

FACT SHEET ON THE 2206 SOUTH SUDAN SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2015)

Chair (as of 1 Jan 2018)	Joanna Wronecka (Poland)
Mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) and paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018) with a view to strengthening, facilitating and improving implementation of these measures by member states; • Seek and review information regarding those individuals and entities who may be engaging in the acts described in paragraph 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2428 (2018); • Designate individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 9 of resolution 2206 (2015) and consider requests for exemptions in accordance with paragraph 11 of said resolution; • Designate individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and consider requests for exemptions in paragraph 13 of said resolution; • Consider and decide upon notifications and requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures; • Establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed above; • Report to the Security Council on its work as deemed necessary by the Committee; • 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 measures imposed; and • Examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in resolution 2206.
Types of Sanctions	<p>Travel ban and assets freeze (as set out in resolution 2206)</p> <p>Arms embargo: All Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned; and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories (as set out in resolution 2428).</p> <p>Measures in place until 31 May 2019 (as set out in resolution 2428).</p>
Number of Listed Individuals/ Entities	<p>Eight individuals, no entities</p> <p>Most recent listings: Resolution 2428 adopted on 13 July 2018.</p>
Travel Ban/Asset Freeze Listing Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan; • Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing reconciliation or peace talks or processes, including breaches of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan ("the Agreement") • Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan, including Chapter 4 of the Agreement; including Chapter 4 of the Agreement • Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan • The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge, or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law • Planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan • The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan • The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, including the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism or of the delivery or distribution of, or access to, humanitarian assistance • Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel • Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee

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Exemptions	<p>Travel ban: humanitarian grounds, including religious obligation; where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process; and where the Committee determines that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in South Sudan and stability in the region.</p> <p>Assets freeze: basic expenses; extraordinary expenses; and expenses subject to a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment.</p> <p>Arms embargo: (a) Arms and related materiel, as well as training and assistance, intended solely for support of or use by UN personnel, including the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA); (b) Non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as notified in advance to the Committee; (c) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to South Sudan by UN personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only; (d) Arms and related materiel temporarily exported to South Sudan by the forces of a state which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely and directly to facilitate the protection or evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in South Sudan, as notified to the Committee; (e) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, to or in support of the African Union Regional Task Force intended solely for regional operations to counter the Lord's Resistance Army, as notified in advance to the Committee; (f) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee; and (g) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee.</p>
Delisting Procedures	<p>Member states may submit at any time requests for delisting of individuals and entities inscribed on the 2206 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.</p> <p>Requests made in 2018: 0</p>
Monitoring Mechanism	<p>Panel of Experts, last appointed on 10 July 2018: Andrews Atta-Asamoah, regional issues (Ghana) Colin Thomas-Jensen, armed groups (US) Andrei Kolmakov, natural resources/finance (Russia) Anna Oosterlinck, humanitarian affairs (Belgium)</p> <p>Mandate was last renewed on 13 July 2018 in resolution 2428 and expires on 1 July 2019. Most recent publicly available Panel report is the final report submitted on 12 April 2018 (S/2018/292). An interim report is due to the Council on 1 December 2018, and except in the months when reports are due, provide updates to the Council each month.</p>
Decision-Making	<p>Committee decisions are made by consensus. According to the Committee guidelines, decisions may be taken by a written "no objection procedure" within five working days or in urgent situations a shorter period but "no less than two working days." Members can place a hold on a proposed decision, but normally not more than six months. An extension of up to three months can be requested based on "extraordinary circumstances".</p>
Committee Reporting to the Council	<p>According to resolution 2206, the Committee is required to report to the Council "as deemed necessary by the Committee".</p> <p>Briefings by the chair in 2018: one (8 May); public briefing followed by consultations.</p>
Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership	<p>The Committee held its first open briefing on 31 May 2018 with regional and interested member states.</p>
Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-31 Dec 2017)	<p>The Committee met six times in informal consultations, on 18 January, 21 and 29 March, 28 July, 6 October and 15 November, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures. The Committee also held joint informal consultations, on 10 November, with the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. The Committee sent 37 communications to 13 member states and other stakeholders, with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.</p>
Member States Reporting Obligations	<p>Resolution 2206 called on states to report to the Committee within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution on the steps they have taken to implement the sanctions measures.</p>

UN Documents

Security Council Resolution

[S/RES/2428](#) (13 July 2018) imposed an arms embargo and additional targeted sanctions, renewed the sanctions regime until 31 May 2019 and the mandate of the South Sudan Panel of Experts until 1 July 2019.

[S/RES/2418](#) (31 May 2018) renewed the sanctions regime until 15 July 2018 and the mandate of the South Sudan Panel of Experts until 14 August 2018.

[S/RES/2206](#) (3 March 2015) created a sanctions regime for South Sudan.

Sanctions-Related Documents

[S/2018/292](#) (12 April 2018) was the final report of the Panel of Experts.

[S/2017/1093](#) (29 December 2017) was the Committee's 2017 annual report.

[S/2017/979](#) (20 November 2017) was the interim report of the Panel of Experts.

[S/2017/594](#) (11 July 2017) concerned the appointment of five experts to the Panel of Experts until 30 June 2018.

[S/2017/326](#) (13 April 2017) was the final report of the Panel of Experts.