

FACT SHEET ON THE 751 (1992)/1907 (2009) SOMALIA AND ERITREA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

Chair (as of 1 Jan 2017)	Kairat Umarov (Kazakhstan)
Mandate	Oversee implementation of the sanctions measures; consider and decide upon notifications and requests for exemptions; designate individuals and entities; receive and send notifications regarding maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms; examine member states' reports; examine the reports presented by the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group; examine the findings of the arms and ammunition joint verification team for Somalia; report every 120 days to the Security Council on the implementation of the sanction measures; conduct outreach activities.
Types of Sanctions	<p>Somalia: Open-ended general arms embargo and targeted arms embargo on designated individuals and entities (partially lifted until 15 November 2018); travel ban; assets freeze; charcoal ban. Authorisation of maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms expires on 15 November 2018.</p> <p>Eritrea: Open-ended general two-way arms embargo and targeted arms embargo on designated individuals and entities; travel ban; assets freeze.</p>
Number of Listed Individuals/ Entities	15 individuals/one entity. Most recent listings: 8 March 2018 in press release SC/13242.
Travel Ban/Asset Freeze Listing Criteria	<p>For the Somalia sanctions regime Individuals or entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia; • acting in violation of the arms embargo; • obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia; • recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in Somalia in violation of applicable international law; • being responsible for violations of applicable international law in Somalia involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement; • engaging in the direct or indirect export or import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia; • engaging in any non-local commerce via Al-Shabaab controlled ports, which constitutes financial support for a designated entity; or • misappropriating financial resources which undermine the Transitional Federal Institutions' and their post-transition successors' ability to fulfil their obligations in delivering services within the framework of the Djibouti Agreement. <p>For the Eritrea sanctions regime Individuals or entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violating the arms embargo; • providing support from Eritrea to armed opposition groups which aim to destabilise the region; • obstructing implementation of resolution 1862 (2009) concerning Djibouti; • harbouring, financing, facilitating, supporting, organising, training or inciting individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other states or their citizens in the region; or • obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group.
Exemptions	<p>Arms embargo: supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use; supplies of weapons or military equipment and technical assistance for the development of the security forces of the FGS or for the purposes of helping develop other Somali security sector institutions; supplies of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance to UN personnel, the AU Mission in Somalia, the EU Training Mission in Somalia, member states or international, regional and subregional organisations undertaking measures to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia at the request of the FGS; supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Somalia or Eritrea by UN personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel.</p> <p>Travel ban (currently no exemptions in effect): humanitarian grounds, including religious obligation; to further the objectives of peace and stability in the region; to further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia.</p> <p>Assets freeze: for basic expenses; for extraordinary expenses; for expenses subject to a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement.</p>
Delisting Procedures	<p>Member states may at any time submit to the Committee requests for delisting of individuals and entities inscribed on the sanctions lists. An individual 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.</p> <p>A state can decide that as a rule, its nationals or residents should address their delisting requests directly to the Focal Point for Delisting.</p>

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Monitoring Mechanism/Panel of Experts

Monitoring Group based in Nairobi comprised of eight experts, last appointed on 21 December 2017:

- Jay Bahadur, armed groups (Canada)
- Charles Cater, natural resources (US)
- Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker, humanitarian affairs (Sudan)
- Robert Dekker, finance (Netherlands)
- Nazanine Moshiri, arms (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Brian O'Sullivan, armed groups/maritime (Ireland)
- James Smith, regional (UK, coordinator)
- Richard Zobot, arms (France)

The Monitoring Group's mandate was last extended on 10 November 2016 in resolution 2317, until 15 December 2018. Most recent publicly available Panel reports were submitted in October 2016.

Decision-Making

Committee decisions are made by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, the matter may be submitted to the Security Council. Decisions may be taken by a written "no-objection procedure" within five working days or, in urgent situations such shorter period as the chair shall determine. If no objection is received by the end of the specified period, the proposed decision will be deemed adopted. Members can place a hold on a proposed decision, but normally not for more than six months. An extension of up to one month can be requested based on "extraordinary circumstances."

Committee Reporting to the Council

The chair of the Committee is required to brief the Council at least every 120 days. These briefings take place in either open meetings or closed consultations.

Briefings by the chair in 2017: three (13 April, 24 July and 7 November).

Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership

According to the Committee Guidelines, the chair will on a regular basis hold briefings for all interested member states. The last meeting was held on 30 July 2018, followed by consultations.

Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-31 Dec 2017)

Meetings: five informal consultations (20 January, 21 April, 30 June, 2 October and 13 October).
The Chair introduced to the Committee the newly appointed Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (20 January).

- The Coordinator of the Monitoring Group provided the Group's midterm update to the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 40 of resolution 2317 of 2016 (21 April).
- The Committee received a briefing from the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development on the threat of transnational terrorism in the region (30 June).
- The Committee received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the report submitted pursuant to paragraph 29 of Security Council resolution 2317 (2016) (S/2017/860 (2 October)).
- The Committee heard a presentation by the Monitoring Group on its final reports on Somalia and Eritrea, submitted pursuant to paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2317 (2016), and discussed the recommendations contained therein. The Committee also heard from the delegations of Somalia and Eritrea (13 October)

The Committee revised and adopted its guidelines on 22 December 2017.

Member States Reporting Obligations

Resolution 2182 requested the Somali government to report to the Council on the current structure of its security forces; the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment; and the procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the security forces and on training needs in this regard.

Member states are to strictly follow the procedures for notifying the Council when providing assistance to develop Somali security sector institutions. Member states that conduct maritime interdiction activities are also required to promptly notify the Committee and submit a report on the inspection.

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

[S/RES/2385](#) (14 November 2017) extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group.

[S/RES/1907](#) (23 December 2009) imposed an arms embargo and targeted sanctions against Eritrea.

[S/RES/751](#) (24 April 1992) established a Committee to oversee a general and complete arms embargo on

Somalia.

Monitoring Group Reports

[S/2017/924](#) (2 November 2017) was the latest report on Eritrea of the Monitoring Group.

[S/2016/925](#) (2 November 2017) was the latest report on Somalia of the Monitoring Group.

Other

[S/2017/1088](#) (18 December 2017) was the annual report of the Committee.

[S/2017/1116](#) (27 December 2017) was the letter from the Secretary-General appointing the members of the Monitoring Group.