

FACT SHEET ON THE 751 SOMALIA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE (1992)

Chair (as of 7 January 2021)	Geraldine Byrne Nason (Ireland)
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; travel ban; assets freeze; charcoal and improvised explosive device (IED) components ban. Authorisation of maritime interdiction of charcoal, IED components and arms expires on 15 November 2022.</p> <p>The IED components ban was added in resolution 2498 of 15 November 2019, It calls upon all states to prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply or transfer of the items from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft if there is evidence to demonstrate that they will be used, or a significant risk they may be used, in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices in Somalia.</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. In that same resolution, 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. In resolution 2498 and repeated in resolution 2551 the Council instead requested the Secretary-General to provide an update yearly. In resolution 2551 this update was requested no later than 31 July 2022.</p>
Number of Listed Individuals/ Entities	20 individuals, one entity. Most recent listings: 26 February 2021.
Listing Criteria	<p>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; • planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual violence.
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; entry into Somali ports for temporary visits of vessels carrying weapons and military equipment for defensive purposes provided that such items remain at all times aboard such vessels.</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	<p>Panel of Experts based in Nairobi comprised of six experts, five of which were last appointed on 16 December 2021 (recruitment of a sixth expert was underway at the time of writing):</p> <p>Mr. Ahmed Himmiche, arms (Morocco, coordinator) Mr. John Peter Hazenberg, armed groups (US) Mr. Andrei Kolmakov, armed groups/natural resources (Russian Federation) Ms. Irene Raciti, humanitarian (Italy) Mr. Matthew Rosbottom, finance (UK)</p> <p>The Panel's mandate was last extended on 15 November 2021 in resolution 2607, until 15 December 2021. Most recent publicly available report was submitted on 6 October 2021.</p>
Decision-Making	<p>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."</p>
Committee Reporting to the Council	<p>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.</p> <p>Briefings by the chair in 2021: three (25 February, 14 June, and 20 October)</p>
Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership	<p>None in 2021.</p>
Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-31 Dec 2021)	<p>Meetings: four informal consultations (two on 1 October, 22 October and 10 December)</p> <p>Due to COVID-19 working methods, the Committee also met twice in a closed videoconference (29 January and 4 June). The Committee sent 33 communications to nine Member States and other stakeholders with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.</p>
Member States Reporting Obligations	<p>Resolution 2607 requested the Somali government to report by 1 February 2022 and then by 1 August 2022 on the structure, composition, strength and disposition of its security forces, and the status of regional and militia forces. It also requested information regarding the destination of imported arms once distributed, as well as that future Joint Verification Team reports of the cross-reference serial numbers of weapons documented by the JVT with available records detailing the distribution of arms to the security 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.</p>

UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

[S/RES/2607](#) (15 November 2021) extended various elements of the Somalia sanctions regime until 15 November 2022.

[S/RES/2551](#) (12 November 2020) extended various elements of the Somalia sanctions regime until 15 November 2021.

[S/RES/2498](#) (15 November 2019) extended various elements of the Somalia sanctions regime until 15 November 2020.

[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/2021/849](#) (6 October 2021) was the Panel of Expert's final report.

[S/2021/1108](#) (16 December 2021) was the list of the members of the Panel of Experts supporting the 751 Somalia Sanctions Committee, appointed according to resolution 2607.

Other

[S/2021/1051](#) (31 December 2021) was a letter from Geraldine Byrne Nason, chair of the 751 Somalia Sanctions Committee, transmitting the annual report of the committee.

[S/2021/847](#) (6 October 2021) was a report from the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia on the implementation of resolution 2551 and on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia.