

FACT SHEET ON THE 2048 GUINEA-BISSAU SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2012)

Chair (as of 1 Jan 2020)	Tarek Ladeb (Tunisia)
Mandate	Monitor implementation of the sanctions measures; designate those individuals who meet the listing criteria as contained in resolution 2048; consider and decide upon requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures; report to the Security Council as deemed necessary by the committee; encourage a dialogue between the committee and interested member states and international, regional and subregional organisations, in particular those in the region; seek from all states and international, regional and subregional organisations information on actions taken to effectively implement the sanctions measures; examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the sanctions measures.
Types of Sanctions	Travel ban. Sanctions measures do not expire (open-ended).
Number of Listed Individuals/ Entities	10 Most recent listings made: 20 July 2012 by the Committee
Travel Ban/Asset Freeze Listing Criteria	Individuals seeking to prevent the restoration of the constitutional order or taking action that undermines stability in Guinea-Bissau, in particular those who played a leading role in the coup d'état of 12 April 2012 and who aim, through their actions, at undermining the rule of law, curtailing the primacy of civilian power and furthering impunity and instability in the country. Individuals acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of or otherwise supporting or financing individuals identified in the criteria mentioned above.
Exemptions	For humanitarian and religious needs; for the fulfilment of a judicial process; to further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau and stability in the region. As a general rule, the committee authorises exemptions on a case-by-case basis.
Delisting Procedures	Member states may at any time submit to the committee requests for delisting of individuals and entities inscribed on the 2048 Sanctions List. Listed individuals and entities seeking to submit a request for delisting can do so either directly to the Focal Point for Delisting or through his/her state of residence or nationality. Requests made in 2018: 0
Monitoring Mechanism	There is no experts' panel assisting the committee, but recent resolutions extending the mandate of UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) have requested the Secretary-General to submit a report within six months to the committee "on the progress made with regards to the stabilization of the country and restoration of constitutional order and recommendations on the continuation of the sanctions regime in the post-election environment, in line with paragraph 12 of resolution 2048 (2012)."
Decision-Making	Decisions in the committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. In emergency situations this can be for a shorter period, and in exceptional cases, the period may be extended. Members can place a hold on a proposed decision, but normally not for more than six months. An extension of up to three months can be requested based on "extraordinary circumstances." Typically at the end of the six month period, though, the pending matter shall be deemed approved unless the committee member concerned has objected to the proposal. A hold placed on a matter by a member of the committee will cease to have effect at the time its membership of the committee ends.
Committee Reporting to the Council	Resolution 2048 decided that the committee should report to the Council within thirty days of the adoption of the resolution and thereafter to report "as deemed necessary" by the committee. Briefings by chair in 2018: 1 (30 August 2018)
Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership	None

FACT SHEET ON THE 2206 SOUTH SUDAN SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-31 Dec 2018)

Meetings: 3 (8 June, 16 July and 31 August)

Actions

On 8 June, the committee received a briefing from its Chair, Ambassador Anatolio Ndong Mba on his upcoming visit to Bissau and Conakry.

Ambassador Ndong Mba visited Guinea and Guinea-Bissau from 25 to 29 June to obtain first-hand accounts concerning the effective implementation of the sanctions measures and discuss political developments in Guinea-Bissau.

On 16 July, the committee received a briefing by the Chair of the committee on his visit to Bissau and Conakry. The committee also considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Chair on his visit which had been circulated on 13 July.

On 31 August, the committee received a briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, Kelvin Ong, on the report of the Secretary-General on progress made with regard to the stabilization and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2018/791). The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of UNIOGBIS, David McLachlan-Karr, provided a briefing on the situation in the country by video teleconference.

Member States Reporting Obligations

Resolution 2048 calls upon all states to report to the committee within 120 days of the adoption of the resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the travel ban measures.

As of 1 February, 23 states had submitted reports, including seven Security Council members (France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Sweden, UK and US)

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

[S/RES/2458](#) (28 February 2019) renewed the mandate of UNIOGBIS for one year, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report within six months, with a briefing to the committee established pursuant to its resolution 2048 (2012), on the progress made regards to the stabilisation of the country and restoration of constitutional order and recommendations on the continuations of the sanctions regime in the post-elections environment, in line with paragraph 12 of resolution 2048.

[S/RES/2404](#) (28 February 2018) renewed the mandate of UNIOGBIS for one year, acknowledged the adoption by ECOWAS of targeted sanctions on 4 February 2018, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report within six months, with a briefing to the Sanctions committee on progress towards the stabilisation of Guinea-Bissau and restoration of constitutional order, and decided that in seven months the Council would review the sanctions measures.

[S/RES/2048](#) (18 May 2012) imposed travel restrictions on five individuals involved in the 12 April 2012 coup and established a Sanctions Committee to oversee the implementation of the measures.

Other

[SC/13731](#) (7 March 2019) was a press release on the committee's 7 February 2019 briefing from Pierre Lapaque, Regional Representative for the UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa on his Office's activities and an assessment on the situation in Guinea-Bissau and the region.

[S/2018/1140](#) (17 December 2018) was the committee's 2018 annual report.

[SC/13537](#) (11 October 2018) was a committee press release on its 31 August 2018 meeting to consider the Secretary-General's report on progress made with regard to the stabilisation and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau.

[S/2018/791](#) (28 August 2018) report of the

Secretary-General on progress made with regard to the stabilization and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau.

[SC/13441](#) (31 July 2018) was a committee press release on the 16 July briefing by the Chair of the committee on his 25 – 29 June visit to Guinea-Bissau and Guinea.

[SC/13411](#) (6 July 2018) was a committee press release on the 8 June briefing by the Chair of the committee on his upcoming visit to Bissau and Conakry.

[SC/13218](#) (21 February 2018) took note of ECOWAS' decision to sanction 19 individuals for obstructing implementation of the Conakry Agreement.

[SC/13133](#) (20 December 2017) was a press release on the committee's decision to delete Sanha Clussé from the 2048 Sanctions List.

[SC/10721](#) (20 July 2012) was a press release announcing the addition of six individuals to the 2048 Committee travel ban list.