

FACT SHEET ON THE 751 SOMALIA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (1992)

Chair (as of 1 Jan 2019)	Marc Pecsteen de Buytswerve (Belgium)
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 Panel of Experts; 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 2019); travel ban; assets freeze; charcoal ban. Authorisation of maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms expires on 15 November 2019.</p> <p>The Council lifted all sanctions imposed on Eritrea and terminated the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group in resolution 2444 of 14 November 2018. The Council requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of developments towards the normalisation of relations between Eritrea and Djibouti and to report to the Security Council no later than 15 February 2019 and every six months thereafter, and expressed its intention to keep this request under review in light of developments.</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	<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.
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>
Monitoring Mechanism/Panel of Experts	<p>Panel of Experts based in Nairobi comprised of six experts, last appointed on 13 December 2018:</p> <p>Jay Bahadur, armed groups (Canada, coordinator) Mohamed Babiker, humanitarian affairs (Sudan) Nazanine Moshiri, arms (Islamic Republic of Iran) Brian O'Sullivan, armed groups/maritime (Ireland) Matthew Rosbottom, finance (UK) Richard Zobot, arms (France)</p> <p>The Panel's mandate was last extended on 14 November 2018 in resolution 2444, until 15 December 2019. Most recent publicly available (of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group, which the Panel replaced) reports were submitted in November 2018.</p>

FACT SHEET ON THE 751 SOMALIA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (1992)

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 2018: Three (13 March, 30 July and 5 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 2018)

Meetings: nine informal consultations (on 15 January, 8 February, 20 April, 7 and 25 June, 20 July, 11 September and 1 and 12 October).

In addition to regular meetings with its Panel of Experts, the Committee met with Eritrean and Somali ministers and officials, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and head of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia, Deputy Director of the Operations and Advocacy Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Actions taken by the Committee:

On 8 March, the Committee added two individuals to its sanctions list. From 4 to 10 May 2018, the Chair visited Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

Member States Reporting Obligations

Resolution 2444 requested the Somali government to report by 15 March 2019 and then by 15 September 2019, on the structure, composition, strength and disposition of its Security Forces, including the status of regional and militia forces.

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/2444](#) (14 November 2018) was a resolution lifting sanctions on Eritrea and extending various elements of the Somalia sanctions regime until 15 November 2019. [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.

Sanctions Committee Documents

[S/2018/1115](#) (13 December 2018) was a letter from the Secretary-General transmitting the names appointed to the panel of experts.

[S/2018/1003](#) (7 November 2018) was the report on Eritrea of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

[S/2018/1002](#) (7 November 2018) was the report on Somalia of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

Other

[S/2018/1116](#) (31 December 2018) was the annual report of the Committee.