



秘书长根据安全理事会第 1579 (2004) 号决议提交的关于利比里亚的报告

一. 引言

1. 本报告是根据安全理事会 2004 年 12 月 21 日第 1579 (2004) 号决议第 12 段提交的，安理会在该决议中请求根据所有相关来源，包括利比里亚全国过渡政府、联合国利比里亚特派团（联利特派团）和西非国家经济共同体（西非经共体）提供的资料，在 2005 年 6 月 7 日前提交一份报告，说明为满足该决议第 1 段所列条件取得的进展情况。这些条件涉及 2003 年 12 月 22 日第 1521 (2003) 号决议在第 2、4、6 和 10 段针对利比里亚和利比里亚个人采取、并经第 1579 (2004) 号决议第 1 段延长的措施。

2. 安全理事会在第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 2(a) 段决定，所有国家均应采取必要措施，阻止本国国民、或从本国领土上、或使用悬挂本国国旗的船只或飞机向利比里亚出售或供应军火和各种有关物资，包括武器和弹药、军用车辆和装备、准军事装备及上述物资的备件，不论其是否源自本国境内。安理会又在该决议第 2(b) 段决定，所有国家均应采取必要措施，阻止本国国民或从本国领土向利比里亚提供与第 2(a) 段所指物品的提供、制造、维修或使用有关的技术培训或援助。

3. 安全理事会在第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 4(a) 段决定，所有国家均应采取必要措施，阻止经该决议第 21 段所设安全理事会委员会（下文简称“委员会”）认定对利比里亚和平进程构成威胁，或从事旨在破坏利比里亚和该次区域和平与稳定的活动的人，包括仍与前总统查尔斯·泰勒保持联系的利比里亚前政府高级官员及其配偶和利比里亚前武装部队成员，并阻止经委员会确定违反第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 2 段规定的个人、向利比里亚或该区域各国的武装叛乱集团提供财政或军事支持的任何其他个人或与此种实体有联系的个人，在本国入境或过境。

4. 安全理事会在第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 6 段决定，所有国家均应采取必要措施，阻止直接或间接从利比里亚进口入境一切毛坯钻石，不论这些钻石是否原产



于利比里亚。此外，安理会还在该决议第 10 段决定，所有国家均应采取必要措施，阻止原产于利比里亚的所有圆木和木材制品进口入境。

5. 安全理事会还在第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 5 段表示，准备一旦经其确定，利比里亚的停火得到了充分尊重和维持，解除武装、复员、重返社会、遣返和改组安全部门的工作已经完成，《全面和平协定》(见 2003/850, 附件) 的规定得到了充分执行，而且在实现和维持利比里亚及次区域的稳定方面已取得重大进展，即终止该决议第 2(a) 和 (b) 段以及第 4(a) 段所规定的措施。同样，安理会在该决议第 8 段表示，准备一旦委员会参照专家意见，确定利比里亚已经建立透明、有效和可国际核查的利比里亚毛坯钻石原产地证书制度，即终止决议第 6 段所述措施。

6. 安全理事会又在第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 12 段表示，准备一旦经其确定，决议第 11 段所述目标已经实现，即终止决议第 10 段所规定的措施。这些目标包括：利比里亚全国过渡政府对木材产区实行全面的管辖和控制，并采取一切必要措施，确保政府从利比里亚木材业所得的收入不被用来助长冲突，或用于违反安理会决议的其他行为，而是用于造福利比里亚人民的正当用途，包括用于发展。

7. 安全理事会在第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 18 段决定，该决议第 2、4、6 和 10 段所述措施应实施 12 个月。安理会在第 1579 (2004) 号决议第 1 段决定，将第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 2、4 和 10 段规定的关于武器、旅行和木材的措施再延长 12 个月，在 6 个月后进行审查，并把第 1521 (2003) 号决议第 6 段规定的关于钻石的措施再延长 6 个月，在 3 个月后进行审查。

8. 本报告介绍了我根据第 1521 (2003) 号决议于 2004 年 5 月 26 日提交报告 (S/2004/428) 以来出现的各项发展，包括利比里亚全国过渡政府、联利特派团和西非经共体提交的资料。

二. 利比里亚全国过渡政府提交的资料

9. 利比里亚代理外交部长于 2005 年 4 月 27 日致函我的前任利比里亚问题特别代表雅克·保罗·克莱因先生(附件一)，转交国防部(附文 1)、司法部(附文 2)、土地、矿产和能源部(附文 3) 和森林开发管理局(附文 4) 编写的报告，其中说明了在满足第 1521 (2003) 号决议所述条件方面取得的进展。罗伯茨国际机场总经理也于 2005 年 4 月 20 日直接向我的前任特别代表提交了一封信(附件二)。

A. 武器禁运

10. 国防部长在其呈文(见附文 1) 中通报说，利比里亚全国过渡政府正在同该区域各国政府、联合国和非洲联盟一道努力，以确保在次区域内开展解除武装工作。他建议在完成利比里亚武装部队的改编和结束所有区域敌对行动之前，不宜

取消武器禁运。他还提议，联合国应继续负责国家安全，直至利比里亚安全部门的重组圆满完成。

B. 旅行禁令

11. 国防部长在其报告（附文 1）中说，国防部与联合国保持着经常联系，以保证定期审查和修订禁止旅行者名单。罗伯茨国际机场总经理在他给我的前任特别代表的信中说，禁止旅行者名单上的个人由于具有“财务潜力”，继续对和平进程构成很大威胁。

C. 钻石制裁措施

12. 土地、矿产和能源部长在其提交的活动摘要（附文 3）中通报说，利比里亚全国过渡政府正在尽一切可能执行金伯利进程证书制度中的各项规定。2004 年 7 月，全国过渡立法会议通过了一项法令，使金伯利进程证书制度在利比里亚成为法律。2004 年 10 月 27 日至 29 日，利比里亚的一个代表团参加了渥太华举行金伯利进程证书制度年度会议。此外，土地、矿产和能源部正在根据金伯利进程证书制度的规定，把冲击矿床开采业者组织成采矿合作社，以加强对该行业的控制。而且，利比里亚已对 65 个矿业视察员和 45 个矿业代理人进行培训，并将其派往该国内地，以建立金伯利进程证书制度的认证程序。

13. 全国过渡政府还正在建立一个金伯利进程证书制度中心，这个中心将为矿物的生产、销售和出口提供一个数据库。该中心将包括钻石和黄金评估部门，并包括行政管理办事处。全国过渡政府还在印制金伯利进程证书制度为利比里亚颁发的“证书”，以供一旦取消制裁和恢复钻石出口时采用。此外，土地、矿产和能源部正与联利特派团一道对边界和矿区进行联合监督和联合巡逻。

14. 国防部长在其报告（附文 1）中说，全国过渡政府已经为毛坯钻石贸易建立了一个透明的、可由国际社会核查的原产地证书制度，并满足了为参加金伯利进程而规定的所有条件。他建议，明智的办法是取消制裁，以使利比里亚人，特别是前战斗员，可以利用钻石行业提供的就业机会。

