

FACT SHEET ON THE 1970 LIBYA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (2011)

Chair (as of 10 July 2020)	Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative Guenter Sautter (Germany)
Mandate	Monitor implementation of the sanctions measures; designate individuals subject to the travel ban and assets 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.
Types of Sanctions	Arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze, 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 30 April 2021.
Number of Listed Individuals/ Entities	28 individuals, 2 entities Most recent listing: 16 November 2018
Listing Criteria	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">• 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;• 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;• 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;• providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya;• acting for, or on behalf of, or at the direction of a listed individual or entity;• 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;• planning, directing, sponsoring, or participating in attacks against UN personnel, including members of the Panel of Experts;• planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, in the context of attempted illicit exports of petroleum from Libya, the committee may designate vessels, on a case-by-case basis, for a period of one year, which may be renewed.
Exemptions	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 judgment; 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.

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Delisting Procedures	<p>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.</p> <p>Requests made in 2019: one arms embargo exemption request was approved. Two arms embargo notifications were received and not objected to. One assets freeze exemption request was approved. Four travel ban exemptions were approved. Five assets freeze notifications were received and not objected to.</p>
Monitoring Mechanism	<p>Panel of Experts, six members, last appointed on 10 March 2020: Ms. Lipika Majumdar Roy Choudhury, finance (India, coordinator) Mr. Luis Antonio de Albuquerque Bacardit, arms/maritime (Spain) Ms. Alia Aoun, armed groups/international humanitarian law (Lebanon) Ms. Dina Badawy, armed groups/finance (US) Mr. Yassine Marjane, regional/transport (Morocco) Mr. Adrian Wilkinson, arms (UK)</p> <p>The mandate was last renewed on 11 February 2020 with resolution 2509 and expires on 15 May 2021. The most recent publicly available report of the Panel of Experts was submitted on 9 December 2019 (S/2019/914).</p>
Decision-Making	<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>
Committee Reporting to the Council	<p>As deemed necessary by the committee, briefings are held both in public and in closed consultations. Briefings by the chair in 2019: 5 (18 January, 20 March, 21 May, 29 July and 4 September).</p>
Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership	<p>None in 2019</p>
Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-31 Dec 2019)	<p>The committee met seven times in informal consultations (8 February, 15 April, 31 May, 21 June, 12 September, 22 October and 25 November), in addition to conducting its work through written procedures. The committee convened one formal meeting on 30 August.</p>
Member States Reporting Obligations	<p>Resolution 2509 urges all states, relevant 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 2019, the committee received five implementation reports from five member states and three inspection reports from a regional organisation.</p>

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

[S/RES/2509](#) (11 February 2020) renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the 1970 Libya Sanctions Committee until 15 May 2021 as well as the measures related to the illicit export from Libya of petroleum until 30 April 2021.

[S/RES/2473](#) (10 June 2019) 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/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/2019/380](#) (10 May 2019) was on the implementation of resolution 2357.

Other

[S/2020/203](#) (12 March 2020) was the list of the members of the Panel of Experts supporting the 1970 Libya Sanctions Committee, appointed according to resolution 2509.

[S/2019/972](#) (20 December 2019) was a letter from Jürgen Schulz, chair of the 1970 Libya Sanctions Committee, transmitting the annual report of the committee.

[S/2019/914](#) (9 December 2019) was the Panel of Experts' final report.