

## FACT SHEET ON THE 1970 LIBYA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2011)

<b>Chair (as of 1 Jan 2017)</b>	Ambassador Olof Skoog (Sweden)
<b>Mandate</b>	Monitor implementation of the sanctions measures; designate individuals subject to the travel ban and asset freeze measures and to consider requests for exemptions; establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures; encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested member states, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such states to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures; seek from all states whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the sanctions measures; examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures and designate vessels for some or all of the measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products.
<b>Types of Sanctions</b>	Arms embargo, travel ban, measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum.  Arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze do not expire (open-ended). The measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum expire on 15 November 2018.
<b>Number of Listed Individuals/ Entities</b>	27 individuals, 2 entities  Most recent listing: 11 September 2018
<b>Listing Criteria</b>	Individuals and entities (or those acting on their behalf) involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against persons in Libya, including by being involved in or complicit in planning, commanding, ordering or conducting attacks, in violation of international law, including aerial bombardments, on civilian populations and facilities.  Individuals or entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• having violated, or assisted in the evasion of, the provisions of resolution 1970 (2011), particularly the arms embargo, or to have assisted others in doing so;</li> <li>• engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition;</li> <li>• engaging in attacks against any air, land, or sea port in Libya, or against a Libyan state institution or installation, including oil facilities, or against any foreign mission in Libya;</li> <li>• providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya;</li> <li>• acting for, or on behalf of, or at the direction of a listed individual or entity;</li> <li>• threatening or coercing Libyan State financial institutions and the Libyan National Oil Company, or engaging in any action that may lead to or result in the misappropriation of Libyan state funds;</li> <li>• planning, directing, sponsoring, or participating in attacks against UN personnel, including members of the Panel of Experts.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, in the context of attempted illicit exports or illicit exports of petroleum from Libya, the Committee may designate vessels, on a case-by-case basis, for a period of ninety days, which may be renewed.</p>
<b>Exemptions</b>	Arms embargo: Lethal arms and related materiel of all types, intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan authorities (pending authorisation by the Committee) as well as protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Libya by UN personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only.  Travel ban: on humanitarian and religious grounds, for the fulfilment of a judicial process, to further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Libya and stability in the region.  Assets Freeze: Basic expenses; extraordinary expenses; judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement; payments due to third parties under contracts entered into prior to a listing; humanitarian needs; fuel, electricity and water for strictly civilian uses; resuming Libyan production and sale of hydrocarbons; establishing, operating, or strengthening institutions of civilian government and civilian public infrastructure; facilitating the resumption of banking sector operations, including to support or facilitate international trade with Libya.  Measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum: the Committee may make exceptions as may be necessary and appropriate; states may allow the entry into ports if it is necessary for the purpose of an inspection, in the case of emergency or in the case of return to Libya; the provision of bunkering services, such as provision of fuel or supplies is allowed if it is necessary for humanitarian purposes, or in the case of return to Libya.
<b>Delisting Procedures</b>	Member States may at any time submit requests for delisting of individuals and entities inscribed on the 1970 Sanctions List. A petitioner seeking to submit a request for delisting can do so either directly to the Focal Point for Delisting or through their state of residence or nationality.  Requests made in 2017: Two petitioners requested to be delisted through the focal point procedure, but they remain on the list.