D. 木材制裁措施

15. 森林开发管理局局长在他的信（附文 4）中报告说，森林开发管理局同一个名为“利比里亚森林倡议”的国际非政府组织密切合作，以确保在该局进行必要的改革。该局已经为此聘用了一个新的主计长，以保证财务问责制和透明度，并为新近得到革新的林业开发管理局的五个地区办事处配备了足额工作人员。他指出，这些步骤应能使安全理事会放心地认为，正以透明的方式收集木材收入并将其存入在利比里亚中央银行开立的木材收入账户。他最后指出，制裁措施已对成千上万依靠木材工业就业的利比里亚人的生活造成损害，并提出，只有向利

比里亚人提供工作机会，从而使其重建自己的生活和社区，才能实现持久的和平。

16. 国防部长在其报告（附文 1）中指出，为了断绝军阀和战斗员的收入，并保证把森林地区置于全国过渡政府的控制之下，对木材实行制裁是必要的。他提出，明智的做法是在颁布适当的法律之前保持木材制裁措施，以确保仔细审查林业收入和重新造林政策。罗伯茨国际机场总经理也赞成保持制裁措施。他说，全国过渡政府一直无法采取积极的步骤来控制利比里亚的自然资源，如果现在取消制裁，该政府肯定无法实行这样的控制（见附件二）。

三. 联利特派团提供的资料

17. 安全理事会没有要求联利特派团负责监测或实施第 1521（2003）号决议规定并得到第 1579（2004）号决议延长的措施。然而，联利特派团需要承担的一些责任对执行这些措施会产生影响。

18. 2003 年 9 月 19 日安全理事会第 1509（2003）号决议第 3(p) 段规定，联利特派团同西非经共体和其他国际伙伴一道，协助全国过渡政府在利比里亚重新建立国家权力，包括在国家和地方各级建立能够运作的行政机构。另外，同一项决议第 3(r) 段还规定联利特派团协助全国过渡政府恢复对自然资源的适当管理。

19. 此外，安全理事会第 1521（2003）号决议第 23 段欢迎联利特派团准备在其部署地区和能力范围内，在不损害其任务的情况下，协助委员会和专家小组（同一项决议第 22 段设立，后来由第 1579（2004）号决议第 8 段重新设立）监测该决议所实施的措施。安理会第 1579（2004）号决议第 10 段吁请联利特派团根据第 1521（2003）号决议第 23 段继续协助委员会和专家小组。此外，安理会第 1521（2003）号决议第 25 段鼓励利比里亚全国过渡政府在联利特派团的协助下采取适当行动，使利比里亚人民了解本决议所定各项措施的理由，包括中止这些措施的标准。

A. 联利特派团会影响执行安全理事会针对利比里亚和利比里亚人所规定措施的各项活动

20. 联利特派团正支持全国过渡政府努力满足安全理事会第 1521（2003）号决议第 2、4、6 和第 10 段规定的措施所涉条件。安全理事会第 1579（2004）号决议第 1 段重新延长实施这些措施的时限。在这方面，特派团已成立一个与制裁问题有关的工作组，协调联利特派团军事人员、民警、文职人员、法律及司法支助人员以及环境和自然资源组成部分所进行的与制裁有关的活动。工作组定期举行会议，讨论第 1521（2003）号决议和第 1579（2004）号决议所规定措施的执行情况，并在获得请求时，向第 1579（2004）号决议所任命的专家小组提供资料 and 支助。

21. 在专家小组成员访问利比里亚期间，联利特派团向他们提供后勤和行政的支助，包括办公室设备、运输和保安。在这方面，特派团在小组成员进行空中侦察任务时，提供护航和空中支助。联利特派团向金伯利进程专家代表团提供类似的支助，该代表团从 2005 年 2 月 14 日至 18 日访问了利比里亚，评估该国是否能够参与金伯利进程核证计划。

22. 部署在边境、门罗维亚自由港和罗伯茨国际机场的特派团民警在履行其核心职责之外，还监测涉嫌违反制裁规定的商业或犯罪活动，以及可能受禁止旅行限制的个人的行踪。在这方面，联利特派团重案调查股和民警专员办公室的专门干事协助调查敏感案件并采取后续行动。

23. 联利特派团军事组成部分协助政府机构，包括海关和移民机构以及利比里亚国家警察确保履行制裁措施。特派团在全国各地设有检查站并在空中和地面对边境进行巡逻，以监测人员、武器及制裁所涉其他物品的流动情况。特派团还跟踪与违反制裁有关的情报，并开展警戒和搜查行动以便寻找武器和弹药。联利特派团军事部分人员还与联合国塞拉利昂特派团（联塞特派团）和联合国科特迪瓦行动协调其各项活动，并交流关于非法边境活动的资料。

24. 联利特派团民政干事支持政府当局努力恢复和巩固在利比里亚各地的国家权力。他们与土地、矿业和能源部以及林业发展局密切联系，而且还向它们提供咨询意见，说明如何采取必要步骤，分别满足取消钻石和木材制裁的条件。在履行核心职责的期间，分配到各州的民政干事还监测土地、矿业和能源部及森林发展局为满足取消制裁条件正采取的步骤。

25. 联利特派团环境和自然资源股与森林发展局密切合作，协助建立森林部门的能力。在开展各项活动期间，环境和自然资源顾问与分配到森林部门的民政干事共同监测全国过渡政府为满足取消木材制裁的条件而采取的步骤。

26. 联利特派团法律和司法支助股与司法部联络，处理安全理事会第 1521(2003)号决议规定并得到第 1579(2004)号决议延长的措施，尤其是那些涉及禁止旅行的措施。另外，该股也作为该部与委员会之间的联络单位。

27. 联利特派团新闻股协助全国过渡政府让民众了解与制裁有关的一系列问题。联利特派团关于制裁的电台广播节目专门请专家组和民间社会团体的成员以及记者一道制作节目。同时，联利特派团还提请有关方面注意委员会保持的禁止旅行名单的修订情况，包括邻国政府和那些其机场降落和起飞往返于利比里亚的商业航班的国家。

B. 满足第 1579（2004）号决议第 1 段所述条件的进展情况

28. 全国过渡政府在满足第 1579(2004)号决议第 1 段所述条件方面取得好坏参半的进展。

1. 武器禁运和禁止旅行

29. 在满足最终将允许停止武器禁运和禁止旅行的条件方面已取得令人鼓舞的进展，这些条件载于第 1521（2003）号决议第 5 段和第 1579（2004）号决议第 1 段。

(a) 维持停火

30. 尽管该国的安全状况脆弱，但局势仍然相对稳定。解除武装和复员的进程正式于 2004 年 11 月 3 日结束，在同一天，正式宣布解散各武装派别。因此，联合监测委员会的活动已结束。

(b) 解除武装、复员、遣返和重返社会方面的进展

31. 在正式解除武装和复员进程中，共解除 101 495 名战斗人员的武装，其中包括 22 370 名妇女、8 523 名男童和 2 440 名女童。在该过程期间，一共上缴了 28 314 件轻武器、33 604 件重型武器弹药，以及约 650 万发小武器弹药。自解除武装和复员进程正式结束以来，联利特派团已收缴 286 件武器，这些武器或是自愿上缴，或是被发现，另外还收缴 31 171 件各类弹药以及 308 件未爆炸装置。

