted from: http://www.ladepechedabidjan.info/DECISION-DE-TRANSFEREMENT-DE-CHARLES-BLE-GOUDE-A-LA-COUR-PENALE-INTERNATIONALE-TOUT-CECI-VA-MAL-FINIR-_a17263.html

DÉCISION DE TRANSFEREMENT DE CHARLES BLÉ GOUDÉ À LA COUR PÉNALE INTERNATIONALE : TOUT CECI VA MAL FINIR !

Ce qui se passe actuellement dans notre pays est d'une extrême gravité. Cependant, il n'y a aucune place pour des réactions émotives et précipitées.

La pire des erreurs serait d'engager une riposte qu'on ne serait pas capables de conduire jusqu'à son terme, alors là ils vont nous anéantir définitivement et durablement.

En l'état actuel de notre pays, la question n'est plus de savoir si nous allons nous battre mais plutôt quand nous allons nous battre.

Et ce moment qui n'est plus loin a besoin qu'on se prépare rigoureusement.

Les actes actuels de provocation du gouvernement sont inadmissibles. Soyons tous en alerte maximale et élevons le niveau de la mobilisation. Ouvrons grandement les yeux et les oreilles et sachons décoder les signaux.

Le RDR ne veut absolument rien comprendre vu ses agissements :

- les prisonniers politiques non encore libérés,
- le refus de dialogue avec le Front Populaire Ivoirien sur les États-généraux de la République,
- la décision unilatérale du recensement de la population qui en réalité engage l'avenir de la Côte d'Ivoire et donc devant faire l'objet d'un consensus.

Aujourd'hui le gouvernement nous donne le coup de grâce avec le transfèrement d'un jeune ivoirien d'à peine 40 ans, le ministre Charles Blé Goudé, à La Haye alors que Ouattara lui même avait de sa voix dit qu'après Laurent Gbagbo, plus aucun ivoirien n'irait à La Haye. Cette déportation vient anéantir les derniers espoirs d'une réconciliation boiteuse. Le dialogue est donc définitivement rompu entre le gouvernement et nous.

Face à tout ceci, nous n'avons plus d'autres alternatives que d'engager le combat de rue frontalement. Advienne que pourra.

Nous devons sauver la Côte d'Ivoire de cette dictature ou alors nous périrons tous l'un après l'autre.

Que Dieu nous bénisse et préserve chacun de nous.

Damana Adia Pickass

Samedi 22 Mars 2014

La Dépêche d'Abidjan