



Security Council

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Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Note verbale dated 5 March 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia and has the honour to transmit herewith the response of the Government of the Principality of Andorra to Security Council resolution 1844 (2008) on Somalia (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations wishes to report that this response was originally submitted on 30 March 2009 to the then President of the Security Council, as can be seen from the documents attached.

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations now requests the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia to circulate this document among the members of the Committee.



Annex to the note verbale dated 5 March 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Principality of Andorra to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: French]

Report of Andorra pursuant to paragraph 25 of Security Council resolution 1844 (2008)

The Principality of Andorra has a long tradition of peace and has always expressed its support for the defence and promotion of international peace and security.

On 20 November 2008 the Security Council adopted resolution 1844 (2008), which reaffirms its condemnation of all acts of, and incitement to, violence inside Somalia and expresses its concern at all acts intended to prevent or block a peaceful political process.

Paragraph 25 of the aforementioned resolution requests all Member States to report to the Committee on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 1 to 7 of the resolution.

In that connection, Andorra supports all of the resolutions adopted by international institutions and refers to the reports submitted in response to the provisions of the various resolutions of the Security Council.

“1. (...) *Decides that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 (...).*”¹

The Police Service of Andorra regularly receives the lists and amendments thereto circulated by the various committees of the Security Council and immediately implements the measures to which they refer.

These lists are entered into the police database and may be consulted by police officers during any screening.

The Police Service, working with the immigration authorities, is competent to scrutinize the identity and nationality documents and criminal record of any person requesting permission to immigrate, and must in all cases consult the police database.

With regard to border controls, the Immigration Act states that one of the conditions of entry into the Principality of Andorra is that the person requesting entry must not constitute a serious threat to the security of the State, persons or property or to public order. To that end, border officials must also consult the police database when carrying out screenings.

In addition, the Police Service database is connected to the database of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Lastly, the Police Service of Andorra is in constant contact with the French and Spanish police services.

¹ Translator's note: paragraph 1 of S/RES/1844 (2008).

Andorra can be entered only by road and the borders are patrolled by the Police Service 24 hours a day.

“3. Decides that all Member States shall freeze without delay the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph (...) and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities.”²

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Andorra has transmitted resolution 1844 (2008) to the Money-Laundering Prevention Union. Within the competence granted to it under the Act on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, Prevention of the Laundering of Money or Securities Constituting the Proceeds of International Crime and Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism, the Money-Laundering Prevention Union issues official communications reproducing the lists of natural and legal persons transmitted by Security Council committees and forwards them to those with responsibilities under the Act.

The Act on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, Prevention of the Laundering of Money or Securities Constituting the Proceeds of International Crime and Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism provides that those subject to its provisions shall monitor all transactions that, although not suspicious, take place under complex or unusual conditions and seem to have no economic justification or legal purpose, and especially transactions likely to involve money-laundering operations and those requiring special monitoring according to official communications. If one of the entities subject to the Act has reason to suspect that a transaction may be linked to one of the entities or individuals listed in official communications, that transaction is blocked by the Unit and the corresponding file is subsequently transferred to the Public Prosecutor.

The Court of First Instance of Andorra (Batllia) is competent to freeze funds which are on Andorran territory and which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by individuals or entities included on the lists issued by the Committee.

“6. Reaffirms the general and complete arms embargo against Somalia imposed by resolution 733 (1992), as elaborated and amended by resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1725 (2006), 1744 (2007) and 1772 (2007).”³

Andorra has taken note of the fact that a general and complete arms embargo has been imposed on Somalia and reports that it has no arms trade with that State.

“7. Decides that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment and the direct or indirect supply of technical assistance or training, financial and other assistance (...) to the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 below.”⁴

² Translator’s note: paragraph 3 of S/RES/1844 (2008).

³ Translator’s note: paragraph 6 of S/RES/1844 (2008).

⁴ Translator’s note: paragraph 7 of S/RES/1844 (2008).

Andorra does not produce, develop, market, buy, possess, use or have stocks of any chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/28, Andorra reiterates each year that it has no army and no military spending, and confirms that it has never exported or imported any material falling within the seven categories defined in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.