32. 在解除武装和复员过程期间，共查明有 612 名外国原战斗人员。红十字国际委员会最近向这批人员中的 34 个人提供援助，他们是参与战斗部队的儿童，协助他们返回原籍国，其中包括：5 名返回科特迪瓦；16 名返回几内亚；另外 13 名返回塞拉利昂。其余的外国原战斗人员仍等待遣返。在四月份，根据利比里亚和塞拉利昂政府之间的一项协定，扣留在塞拉利昂的 389 名利比里亚前战斗人员遣返到利比里亚。

33. 目前，大约 65 000 名前战斗人员仍然需要进入重返社会的方案。由于筹资短缺 3 900 万美元，仍无法通过向前战斗人员提供有意义的教育或职业培训机会来完成转业培训和重返社会进程。希望美利坚合众国、欧洲联盟委员会和瑞典已作出的慷慨认捐将能够很快得到兑现，国际社会将能提供更多资金来弥补这项筹资不足。

(c) 安全部门改组的进展情况

34. 安全部门改组工作正取得稳步进展：401 名利比里亚国家警察和 33 名特别安保人员已经从国家警察学院毕业；436 名新生目前正参与一项初步的三个月基本训练；684 名士官生已开始实地训练；34 名特别安保人员正在进行近身保护培训。利比里亚国家警察已经在所有 15 个州派驻人员。然而，武装部队改组工作进展缓慢，主要原因是因为政府缺乏资金支付现有军事人员的养恤金和一揽子离职费用。全国过渡政府估计，需要 1 640 万美元才能够使利比里亚前武装部队人员退役。5 月 15 日，全国过渡政府主席查尔斯·久德·布赖恩特先生签署一项行政命令，宣布自 2005 年 5 月 31 日起，将开始利比里亚前武装部队成员的复员和退役

进程。预期这项退役工作将在 9 月底之前完成。之后，由美国承包的一家公司 DynCorp 将协助全国过渡政府改组军队，预期该公司将为新的武装部队开展征兵和培训工作。

(d) 《全面和平协定》执行工作的进展情况

35. 原则上来说，如果举行全国大选，并在利比里亚建立一个新政府，则已完成《全面和平协定》的执行工作。迄今为止，执行这项协定已取得好坏参半的进展。2005 年 10 月 11 日全国大选的准备工作仍在进程中，而且，尽管政府仍没有能力控制和适当管理该国的资源，仍然继续在该国各地恢复国家权力。然而，全国过渡立法议会仍存在紧张局势，因为，2005 年 3 月 14 日，由于行政和财务的渎职行为，议会议长、副议长和筹款委员会主席及规则和程序委员会主席被暂停职务。

36. 全国过渡政府中的一些官员试图阻止在欧洲联盟委员会的支助下对中央银行和 5 个国家机构进行的审计工作，并阻止西非经共体小组调查全国过渡政府机构的腐败指控。此外，全国过渡政府的一些官员阻止执行旨在消除腐败的机构改革。这些发展动态有可能影响《全面和平协定》的顺利执行。

37. 2005 年 5 月 11 日，欧洲联盟委员会在哥本哈根举行一次国际合作伙伴会议，包括西非经共体、国际货币基金组织（货币基金组织）、联合国、美国政府及世界银行，审查欧洲联盟委员会支助的审计的调查结果。与会者得出的结论是，财务的渎职行为、缺乏透明度和责任制正影响《全面和平协定》的执行。因此，与会者同意，将制订一项经济管理行动计划，并提交给全国过渡政府供其执行，另外也将提交给安全理事会审议。

(e) 在维持利比里亚和次区域的稳定方面取得进展

38. 在利比里亚各地部署了联利特派团，再加上为筹备组织选举又增加了安全措施，从而增强了该国的稳定。但是，一些造成该国国内不稳定的根源依然存在，其中包括因迟迟得不到重返社会机会而受挫的前战斗员、全国过渡议会内部的紧张关系以及公众对全国过渡政府内部的腐败以及对其无力提供基本服务的反应等。而且，许多破坏者企图让和平进程脱轨，其中包括前总统查尔斯·泰勒的支持者以及《全面和平协定》禁止其参加选举的现任内阁部长和议员。

39. 据报道，前总统查尔斯·泰勒与他在利比里亚的前商业、军事和政治同伙保持经常联系，并涉嫌支助一些总统候选人，其目的是确保下一届利比里亚政府中有其同情者。这一问题需要西非领导人和安全理事会加以关注。

40. 在本次区域内，塞拉利昂境内和平的逐步巩固是一个积极的事态发展。联利特派团和联塞特派团之间建立了跨界联络，边境地区的局势依然稳定。但是，联塞特派团 2005 年期间可能缩编，会影响未来的边境稳定。与此同时，利比里亚

的稳定也面临着一些可能的外来威胁。科特迪瓦和平进程的挫折可能产生消极影响，在科特迪瓦出现骚乱之后，2004年11月，有10 000多名科特迪瓦难民涌入利比里亚，就是这种消极影响的证明。而且，一直有报道说，科特迪瓦冲突的双方均有人在利比里亚招募战斗人员。

2. 钻石制裁措施

41. 自从我提交上次报告以来，土地、矿产和能源部按照第1521（2003）号决议第7段的规定又采取了更多措施，以便为利比里亚毛坯钻石贸易建立透明和可国际核查的有效原产地证书制度。在联利特派团和包括联合国开发计划署（开发计划署）以及美国国际开发署（美援署）在内的其他国际伙伴的协助下，该部培训、装备和向该国内地部署了65名矿业视察员和46名矿业代理人，以期建立金伯利进程证书制度程序。同时，也为该部官员和个体矿工举办了关于采矿合作社的培训讲习班。美国还承诺提供500 000美元，以购买该部检查、核证以及鉴定用的设备，中国同意捐赠100 000美元，用于购买勘测设备。

42. 2005年2月14日至18日，金伯利进程证书制度专家组访问了利比里亚，它报告说，利比里亚在执行保持金伯利进程证书制度的有效性和完整性所需的内部控制和监测系统方面面临相当多的挑战，其中一个关键挑战是钻石产区缺乏安全和政府控制。它还指出，利比里亚仍然需要相当多的国际支助，其中包括技术援助，以满足金伯利进程证书制度的最起码要求。他们的报告建议扩大联利特派团的任务范围，以便在其中纳入授权对钻石产区进行维持治安、监测和监视的条款。它还建议应尽快向所有钻石产区部署联利特派团，以便向该国政府提供支助。

43. 尽管金伯利进程专家团的建议值得认真考虑，但联利特派团目前既没有这方面的执法任务，也没有执行这些任务的兵力。而且，该特派团目前正在集中精力确保为选举进程提供充分的安全保护。要想让联利特派团有效部署到钻石产区，维持治安和监测钻石开采活动，它还需要执法任务和额外资源。在这一方面，可能较为谨慎的做法是，拟订特别注重建设政府能力、增强社区能力以及部署钻石采矿视察员、警察和其他安保人员的一揽子措施，以协助全国过渡政府满足加入金伯利进程证书制度的基准。

