

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
31 December 2013

Original: English

**Letter dated 31 December 2013 from the Chair of the
Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#)
and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the
President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea (see annex), which contains an account of the Committee's activities during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013. The report is submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 ([S/1995/234](#)).

(Signed) **Oh Joon**
Chair

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#)
and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea



Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013.

2. For 2013, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Kim Sook (Republic of Korea), and subsequently Oh Joon (Republic of Korea), as Chair. The delegations of Pakistan and Togo provided the Vice-Chairs.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 733 (1992), the Security Council imposed a general and complete arms embargo on Somalia, and by its resolution 751 (1992), the Council established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the embargo. Subsequently, in its resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1744 (2007), 1772 (2007), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 1916 (2010), 2060 (2012), 2093 (2013) and 2111 (2013) the Council outlined certain exemptions to the embargo and further elaborated the scope of the measures.

4. By its resolution 1844 (2008), the Security Council decided that all Member States should take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee. The Council also decided that all Member States should freeze without delay the funds, other financial assets and economic resources owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee. The Council imposed a targeted arms embargo against Somalia, including measures to prevent the supply of related training and financial and other assistance to designated individuals and entities.

5. By paragraph 8 of resolution 1844 (2008), the Council mandated the Committee to designate individuals and entities: (a) engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia; (b) having acted in violation of the general and complete arms embargo; and (c) obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia. By its resolution 2002 (2011), the Council added to these criteria: (d) being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in Somalia; and (e) being responsible for violations of international law involving the targeting of civilians, including children and women, in situations of armed conflict. The Committee was entrusted with, inter alia, the tasks of monitoring the implementation of the travel ban and assets freeze, with the support of the Monitoring Group; seeking from all Member States, in particular those in the region, information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the travel ban and assets freeze; and reporting to the Council at least every 120 days on its work and on the implementation of resolution 1844 (2008).

6. On 23 December 2009, the Security Council adopted resolution 1907 (2009), by which it imposed a ban on the sale or supply to and from Eritrea of arms and related materiel, technical assistance and training. By the same resolution, the Council imposed an assets freeze, a travel ban and a targeted arms embargo on individuals and entities, including but not limited to the Eritrean political and military leadership, designated by the Committee as (a) violating the arms embargo; (b) providing support from Eritrea to armed opposition groups that aim to destabilize the region; (c) obstructing the implementation of resolution 1862 (2009) concerning Djibouti; (d) harbouring, financing, facilitating, supporting, organizing, training or inciting individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other States or their citizens in the region; or (e) obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group. The Council further expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group to monitor and report on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1907 (2009).

7. Since the Security Council, by its resolution 1907 (2009), had expanded the mandate of the Committee, the Committee decided on 26 February 2010 to change its name to “Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea”.

8. On 19 March 2010, the Security Council adopted resolution 1916 (2010), by which it decided that, for a period of 12 months, the assets freeze that it had imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1844 (2008) should not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia. By resolution 1972 (2011), adopted on 17 March 2011, the Council renewed that exemption for 16 months. By resolution 1916 (2010), the Council requested the United Nations Humanitarian Aid Coordinator for Somalia to report to it every 120 days on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. By resolution 1972 (2011), the Council requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to it on the same issue by 15 November 2011 and 15 July 2012. By its resolution 2060 (2012), the Council extended the exemption until 25 July 2013 and requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to it by 20 November 2012 and 20 July 2013. By its resolution 2111 (2013), the Council further extended the exemption until 25 October 2014 and requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to it by 20 March 2014 and again by 20 September 2014.

9. On 12 April 2010, the Committee designated eight individuals and one entity to be subject to the travel ban, assets freeze and targeted arms embargo imposed under resolution 1844 (2008). On 28 July 2011, the Committee added two individuals to the list. On 17 February, 25 July and 23 August 2012, the Committee added the name of one individual to the list.¹

10. On 5 December 2011, the Security Council adopted resolution 2023 (2011), by which it expanded the restrictive measures concerning Eritrea in the areas of “Diaspora taxes”, the Eritrean mining sector and financial services, and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group to monitor the implementation of those measures and demanded that Eritrea make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action.

¹ The list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of Security Council resolution 1844 (2008) is available from www.un.org/sc/committees/751/pdf/1844_cons_list.pdf.

11. By its resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#), the Council imposed a ban on the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia, and called upon the Somali authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia. By resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#), the Council requested the African Union Mission in Somalia to support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so.

