



## Security Council

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### **Letter dated 28 November 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Please find enclosed a report submitted by the European Union on the activities of the European Union-led peacekeeping force in the Central African Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could bring the present letter and its attachment to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

*(Signed)* **BAN** Ki-moon



**Annex**

**Letter dated 17 November 2014 from the Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Please find attached a letter from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union and Vice-President of the European Commission, Federica Mogherini, transmitting a report on the European Union operation in the Central African Republic (see enclosure).

I would be grateful if you would inform the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas **Mayr-Harting**  
Ambassador

**Enclosure****Letter dated 13 November 2014 from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union and Vice-President of the European Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council**

The Security Council, by its resolution 2134 (2014), has authorized the European Union to deploy an operation in the Central African Republic as referred to in the letter dated 21 January 2014 (see [S/2014/45](#)) that my predecessor Catherine Ashton addressed to the Secretary-General, in which the European Union agreed to deploy for a period of up to six months having reached its full operational capability.

In that resolution, the European Union is requested to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this mandate in the Central African Republic. Please find attached the report for your further consideration.

You may rest assured that the European Union operation will continue to act in closest cooperation with the United Nations, the African Union and the French forces.

*(Signed)* Federica **Mogherini**

## **Report of the European Union operation in the Central African Republic to the Security Council on its support to the African-led International Support Mission and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic**

### **Introduction**

1. The Council of the European Union established, on 10 February 2014, a European Union military operation to contribute to a secure environment in the Central African Republic, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2134 (2014). That decision created the legal basis for the European Union operation in the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA).
2. The mandate of EUFOR RCA is to provide temporary support to the provision of a safe and secure environment in the Bangui area, with a view of handing over to the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA)/United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). The force will therefore contribute to the international efforts to protect the population most at risk, and create the conditions for the provision of humanitarian aid.
3. The operation was launched with the decision of the Council of the European Union of 1 April 2014. The operation achieved initial operational capability on 30 April 2014, and full operational capability on 15 June 2014.
4. Initially intended to end on 15 December 2014, the operation was prolonged until 15 March 2015 by the decision of 7 November 2014 of the Council of the European Union.

### **Actions of the operation**

5. The operation currently comprises a total of 867 soldiers of 21 European Union member States, with contributions from Georgia, Serbia and Turkey, as well as the European Gendarmerie Force, of which 733 members are deployed to the Central African Republic.
6. EUFOR RCA continues to maintain superiority in the Third and Fifth Districts of Bangui as well as the airport of disembarkation, Bangui International Airport. These are highly symbolic and politically strategic areas given that they contain all the ingredients of the current crisis in the Central African Republic. Since the arrival of EUFOR RCA, the situation has significantly improved.
7. EUFOR RCA is viewed as an impartial and neutral force. Its positive contribution is recognized by the transitional authorities, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the local population.
8. The highly visible, permanent patrols of EUFOR RCA have contributed to a rapid improvement in the level of security, thereby increasing the freedom of movement of the population. This success must be seen as a collective one, stemming from cooperation with all other international forces (MISCA, MINUSCA, Sangaris) and the internal security forces.

9. There has been an improvement in the safe and secure environment for the local population; this saw a progressive return of internally displaced persons to their homes in the Third and Fifth Districts. The number of internally displaced persons in the largest camp in Bangui, at the M'Poko airport, has decreased from 100,000 in February 2014 to approximately 18,000, although recent fighting has seen this increase to approximately 21,000.
10. This improvement in freedom of movement and the safe and secure environment has allowed non-governmental organizations and humanitarian actors to conduct activities which contribute to the improvement of everyday life. EUFOR RCA holds regular coordination meetings with all non-governmental organizations and humanitarian actors to best support them and help them work with each other.
11. The improvement of life in Bangui is exemplified in several ways, such as the reopening of the PK5 market and of some fuel stations, the resumption of banking activities and of taxi businesses and the recent opening of the police station in the Fifth District.
12. EUFOR RCA continues to gain the acceptance of most of the population, who are tired of the harassment they suffer at the hands of armed groups; they demand an end to impunity.
13. The activities of EUFOR RCA constitute an example of the European Union's comprehensive approach to answering the challenges of the Central African Republic. The European Union remains the country's main development partner and provider of humanitarian assistance. EUFOR RCA maintains a high level of engagement with the Directorates-General of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and Development and Cooperation of the European Commission in order to best support their activities in the area of operations. There is a complementarity between EUFOR RCA action and the European Union projects dealing with the rule of law (rehabilitation of the penal chain, training for police and gendarmerie, etc.).
14. EUFOR RCA contributes to the enforcement of rule of law by cooperating and patrolling with the internal security forces. Moreover, the European Gendarmerie Force adds value, taking into account the specific context in Bangui, namely, the predominance of criminality.
15. Operationally, the peaks of violence encountered late in August and early in October are seen as proof of the EUFOR RCA achievements; an uprising by criminals and radicals who are frustrated by their inability to continue illegal business in the light of the actions of EUFOR RCA. There is a tangible friction between the local population and all armed groups. The increased posture of EUFOR RCA, in particular the separation of the various groups of the Third and Fifth Districts during the October surge in violence, ensured that the situation did not degenerate into another cycle of violence and revenge action. The EUFOR RCA priority is now to continue isolating the trouble makers and increase the safe and secure environment for the local population.
16. So far, over 3,000 weapons and considerable amounts of ammunition have been secured by EUFOR RCA troops, ranging from machetes, rounds of ammunition and grenades to rifles and rockets.

17. Life support has also been shared between EUFOR RCA and MISCA/MINUSCA. The EUFOR RCA dentist has provided some treatment to African Union/United Nations troops.

18. The coordination between EUFOR RCA and MINUSCA started well, and is continuing to improve, as the number of MINUSCA personnel increase and they settle into the role. EUFOR RCA initially provided one liaison officer to the MISCA mission, and now provides two liaison officers to MINUSCA. Furthermore, the number of joint patrols is increasing; so far, the multinational battalion has conducted two joint patrols with MINUSCA military forces while the integrated police units have conducted 18 joint patrols with MINUSCA police elements.

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