3. 木材制裁措施

44. 全国过渡政府一直未能按照第1521（2003）号决议第11段的规定，对木材产区实行全面的管辖和控制，也未能采取一切必要措施，确保政府从利比里亚木材业所得的收入不被用来助长冲突，或用于违反安理会决议的其他行为，而是用于造福利比里亚人民的正当用途，包括用于发展。应该指出，森林开发管理局仍然受到缺乏能力和专门知识的制约。但是，作为增加财务透明度的一个主动行动，

森林开发管理局已经在利比里亚中央银行开设两个专用账户，并已将其其他银行账户的所有余额转到这两个专用账户上。

四. 西非国家经济共同体提供的资料

45. 西非经共体执行秘书驻利比里亚特别代表在他 2005 年 5 月 19 日给联利特派团代理主管的信（附件三）中表示，“尽管利比里亚全国过渡政府已经为满足取消制裁的条件采取了一些措施，但现在取消这些制裁为时过早。控制措施软弱，如果不是不存在的话。在有效控制到位之前，有可能，甚至很可能出现滥用现象。”

五. 意见

46. 全国过渡政府继续采取措施，以满足第 1521（2003）号决议第 5、7 和 11 段规定的条件。关于武器禁运方面，解除武装和复员进程的完成以及武装派别的解散标志着顺利完成了执行停火协定的工作。而且，在组织 2005 年 10 月选举方面取得的进展以及在其他部门取得的进展让人产生了希望：和平进程将会按照《全面和平协定》圆满结束。但是，取消武器禁运和旅行禁令的一个关键条件是充分执行《全面和平协定》，其中包括举行全国选举、利比里亚新政府就职以及为可持续发展和善政打下基础。

47. 尽管已经取得进展，但仍然存在一些会危及过渡进程的成功的潜在不稳定源，其中包括在改编利比里亚武装部队以及为前战斗员提供重返社会机会等方面的延迟。我会敦促会员国和国际捐助界加倍努力，确保全国过渡政府拥有必要的技术和财务支助，以完成这一重要的军事改编活动以及确保前战斗员及时重返社会。不在这些方面取得相当进展，要制定联利特派团可行的撤出战略是非常困难的。

48. 在满足取消钻石制裁条件方面有一些进展迹象。培训和部署了矿业视察员和钻石代理人，将冲积层矿工组织成合作社以及建设鉴定和核证毛坯钻石的中心，全都体现了在满足加入金伯利进程证书制度的要求方面所取得的明显进展。但是，要确保毛坯钻石不落入可能会利用这一进程助长冲突的那些人的手中，一个主要的威慑手段是确保政府对钻石产区和利比里亚的边境进行有效控制。全国过渡政府缺乏进行此类控制的能力，联利特派团缺乏发挥这一作用的授权和必要兵力。所以，安全理事会或许可以考虑它是否愿意扩大任务规定，并增加联利特派团的资源，使其能够协助全国过渡政府确保钻石产区和木材产区的安全。

49. 关于满足取消木材制裁的条件方面，全国过渡政府尚未充分开展确保政府收入用于造福利比里亚人民的正当用途的必要改革。为了促进对利比里亚林业部门进行真正的透明和问责监督，应该鼓励该国政府邀请一个国际公认的森林管理小组来临时监督林业部门的业务。

50. 我要感谢一些会员国和国际组织对全国过渡政府改革木材业和参加金伯利进程证书制度努力的支持，并敦促那些能够这样做的国家提供进一步的支助。这种援助对利比里亚在实现经安全理事会第 1579（2004）号决议延长的第 1521（2003）号决议的目标和目的方面取得进展至关重要。希望在国际社会的支持下，通过利比里亚全国过渡政府的努力，能妥善管理和利用来自该国自然资源的收入，使国家发展活动从中充分受益。

Annex I



**REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

P. O. BOX 9002
CAPITOL HILL,
MORONVIA, LIBERIA.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

April 27, 2005

Mr. Special Representative:

I am pleased to present my compliments and wish to refer to your communication dated April 14, 2005 together with respective resolutions regarding conditions set for lifting sanctions imposed on Liberia by the Security Council.

In this regard, we hereby submit for onward transmission to the United Nations authorities the following reports from the Ministries involved:

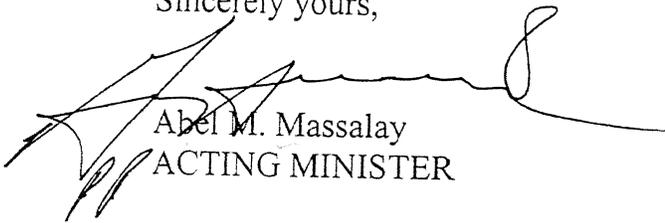
1. Ministry of National Defense: the Arms Embargo imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 1579 (2004) (enclosure 1);
2. Ministry of Justice: the travel Ban imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 1579 (2004) (enclosure 2);
3. Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy: the Diamond Sanctions imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 1579 (2004) (enclosure 3);

H.E. Jacques Paul Klein
Special Representative of the United Nations
Secretary General and Coordinator of UNMIL
Congo Town
Monrovia, Liberia

4. Forestry Development Authority: the Timber Sanctions imposed by paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by 1 (b) of resolution 1579 (2004) (enclosure 4);

With renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

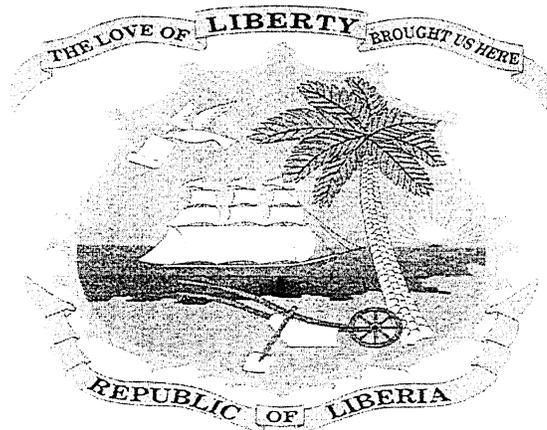


Abel M. Massalay
ACTING MINISTER

1. 10/16/05

Enclosure 1

**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
REPORT ON SANCTIONS**



SUBMITTED BY

HON. DANIEL L. CHEA, SR.
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

SUBMITTED TO

HON. THOMAS Y. NIMELY
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

OVERVIEW

On August 18, 2003 a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in Accra, Ghana by parties to the Liberian conflict. Among other things, the accord which ushered in a Transitional Government for Liberia brought an end to 14 years of hardship and human suffering for the Liberian people.

Prior to the Agreement, the United Nations had taken several steps to stop the killing and wanton destruction of lives and properties. These steps were guided by the following resolutions:-

- A. Resolution 1521, paragraph 2 (2003)
- B. Resolution 1579, paragraph 1 (2004)

1.0

ARMS EMBARGO

The imposition of Arms Embargo on Liberia as contained in paragraph 2 of Resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed in paragraph 1 (a) of Resolution 1579 (2004) was necessitated by the proliferation and constant flow of weapons and other related war-like materials in Liberia for the sole purpose of destroying lives and properties. The end of the 1980's saw an upsurge of violence ever unknown to the Republic of Liberia. Warring factions began springing up, a drive which engulfed the entire country by the middle of the 90's. Successive interventions, first by ECOMOG and now by UNMIL under the auspices of ECOWAS and the United Nations respectively, have brought some relief to the Liberian people. The war has ended and the warring factions have been disarmed and dissolved. The United Nations is in charge of State security throughout the length and breadth of Liberia.