12. By its resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#), adopted on 6 March 2013, the Security Council partially lifted the arms embargo for 12 months for the purpose of building the capacity of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia. The Council also requested the Federal Government of Somalia to report on (a) the structure of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia; (b) the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Somali security forces; and (c) the procedures and codes of conduct for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Somali security forces and on training needs. By the same resolution, the Council requested the Monitoring Group to assess the progress of the Government in the areas set out in (b) and (c); any misappropriation or sale of weapons to other groups, including militias; and the ability of the Monitoring Group to monitor delivery of weapons, military equipment and assistance to Somalia. The Council also decided that the Federal Government of Somalia, as a recipient, or any Member State, as a provider, should notify the Committee of any deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance. Furthermore, the resolution provided for an exemption to the arms embargo for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and its successor mission.

13. By its resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#), adopted on 24 July 2013, the Security Council consolidated the exemptions to the arms embargo on Somalia and Eritrea in a single resolution. In the same resolution, the Council reiterated the partial lifting, until 6 March 2014, of the arms embargo on Somalia for deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, which was originally granted by resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#). The Council decided that this modification of the arms embargo on Somalia did not apply to the items listed in the annex of the resolutions for which an exemption was required (para. 7 of resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#)).

14. Also by its resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#), the Council extended until 25 November 2014 the mandate of the Monitoring Group as set out in paragraph 13 of resolution [2060 \(2012\)](#) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#). The Group consists of eight experts, who were appointed by the Secretary-General on 16 August 2013 ([S/2013/495](#)).

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

15. During 2013, the Committee met five times in informal consultations, on 8 February, 20 May, 12 July, 13 September and 13 November. Furthermore, the Committee conducted a considerable amount of its work through written procedures.

16. On 8 February 2013, the Committee received the midterm briefing from the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group, pursuant to paragraph 13 (l) of resolution

[2060 \(2012\)](#). During the Committee's informal consultations on 20 May, the Monitoring Group briefed the members of the Committee by video link about developments related to the mining sector of Eritrea and the effects of the partial lifting of the Somali arms embargo.

17. During the informal consultations held on 12 July, the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator briefed the Committee on the report of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator ([S/2013/415](#)), submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution [2060 \(2012\)](#). During the same meeting, the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group presented the final reports of the Group on Somalia ([S/2013/413](#)) and Eritrea ([S/2013/440](#)), submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 (m) of resolution [2060 \(2012\)](#). In addition, the Committee had an exchange of views with the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations in connection with the final report of the Monitoring Group.

18. During the informal consultations held on 13 September 2013, the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group briefed the Committee on possible guidance to Member States on the implementation of the charcoal ban. A representative of the United Nations Environment Programme also briefed the Committee on options for the environmentally responsible destruction by Member States of seized Somali charcoal. The Committee received a further briefing from the Coordinator on the issue of the charcoal ban during informal consultations on 13 November. During the same meeting, the Committee considered a draft implementation assistance notice regarding the charcoal embargo.

19. On 7 March, 18 July and 26 November 2013, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during consultations on the activities of the Committee during the previous 120 days, pursuant to paragraph 11 (g) of resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#).

20. On 8 December 2013, the Chair convened a meeting in Paris between the Government of Eritrea and the Monitoring Group. The discussion was constructive and centred on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the mandate of the Monitoring Group. All parties understood the importance of continuous contact and future engagements between the Monitoring Group and the Government of Eritrea.

21. Prior to the adoption of resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#) on 24 July 2013, the Committee received 19 requests for exemptions to the arms embargo for non-lethal military equipment pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution [1356 \(2001\)](#), 8 requests for exemptions to the arms embargo pursuant to paragraph 11 (b) of resolution [1772 \(2007\)](#) and 1 request for exemption pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution [2060 \(2012\)](#). The Committee also received three notifications from the Federal Government of Somalia and another three notifications from other Member States pursuant to paragraph 38 of resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#).

22. Since 24 July 2013, the Committee received four notifications pursuant to paragraph 10 (g) of resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#) and five notifications pursuant to paragraphs 14 and 15 of the same resolution. Furthermore, the Committee considered five notifications pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) of the same resolution and took a negative decision with regard to one such notification.

23. In 2013, the Committee received two reports (see appendix I) regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution [2023 \(2011\)](#), four reports (see appendix II) regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution [2036 \(2011\)](#), one report (see appendix III) regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#) and two reports (see appendix IV) regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#).

Appendix I**Reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by
Security Council resolution [2023 \(2011\)](#)**

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Date</i>
Pakistan	6 March 2013
Qatar	3 July 2013

Appendix II

Reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by Security Council resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#)

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Date</i>
Pakistan	6 March 2013
Saudi Arabia	2 April 2013
Qatar	3 July 2013
Bahrain	11 July 2013

Appendix III**Reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by
Security Council resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#)**

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Date</i>
Portugal	19 July 2013

Appendix IV

**Reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by
Security Council resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#)**

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Date</i>
United Arab Emirates	2 October 2013
Portugal	21 November 2013
