Briefing to the Special Committee on the Charter and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

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Outline of Annex in A/RES/64/115

I. General issues

II. Unintended side effects of sanctions

III. Implementation: Support to Member States

IV. Recruitment and Composition of Expert Panels

V. Other Secretariat Support to UN sanctions.



Key Points -1

 Discussions on sanctions issues focused within specific regimes; policy discussions external to the UN or focused on unilateral sanctions issues.

Sanctions <u>architecture/regimes</u> largely the same.

 Security Council, committees, Panels and Ombudsperson adapted working methods; impacted by COVID-19.

Key Points -2

- Sanctions lists <u>updated</u> and <u>widely used</u>; further enhancement to sanctions lists (Note Verbales in six languages).
- Review of sanctions regimes ongoing; increase in request for SG's reports.

 Due Process system update: Focal Point and Office of the Ombudsperson.



Key Points -3

 System to mitigate against unintended humanitarian impact of UN sanctions.

 Support to <u>Member States</u> implementation of UN sanctions.

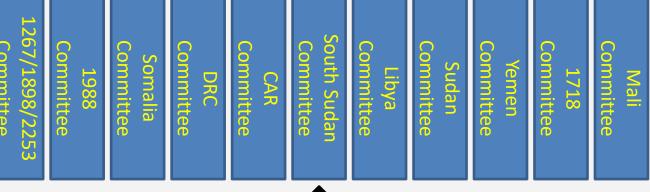
 2020 <u>Recruitment and Composition</u> of Experts Panels.

Other Secretariat Support to UN Sanctions



United Nations Sanctions Architecture





Sanctions monitoring groups, teams or panels

Member States and other partners
Inter-agency Working Group on UN Sanctions



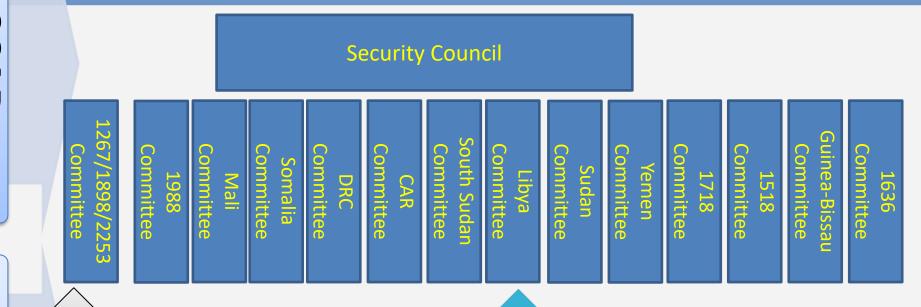
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United Nations Sanctions Architecture



Ombudsperson

Focal Point for De-listing

Member States and other partners
Inter-agency Working Group on <u>UN Sanctions</u>



Impact of COVID-19 on Sanctions Work -1

- In 2020, 92 meetings (informal, formal and virtual); 149 meetings in 2019.
- Engagement with concerned and regional states (4 meetings in 2020 vs. 11 meetings in 2019).
- Briefings to Member States: 8 briefings (2019); 7 briefings (2020).

Impact of COVID-19 on Sanctions Work -2

 Chair's visits: eight in 2019, one in 2020.

 Expert Panels travel reduced; other means to conduct investigations.

SG's reports assessments conducted remotely.



Designations by Security Council and its committees -1

 709 individuals and 293 entities subject to United Nations measures such as assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo (as of 18 January 2021).

List of 59 vessels designated by 1718
 Committee.

 Over 615 INTERPOL - UN Security Council Special Notices (as of 15 February 2021).

Designations by Security Council and its committees -2

 In 2020, 6 individuals and 5 entities were added to the list (compared to 4 and 2, respectively, in 2019)

 In 2020, 21 individuals/entities were de-listed (compared to 81 individuals/ entities delisted in 2019)



2020 Sanctions Lists Usage -1

- ~29 million downloads (~9.5 million in 2018).
- Daily average downloads: 77,719 (~27,000 in 2018).

 Consolidated List: ~22.3 million downloads (~8.6 million in 2019).

**2020 system enhancement: Note Verbales communicating list changes now in 6 official languages.

2020 Sanctions Lists Usage -2

 Consolidated List accessed at least 8.8 times more than individual sanctions lists.

Languages:

- 98% of users access the Consolidated List in English, with Spanish (1.5%) as the next highest.
- Other languages are less than <u>1% each</u>.



Sanctions Review

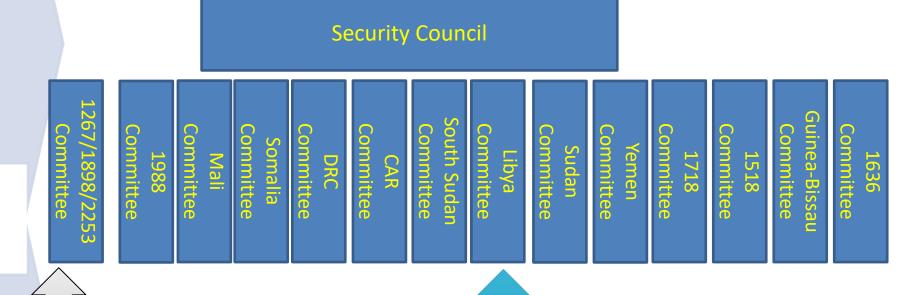
Mandates of expert panels reviewed.

 Mandated periodic reviews by the Council of sanctions measures.

Mandated review of 1267 sanctions lists.

 Mandated SG's review of sanctions or benchmark setting for sanctions <u>measures</u>.