However, the Arms Embargo should remain in place until a comprehensive Security Sector Reform (SSR) has taken place. Liberia's security is intertwined with the security of the sub region. In the wake of hostilities in La Cote D'Ivoire and other unstable spots, the Arms Embargo should remain firmly in place until the below conditions are fulfilled:-

- A. The Restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in Accra, Ghana.
- B. A total end to all regional hostilities

1.1

***STEPS TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL
TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA, NTGL***

- A. The National Transitional Government of Liberia, NTGL under Chairman Bryant is working with other regional governments, the UN and the African Union (AU) to ensure that disarmament is carried out in a regional context.
- B. The United Nations remain in charge of State security until the country's security apparatus has been successfully restructured.
- C. The National Transitional Government of Liberia, NTGL is exerting every effort to source the necessary funds for the comprehensive re-structuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL.

2.0

TRAVEL BAND

The travel band was an additional measure imposed on individuals who directly or indirectly participated in the regional melee, especially the war in Liberia and neighboring Sierra Leone. The participation of these individuals ranged from utilization of State funds to fuel the conflict as well as violating UN sanctions. To date, some individuals are still justifiably on the travel band list while a few others were placed on the list because of their association with certain individuals who were violators of the above.

2.1

***STEPS TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL
TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA, NTGL***

- A. The NTGL is working with the UN to ensure that the list is reviewed periodically with the view of removing the name (s) of individuals whose presence may no longer be necessary and at the same time updating the list where necessary.
- B. The NTGL has also up-held the decision of the UN to freeze the assets of individuals who have and continue to violate the UN sanctions.

3.0

SANCTIONS ON TIMBER

The imposition of sanctions on the timber industry as per paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by 1 (b) of resolution 1579 (2004) was indeed timely and a welcome development by both the NTGL and the Liberian people. Immediate control of Liberia's forests was imperative given that revenue from timber and other forest resources were been misappropriated by war-lords and some government officials.

Timber, prior to the imposition of sanctions, accounted for more than half of Liberia's exports and provided a ready source of cash for war-lords. Indeed, the UN Security Council sanctions on timber exports and other related forest reserves were absolutely necessary to deprive war-lords and combatants of revenue and to ensure that forest areas are brought under the effective control of UNMIL and the NTGL.

Effective control over forest areas and support for the Forest Sector Reform (FSR) including issues related to the environment are important objective and priority for the NTGL and the international community. These objectives, if achieved, will ensure that revenue generated from the sale of forest products is not used to fuel conflict.

While it is true that UNMIL and the NTGL have some control over the forest areas, the window of opportunity for securing maximum control over the sector is short, given the enormous pressure to re-open logging and, thus generate both livelihood opportunities and revenue for the Transitional process.

Accordingly, it would be prudent at this point in time to up-hold the timber sanctions until the appropriate laws have been enacted to ensure that both the revenue intake from the industry as well as reforestation policies are carefully reviewed.

3.1**STEPS TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL
TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA, NTGL**

- A. The Transitional Government of Liberia, NTGL through the Forestry Development Authority is working with the United Nations to re-visit the laws governing the Forestry Development.
- B. The Forest Sector Reform must adequately put in place
- C. A democratically elected Government come October 2005 Presidential and General elections.

4.0**SANCTIONS ON DIAMONDS**

Diamonds, one of the major mineral resources in Liberia, also provides appreciable revenue for the Liberian Government but these resources were grossly manipulated and misappropriated by fighters and some government officials during the 14 years of fratricidal war, thus subjecting the Liberian masses to abject poverty and victims of war at the expense of their natural resources. Accordingly, the imposition of sanctions on this industry by the UN was yet another positive measure to have effective control over the industry for the benefit of the Liberian masses. However, the NTGL has basically met all of the UN requirements for the lifting of sanctions on diamonds. It is therefore prudent at this time when un-employment has skyrocketed that the sanctions on diamonds be lifted so that every Liberian as well as former fighters who have gone through the DDDR process can find some employment. Throughout the history of Liberia, there has been no mechanism to regulate mineral mining whether it is gold or diamond and because of this Liberia has several millions of dollars each year.

4.1***STEPS TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL
TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA, NTGL***

- A. The National Transitional Government of Liberia has established a transparent and internationally verifiable **Certificate of Origin Regime** for trade in rough diamonds.
- B. The National Transitional Government of Liberia, (NTGL) has satisfied all conditions for inclusion into the **Kimberley Process**, thus making Liberia compliant.

Enclosure 2*

* The Secretariat notes that the response contained in enclosure 2 is to a request of the Panel of Experts.



Republic of Liberia
Ministry Of Justice
Monrovia, Liberia

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

April 26, 2005

Mr. Minister:

We present compliments of the Ministry of Justice and hereby wish to transmit to Your Excellency the attached three (3) page instrument which seeks to respond to the inquiry of the United Nations Sanctions Committee.

Kind regards,

Professionally yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kabineh M. Ja'neh', written over a horizontal line.

Cllr. Kabineh M. Ja'neh
MINISTER OF JUSTICE & ATTORNEY GENERAL/R.L.

Hon. Thomas Yaya Nimely
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Monrovia, Liberia

**RESPONSE OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE TO SECURITY
COUNCIL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE**

- What action has Ministry of Justice taken and contemplates to take to freeze the assets of the persons named in the assets freeze list issued under the SC resolution 1532 (2004)?

The Ministry of Justice has filed two petitions for Declaratory Judgment against two of the persons named according to paragraphs 1 and 4(a) of Resolution 1532 (2004) before the Civil Law Court, sixth Judicial Circuit, Montserrado County. The Justice Ministry took this action when it readily identified assets of the two persons in its national pain-staking endeavors to identify all the assets contemplated in the UN Resolution. The assets so identified as a consequence of the Ministry of Justice investigations include Mr. Benoni Urey's multimillion dollars farm, situated in Careysburg, Montserrado County, as well as the forty percent (40%) shares the Ministry believes Messrs. Benoni Urey and Emmanuel Shaw jointly own in the LoneStar Communications Corporation. Following the filing of the petitions and the subsequent information to the management of Lone Star by the Minister of Justice to freeze any and all financial relations and interactions with the affected, the respondents filed a petition for a Writ of Prohibition in which they raised Constitutional issues. The matter is still pending before the Honorable Supreme Court and is expected to be heard during this (March) term, 2005. Thereafter, the Ministry of Justice will proceed consistent with the Resolution as well as the Laws of Liberia.

- Has the NTGL constituted any task force to assess the assets of these persons? If yes, the detail of the assets of each individual mentioned in the list may kindly provide to us.

The Chairman of the National Transitional Government directed the Minister of Justice to take actions in compliance with the UNSC Resolution. The Minister of Justice who is also Chairman of the Joint Security has employed the various law enforcement units to give information that will lead to identifying the assets of the individuals listed. To date, much has not been achieved. The Minister recognizes the sophistication involved and desires to request the technical assistance of the international community in the premises.