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<b>Monitoring Mechanism</b>	<p>Panel of Experts, six members, last appointed on 27 July 2017:</p> <p>Lipika Majumdar Roy Choudhury, finance expert (India, coordinator) Naji Abou-Khalil, armed groups/regional expert (Lebanon) Kassim Bouhou, armed groups expert (France) Luis Antonio de Albuquerque Bacardit, maritime/transport expert (Spain) Moncef Kartas, arms expert (Tunisia) David McFarland, arms expert (UK)</p> <p>Mandate was last renewed in June 2017 in resolution 2362 and expires on 15 November 2018. Most recent publicly available Panel report was submitted on 5 September 2018 (S/2018/812).</p>
<b>Decision-Making</b>	<p>Decisions are made by consensus and are deemed adopted if no objection is raised within five working days, or in urgent situations for a shorter period of time. Members can place a hold on a proposed decision with no time limit.</p>
<b>Committee Reporting to the Council</b>	<p>As deemed necessary by the Committee, often every 90 days; briefings are held both in public and in closed consultations.</p> <p>Briefings by chair in 2018 so far: 5 (17 January, 21 March, 21 May, 16 July, and 5 September)</p>
<b>Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership</b>	<p>The last open briefing took place on 27 June 2017. The topic was "Challenges in countering terrorism in Libya" and the chairs of the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh)/ Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the 1373 Counter-Terrorism Committee briefed as well.</p>
<b>Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-31 Dec 2017)</b>	<p>Meetings: 2 (19 May and 21 August). On 10 November, the Committee held joint informal consultations with the 1591 Sudan Sanctions Committee and the 2206 South Sudan Sanctions Committee.</p> <p>The Committee listed two vessels attempting to illicitly export gasoil from Libya, on 21 July and 2 August respectively, and further renewed those listings on 20 and 31 October.</p>
<b>Member States Reporting Obligations</b>	<p>Resolution 2278 urges all states, UN bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures, in particular incidents of non-compliance. In 2017, the Committee received three implementation reports from three-member states and three inspection reports from a regional organisation.</p> <p>Resolution 2292 requests member states to report to the Committee any inspection carried out on the high seas off the coast of Libya to vessels which they have reasonable grounds to believe are carrying arms or related materiel to or from Libya.</p>

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## UN Documents

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### Security Council Resolutions

[S/RES/2437](#) (3 October 2018) renewed the authorisation for member states to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya that they have reasonable grounds to suspect are being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking.

[S/RES/2420](#) (11 June 2018) renewed the authorisation for member states, acting nationally or through regional organisations, to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya bound to or from the country that they have reasonable grounds to believe are violating the arms embargo.

[S/RES/2362](#) (29 June 2017) renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the 1970 Libya Sanctions Committee and the measures regarding attempts to illicitly export oil from Libya.

[S/RES/1970](#) (26 February 2011) referred the situation in Libya to the ICC, imposed an arms embargo and targeted sanctions (assets freeze and travel ban) and established a sanctions committee.

### Secretary-General's Reports

[S/2018/451](#) (11 May 2018) was on the implementation of resolution 2357.

### Other

[SC/13508](#) (17 September 2018) was a press release regarding the amendment of entries on the sanctions list.

[SC/13497](#) (11 September 2018) was a press release regarding the adding of one individual to the sanctions list.

[S/2018/812](#) (5 September 2018) was the Panel of Expert's final report.

[SC/13472](#) (28 August 2018) was a press release about the committee considering the final report of the Panel of Experts.

[SC/13371](#) (7 June 2018) was a press release regarding the adding of six individuals to the sanctions list.

[SC/13322](#) (29 April 2018) was a press release regarding the expiration of an entry on the sanctions list.

[SC/13303](#) (18 April 2018) was a press release regarding the expiration of an entry on the sanctions list.

[SC/13243](#) (9 March 2018) was a press release reiterating support for the work of the Panel of Experts.

[SC/13207](#) (13 February 2018) was a press release

about the committee considering the interim report of the Panel of Experts.

[SC/13195](#) (2 February 2018) was a press release regarding the amendment of an entry of a vessel on its sanctions list.

[SC/13182](#) (26 January 2018) was a press release regarding the renewal and amendment of an entry of a vessel on its sanctions list.

[SC/13169](#) (18 January 2018) was a press release regarding the renewal and amendment of an entry of a vessel on its sanctions list.

[S/2017/1086](#) (20 December 2017) was the committee's 2017 annual report.

[S/2016/650](#) (27 July 2017) was the Secretary-General's letter on the appointment of the six members of the Panel of Experts.

[S/12921](#) (21 July 2017) was the Committee press release regarding the listing of a vessel illicitly attempting to export gasoil.

[S/2017/466](#) (1 June 2017) was the Panel of Experts' final report.