United Nations Chanctions Architecture



Ombudsperson

Focal Point for De-listing

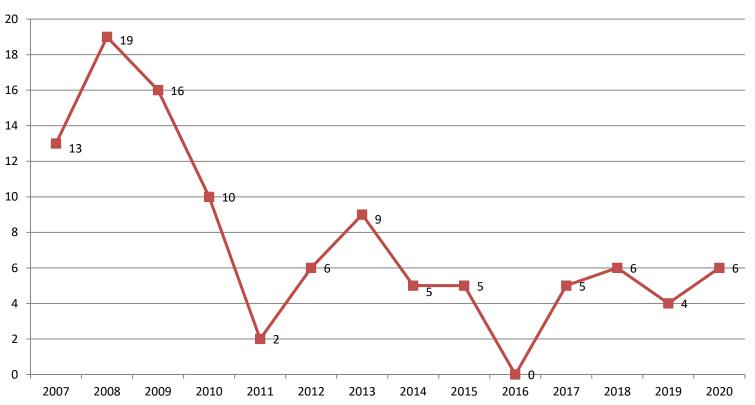
Member States and other partners
Inter-agency Working Group on <u>UN Sanctions</u>



Delisting: Focal Point

De-listing requests received per year

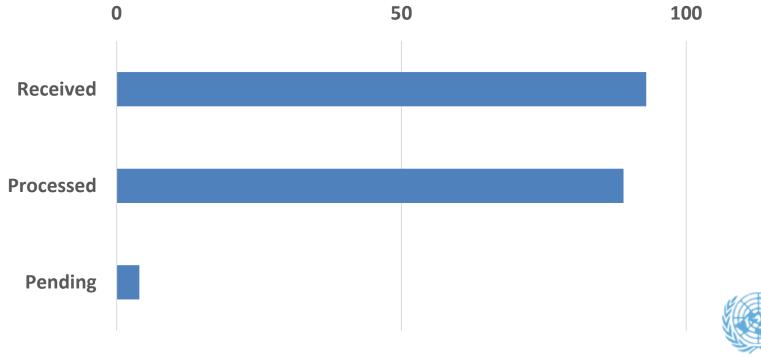
Total: 106





Office of the Ombudsperson -1

 Since the Ombudsperson's office was established in 2009, a total of 93 requests have been received (95% have been fully completed)





Office of the Ombudsperson -2

- In 2020, the Ombudsperson submitted four comprehensive reports on delisting petitions to the Committee.
- Since the last briefing, the Ombudsperson has submitted two reports to the Security Council: on 7 August 2020 (S/2020/782) and 8 February 2021 (S/2021/122).
- The Office has had its own SPM budget since 2019.

Unintended Consequences of UN Sanctions

- System of Exemptions.
- Monitoring and reporting via experts and their reports.
- Humanitarian/IHL experts in 8 of 10 expert panels:
 - CAR, DRC, Libya (new), Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen
- Mandated OCHA briefing in 1718 (DPRK) and <u>751</u> (Somalia).

Support to Member States Implementation Efforts -1

- Fact Sheets, updated annually, available online on Security Council website (Updated as of 8 January 2021). https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information
- 11 out of 14 sanctions regimes have States reporting obligations, nine have posted copies of the national implementation reports on their committee websites.
- 19 Implementation Assistance Notices (IANs).



Support to Member States Implementation Efforts -2

 New and Updated Implementation Assistance Notices (IANs).

- 2020 (new):

Summary of the Improvised Explosive Device (IED)
components ban and regulations in place for exportation of
explosive materials to Somalia.

– 2020 (updated):

- Guidelines for Obtaining Exemptions to Deliver Humanitarian Assistance to the DPRK; and
- Implementation of the travel ban in relation to the Libya sanctions regime.

Check against delivery

Support to Member States Implementation Efforts -3

 Sanctions panels monitoring and reporting provide in-depth information.

 Reports of the Secretary-General on <u>sanctions</u> <u>issues</u>.



Recruitment Process of Sanctions Experts -1

 Performance benchmark: 2 weeks to propose expert panel members to Committee (for existing panel); 6 weeks (for new panel).

 Competitive merit-based process with due regard for geographic and gender balance.

 ~700 hours spent by Secretariat annually on interviews.



Recruitment Process of Sanctions Experts -2

- Total of 9 NVs sent in 2020 notifying of upcoming vacancies.
- September 2018 onwards, vacancies posted in Inspira.
- Improve matching of applicants to terms of reference; expanded pool of prospective applicants.
- Roster: ~750 experts.



- As of end 2020 (recruitment ongoing for 2021)
 - 7 out of 10 panels had experts from relevant regional states
 - All panels had at least one or more experts who speak the language(s) of the concerned and/or regional states.
 - All experts on the CAR, DRC and Mali Panels speak French.

- As of end 2020 (recruitment ongoing for 2021)
 - 22 female experts (36% of 60).
 - 100% panels had at least one female expert.
 - 80% of Panels had 2 or more female experts (comprising between 25% and 66% of each panel)
 - Four of 10 Coordinators are women.



Geographical representation y/y trend:

Regional Group	2019	2020
WEOG	52 %	53%
Africa	22%	22%
Asia Pacific	17%	17%
GRULAC	2%	2%
Eastern Europe	8%	7%



Coordinator's nationalities as of Jan 2021:

Australia, France (2), Italy, UK (2)

DRC, India, Kenya, Sri Lanka



Other Secretariat Support to UN Sanctions

- Enhancing sanctions-specific expertise of experts
- Promoting inter-panel cooperation
- Promoting UN system knowledge and engagement on UN sanctions
- Outreach to private sector
- Sanctions training and education for international community.



End of Presentation Thank you

For more information on Security Council sanctions:

https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information