- The Government tried to freeze the assets of two persons in one Telecom Company at a time when 3 other telecom companies were joining the competition in Liberia and Supreme Court stayed the action. What action has the NTGL taken to pursue the matter in the Supreme Court or to take preventive legal measures so that such things do not happen in future?

The Minister of Justice wrote a special letter to the Honorable Supreme Court of Liberia in which he respectfully applied during the October Term (2004) for the assignment of the case. The Ministry is informed that the case could not be heard due to previous matters on the docket of the Supreme Court. However, the Minister was able to get the assurances of the Supreme Court that the case will be amongst those to be heard shortly following the opening of the Supreme Court for the March Term, 2005.

- Has the Government frozen the bank accounts, safe deposit vaults, other financial assets and economic resources including moveable and immovable properties of these two persons also? If yes, the details may kindly be furnished. If not, what are the reasons for delay in taking the action in this regard? Has the government not alerted these persons by only partially implementing the order?

The Writ of Prohibition legally bars the Minister of Justice from taking action further against the two respondents/petitioners and all those "similarly situated." The idea of proceeding judicially certainly alerts those involved; but it neither erases the facts of ownership nor was there a legal way to do it without due notice as contemplated under the laws of Liberia.

- Has the Ministry identified the bank accounts of the persons listed in the assets freeze list in different banks of the country? If yes, name the Banks, locations of the branches in which the accounts are located, the amounts available in the accounts, bank statements of these accounts for the last three years etc, may kindly be provided. If not, what actions are proposed to be undertaken by the Government in this regard?

The Government is certainly requesting international assistance in terms of the expertise to obtain all the desired information. The Ministry of Justice believes that a judicial order, as being sought by the Ministry of Justice would be nonetheless necessary in achieving the desired results.

- What kind of system is being placed to prevent these persons from selling their moveable and immovable properties to others? Has the Government been monitoring the Sale of these properties of these persons since the assets freeze list issued by the UN?

Those assets that can be easily identified, eg. houses, etc. the government through its law enforcement units is watching closely with the view to abort any transfer of title through legal means. Further, the Government desires to employ the international community to assist in preventing and monitoring the disposal of the assets, as it is believed that most of the assets are out of the Country.

- SC Resolution also states that all states shall also ensure that neither the assets frozen nor any other funds, other financial assets and economic

resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of such persons. What action has been taken by the NTGL to enforce this provision of the resolution?

The NTGL has requested all persons to reveal information relative to the assets of individuals listed in SC Resolution 1532 (2004). The Ministry of Justice has also held a special press conference in order to publicize the need for public cooperation in this information gathering exercise.

- Has the Government considered the option to taking the help of UN or any other Country for enforcing the financial sanctions?

YES. As always indicated, the NTGL supports and welcomes any and all moves to give effect to the UNSC Resolution.

- A Czech citizen named Dalibor Kopp was arrested in Liberia on 12th January 2005 following an arrest warrant from the Czech Republic for weapons trafficking. A request for extradition was made by Czech Government to the Government of Liberia. Has the Government of Liberia considered this request and if yes, what would be the outcome and the answer?

The Government has taken some concrete steps in the premises to aid the Czech Government. Firstly, the Minister of Justice prayed for a warrant of arrest prior to the requisition. Consequently, Mr. Kopp was kept in detention for a little over forty days, not strictly consistent with our laws. During this long detention period however, the Minister of Justice requested the Czech Government to transmit to Liberia any and all court's precepts issued in this matter. Note that Extradition Agreement or Treaty, is a mandatory legal requirement. The Ministry was of the view, that absent same as in the instance, a judicial order from a competent Court of Law of the Czech Republic, may allow the Government of the Republic of Liberia to extradite Mr. Kopp to the Czech Republic. Unfortunately, we are yet to receive such court's precepts from Czech Republic. In the mean time, Mr. Kopp is on bail consistent with our laws as the offense Mr. Kopp is charged with is alsoailable in the Czech Republic.

This information is updated from time to time.

April 26, 2005.

right margin

Enclosure 3



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
MINISTRY OF LANDS, MINES AND ENERGY

P.O. BOX 10-9024
1000 MONROVIA 10, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA
TEL: (231) 226-858, FAX: (231) 226-281



OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

NTGL/JAM/218/MLM&E/'05

April 22, 2005

Ambassador Jacques Paul Klein
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and
Coordinator of the United Nations Operations in Liberia
Congo Town
Monrovia, Liberia

Your Excellency:

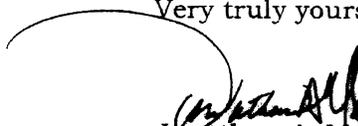
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 14th April 2005 requesting for **assistance in obtaining information concerning progress made in meeting the conditions for lifting the sanctions currently in place concerning Liberia** and I am pleased to present an update of the activities and steps taken by the Government of Liberia in lieu of the above.

Sir, we are doing everything possible to meet up with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certificate Scheme as a precursor to the lifting of the United Nations Security Council sanctions on Liberian rough diamonds. The update submitted to you gives a summary of what has been done since the inception of the National Transitional Government of Liberia.

Mr. Ambassador, we request that you use your good offices to have the sanctions lifted on Liberia so that our IDPs and ex-combatants can be put back to work.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, I remain

Very truly yours,


Jonathan A. Mason
MINISTER



**SUMMARY OF KPCS ACTIVITIES FOR THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS ON
LIBERIAN ROUGH DIAMONDS IN BRIEF**

By Jonathan A. Mason
MINISTER OF LANDS, MINES AND ENERGY

This report gives a brief summary of the activities and steps undertaken by the National Transitional Government of Liberia to become Kimberley Process Certificate Scheme compliant and the subsequent lifting of United Nations Security Council sanctions on Liberia.

A) Compliance with UNSC Resolution 1343 and subsequent resolutions

1) Resolution 1343 (2001)

This Resolution imposed sanctions on Liberian rough diamonds and had the following specific demands:(Paragraphs 4 (a)-(d); 6; 7 (a)-(b)

- a) **That the Government of Liberia immediately cease its support for the RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in the region, and in particular take the following concrete steps:**
- i) **expel all RUF members from Liberia, including such individuals as are listed by the UNSC Committee and prohibit all RUF activities on its territory;**
 - ii) **Cease all financial and, in accordance with Resolution 1171 (1998), military support to the RUF, including all transfers of arms and ammunition, all military training and provision of logistical and communication support, and take steps to ensure that no such support is provided from the territory of Liberia or its nationals;**
 - iii) **Cease all direct or indirect import of Sierra Leone rough diamonds which are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone, in accordance with Resolution 1306(2000);**
 - iv) **Freeze funds or financial resources or assets that are made available by its nationals or within its territory directly or indirectly for the benefit of the RUF or entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the RUF;**
 - v) **Ground all Liberia-registered aircraft operating within its jurisdiction until it updates its register of aircraft pursuant to Annex VII to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944 and provides to the Council the updated**

information concerning the registration and ownership of each aircraft registered in Liberia.

All the above have been accomplished by the Government of Liberia.

II) Resolution 1408 (2002)

This resolution re-imposed sanctions on Liberia with the following justification: (1) The UNSC decides that the Government of Liberia has not complied fully with the demands in paragraph 2 (I) to (V) of Resolution 1343(2001).

That the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 of Resolution 1343(2001) shall remain in force for a further period of 12 months from 00:01 Eastern Daylight Time on 7 May 2002, and that, at the end of this period, the Council will decide whether the Government of Liberia has complied with the demands referred to in paragraph 1 above, and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions.

III) Resolution 1478 (2003)

This Resolution again re-imposed sanctions on Liberia for the same reasons as Resolution 1408 taking effect at 00.01 May 7, 2003.

IV) Resolution 1521 (2003)

This resolution terminates some portions of Resolution 1343(2001) especially paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 and paragraphs 17 and 28 of Resolution 1478(2003) noting that the changed circumstances in Liberia, in particular the departure of former President Charles Taylor and the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia, and progress with the peace process in Sierra Leone, require the Council's determination for action under Chapter VII to be revised to reflect these altered circumstances.

IV) Resolution 1579 (2004)

This Resolution also re-imposed sanctions for a period of six months effective December 21, 2004.

B) The Sanctions Review Committee appointed by Chairman Bryant

On November 26, 2003 the Chairman of the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) set up a committee with membership comprised of civil society, the business community and Government to review the status of Liberia's compliance with the UNSC Resolutions and make recommendations as to the way forward.

That committee submitted its report to the Chairman on December 24, 2003.

The report recommended the following:

Recommendations

There are three priorities:

- **To provide assistance in the setting up of co-operatives with an assured route for artisanal miners from production to Kimberley Process Certification; and the possibility of hallmarked diamonds 'for development'. This should be the Governments short-term objective;**
- **To establish the parameters within which the Government can encourage investment in the mining exploration industry by serious exploration companies intending to bring in major mining investments in hard rock mineral exploration in Liberia;**
- **The provision of a supporting infrastructure based on the Ministry of Lands Mines and Energy and its**

sub-sectors in the Geological Survey and the Mines Department,

The Government must re-establish the basis on which the industry used to work and then add the extra controls now required by the Kimberley Process to ensure that the source of the diamonds entering the process is established. In parallel it should do all in its power to encourage external investment in the mineral exploration and mining industries to develop a much more vibrant and profitable sector.

C) The submission of the KPCS Act to the NTLA and its subsequent passage into law by that body

An Act legalizing the Kimberley Process Certificate Scheme in Liberia was submitted by the Legal Consul of the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy to the National Transitional Legislative Assembly (NTLA) in July 2004. That bill has been passed and printed into handbills.

D) The reorganization of the alluvial sector of the Liberian Mineral Industry (total ban on diamond mining activities for 2005)

- i) Organization of miners into mining cooperatives
As an internal control mechanism, all alluvial miners are being organized into mining cooperatives (group of 20 to 40 miners form a cooperative and operative as a unit under Government set guidelines which govern them.)
- ii) Subdivision of the country into four regions
The entire country has been subdivided into four (4) regions for effective control and monitoring. The regions include:
 - a) **Western Region**
 - b) **Central Region**

c) North Central Region**d) Southeastern Region**

These regions will serve as centers for our awareness and internal control training programs.

- iii) Creation of new mining agencies/districts for effective control
About 16 new Mining Agencies/Districts have been created in addition to the original 30 all for internal control purposes.
- iv) Assignment of mining agents/Mineral Inspectors to mining agencies/districts
A total of 65 Mineral Inspectors and 46 Mining Agents have been assigned in the various Mining /Agencies Districts to carry out the Kimberley Process Certificate Scheme procedures for internal control.
- v) **Two major training seminars for the mining community in Monrovia as a precursor to internal control have taken place.**
Two major seminars have also been conducted for Mining agents, Mineral Inspectors, Patrolmen and stakeholders on the KPCS.
 - a) **Internal Control of alluvial mineral production, sales and export and awareness on the Kimberley Process Certificate Scheme**
 - b) **Artisanal mining procedures in African countries; a case study**
By BRGM, France.
- vi) Visit of Liberian delegation to the KPCS annual meeting in Quebec, Canada
For the first time since the imposition of sanctions on Liberia, the Government of

Liberia was officially invited to attend the KPCS Annual Conference in Quebec, Canada as observer.

A seven-man Liberian delegation attended the Canadian Conference during which a report was made to the KPCS Committee.

- vii) Construction of Liberian KPCS Center in Monrovia
A modern KPCS center is being constructed to accommodate the certification process and also serve as database for mineral production, sales and export. The center will include a diamond appraisal unit, a gold appraisal unit, a conference room and offices for administrative staff of the KPCS.
- viii) Collaboration and cooperation with UNMIL
There has been a very cordial working relationship between the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the implementation of the KPCS in Liberia. Mr. Raul Carrera is the UNMIL personnel assigned to the Ministry for the liaison and cooperation that we have achieved.
 - a) Helicopter flights over mining districts for surveillance
In order to carry out surveillance in the mining areas of the country, since there is a ban on diamond mining, the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy requested UNMIL to assist with flights over areas that are suspect to illicit mining. A two-day flight to Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, Lofa and Grand Bassa and Sinoe Counties afforded the UNMIL-Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy team to make very crucial observations. This resulted to the Ministry of Lands, Mines and

Energy dispatching Mineral Inspectors to anomalous areas to verify or halt any illicit activities.

- b) Border/mining areas patrol by UNMIL and MLM&E
Amid reports of cross-border smuggling of minerals, the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy also requested UNMIL to assist in patrolling the accessible border areas especially the entry and exit points to curb these illicit acts and exert some level of control at each point. However, the UNMIL has not commenced such activity with the Ministry.

ix) Collaboration and cooperation with International Community in Liberia

With the positive developments in the implementation of the KPCS in Liberia, it was deemed expedient to involve the International Community in Liberia at all levels of operations and activities appertaining to a verifiable transparent implementation process.

- a) Establishment of GOL-International Community KPCS Liaison Committee
The cooperation and collaboration between the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy and the International Community has resulted to the establishment of a working committee which has had and continues to have several working meetings in formulating the procedures for KPCS compliance; including the formation of mining cooperatives in the alluvial

sector of the mineral industry, the reorganization and restructuring of the Liberian Mineral Industry, the preparatory meetings for the visit of the KPCS Technical Review Committee, etc.

- b) Progress/commitments made by the International Committee

As a result of the cooperation mentioned above, the United States Government through USAID Mission Director, Dr. Wilbur G. Thomas, has committed an initial amount of US\$ 500,000.00 toward the implementation of the KPCS in Liberia.

The Chief of Party of the Liberia Community Infrastructure Program (LCIP), Mr. Mike Curry, also promised assistance in rebuilding/renovation of our regional offices in the four regions.

The UNDP Country Director, Mr. Steven Ursino, also promised assistance in the establishment of mining cooperatives.

A UNDP cooperatives expert was recently commissioned to visit Liberia to commence work on the formation of mining cooperatives.

- X) Training of trainers program for internal control
In consonance with the goals and objectives of the KPCS, the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy has planned to carry out the following in the short term:

- a) **Development of curriculum/training brochures**
- b) **Two-week intensive training of trainers in Monrovia**
- c) **Establishment of training centers in mining districts for subsequent training of miners and other stakeholders on internal control of mineral production, sales and export**

Xi) Precious Minerals Trading Center (PMTTC)

The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy is proposing a one-stop center for all mineral transactions in Liberia by creating a Precious Minerals Trading Center; a Diamond/Gold House concept. Modalities are being worked out for the implementation of this concept.

Xii) Training of Trainers Workshop

In late February to early March, 2005, a two-week Training of Trainers Workshop was conducted by the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy to prepare Mining Agents and Mineral Inspectors for the implementation of the KPCS in the entire country. During the workshop, a total of 100 trainers received certificates. Many of these mineral technicians are now being deployed in the various counties with the help of UNMIL Helicopter airlifts.

- Xiii) **The UNDP involvement with mining cooperatives establishment and the concept of "Diamonds for Development"**

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has and continues to show interest in the internal control of our diamond production, sales and export. Work programs have begun with that institution to develop the concept "Diamonds for Development" where a certain percentage of the value of the diamonds recovered from a given locality is put in escrow for development of that locality.

- Xiv) **Kimberley Process Certificate**

The Government has concluded arrangements and printed the requisite Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Certificate unique to Liberia and this is presently stored with Mr. Mark Van Bockstael of the High Diamond Council in Belgium. This certificate will be used when the sanctions are lifted and diamond exports commence.

Enclosure 4



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

P.O. BOX 10-3010
1000 MONROVIA 10, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

Telephone : 888-330133
Cables : FORDA
Fax : 00231-226888-330133

Office of the Managing Director

April 18, 2005

Honorable Thomas Y. Nimley
Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Monrovia, Liberia

Honorable Minister:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 15th April 2005 requesting an update from my office on the reform measures undertaken by the Forestry Development Authority towards meeting the conditions set in UN Security Council Resolution 1579.

The FDA has worked very closely with the Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI) to ensure the necessary reforms are undertaken at the Forestry Development Authority. Mr. Bob Simpson of the United States Forest Service resides in Monrovia and heads the LFI. Mr. Simpson has been a tremendous resource to the FDA and currently heads the technical secretariat which has set May 31st 2005 as the end date for the review of all Concession Agreements under Level III Concession Review.

Along with the LFI and US Treasury Advisor the FDA has hired a new Comptroller to ensure financial accountability and transparency at the entity. The US Forest Service is also in the process of hiring a technical counterpart to the new Comptroller.

Honorable Minister, these steps should clearly raise the confidence level of the UN Security Council in ensuring that timber revenues are transparently collected and deposited in the timber revenue account also now established at the Central Bank of Liberia. There has been full deployment, at the five newly renovated Regional offices, of the Forestry Development Authority staff.

The Forestry Development Authority has imposed a ban on Pit Sawing and continues to work closely with the UNMIL authorities at various Check Points to ensure the ban is enforced.

Lately, Mr. Minister, the NTGL Chairman and the SRSG and head of UNMIL did prioritize the protection of Sapo National Park from illegal and illicit mining and plans are now underway to clear Sapo Park, our traditional Heritage.

Mr. Minister, the Forestry Development Authority has worked assiduously towards meeting the conditions set forth in the UN Security Council Resolution 1579 and has met and cooperated fully with Dr. Blundell the Timber Specialist on the UN Panel of Experts who visited the Country for a three week period.

I believe, Sir, the NTGL is ready and should continue to make an appeal to the UN Security Council to lift the Sanctions on the Timber Sector. The Sanctions have had an adverse impact on the lives of several thousand Liberians who rely on the timber industry for employment and the livelihood of their families. As Liberia moves toward restoring lasting peace and tranquility, the bedrock of sustainable peace can only be achieved if Liberians are provided the opportunity to work and rebuild their lives and communities.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present to you this brief on the Timber Sanctions and request your support in prevailing on the UN Security Council the need to lift the Sanctions on the Timber Sector.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



D. Eugene Wilson
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Handwritten signature

Annex II



ROBERTS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

P.O.BOX 1
ROBERTSFIELD, LIBERIA
TEL.:(231) 228007

April 20, 2005

Ambassador Jacques Paul Klein
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and
Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Liberia
Tubman Blvd, Oldest Congo Town
Monrovia, Liberia

Your Excellency:

We present our compliments and have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14, April 2005 requesting our assistance in obtaining information concerning progress made by the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) in the conditions for lifting current UN sanctions on Liberia.

While we have no particular details of steps NTGL may have taken towards the lifting of sanctions in the four categories mentioned in the UN resolutions, we are elated to be a part of this important process; designed to ensure true democracy, economic viability and genuine peace, through good governance in Liberia. It is therefore befitting that we make the following non-official comments, in respect of the sanctions:

- It is necessary, given the prevailing situation in the country – the fragility of the peace process and economic mismanagement, the sanctions must remain in place until an elected government can guarantee that it has the ability to satisfy the requirements for the lifting of the sanctions on Liberia.
- Many of the concerns raised by the Security Council that form the basis for the sanctions remain valid today, despite progress being made by UNMIL to improve the security situation in Liberia. For example, the purpose of the travel ban on certain individuals who looted the Liberian resources and treasury is to ensure that those persons are denied the opportunity to regroup elsewhere and finance another insurgency in Liberia. With their financial potential, these people still pose a significant risk to the peace process. This observation applies also to the arm embargo.
- The National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) has not satisfactorily demonstrated that it has developed adequate plan for the management and

conservation of Liberia's natural resources, to include timber and minerals. Points in case are the uncontrolled pit sawing and illegal mining now going on in the Sapo National Forest. The government is unable to take positive steps to establish control over these resources now and will certainly not be able to do so when sanctions are removed.

Again, we must emphasize here that the sanctions are necessary at this critical transitional period. Amidst wide spread corruption, mismanagement and total lack of accountability and transparency, there can be no better guarantee to peace in Liberia and the protection of her natural resources for the benefit of the people than keeping the current sanctions in place.

Kindest regards.



John W. Collins, Sr.
General Manager

[Handwritten signature]

Annex III

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF
WEST AFRICAN STATES**



**COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE
DES ÉTATS DE L'AFRIQUE
DE L'OUEST**

**Office of the Special Representative of the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS in Liberia
Tubman Boulevard, Congo Town
Monrovia, Liberia
Cell: (+231-6) 514086/512673/545321
E-mail: ecowas_srea_liberia@yahoo.co.uk**

19 May 2005

Your Excellency,

Thank you very much for your letter dated 18th May 2005, requesting our views on the conditions for lifting the sanctions measures currently imposed on Liberia. I regret the delay in response.

I have perused your report and am of the view that whilst the NTGL has taken some measures towards meeting the conditions for lifting sanctions, it may be premature to lift these sanctions now. Control measures are weak, if not non-existent. Until effective controls are put in place, abuse is possible and even likely.

Please accept Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

**Ansumana E. Ceesay
Special Representative of the
Executive Secretary of ECOWAS in Liberia**

His Excellency Mr. Abou Moussa
Officer-in-Charge
UNMIL
Congo Town
Monrovia, Liberia