

# Briefing to the Special Committee on the Charter & on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

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# Presentation Outline

- I. Introduction**
- II. UN Sanctions architecture in 2024**
- III. Effective implementation of UN sanctions regimes**
- IV. UN Secretariat support**
- V. Our future priorities**



# 1. Introduction

## A New Agenda for Peace:

Sanctions regimes established by the Security Council remain an important Charter instrument to address threats to international peace and security. However, they cannot be an end in themselves; they have durable positive impact only as part of an overarching political process.

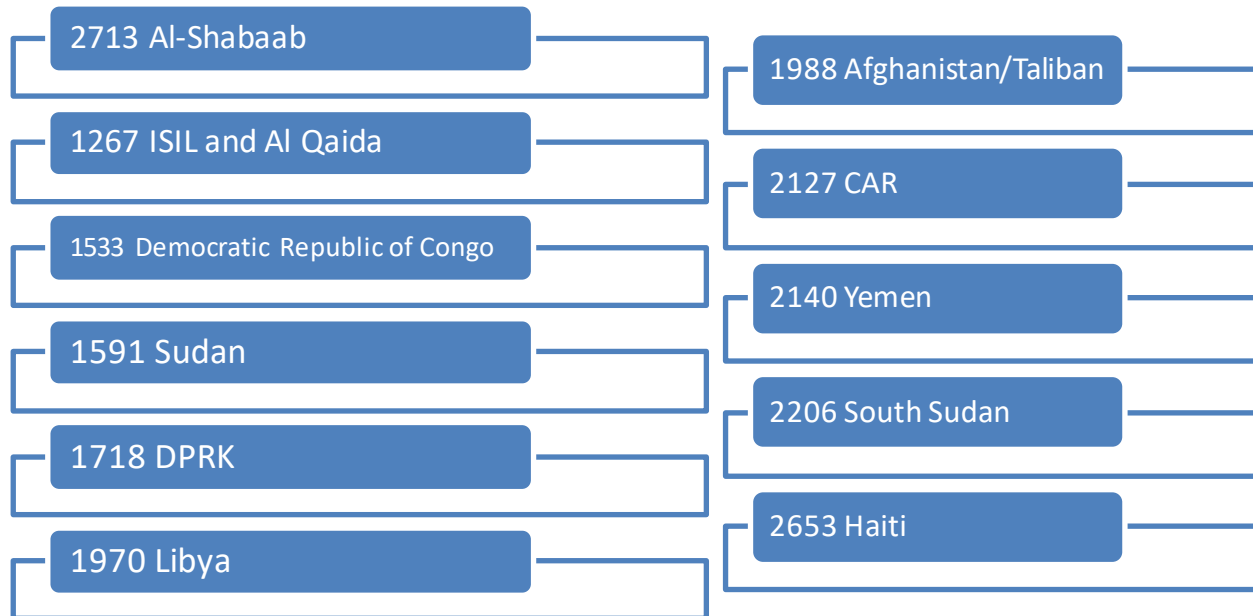
# 1. Introduction

- **Article 41** of the UN Charter defines UN sanctions as “measures not involving the use of armed force to be employed to give effect to the decisions” of the UN Security Council.
- **UN sanctions are a tool** within broader strategies to resolve conflicts, advance non-proliferation and to counter terrorism; they operate alongside mediation efforts, peacekeeping operations, peacebuilding activities and conflict prevention efforts.

## 2. UN Sanctions Architecture in 2024

### UN Security Council

SCAD/  
DPPA



Supported by **Sanctions Monitoring Groups and Panels of Experts**  
**The Iraq (1518), Lebanon (1636) and Guinea Bissau (2048) regimes** are not supported by a panel of experts.

## 2. UN Sanctions Architecture in 2024

### Arms Embargoes

2127 CAR

2653 Haiti

2713 Al Shabaab

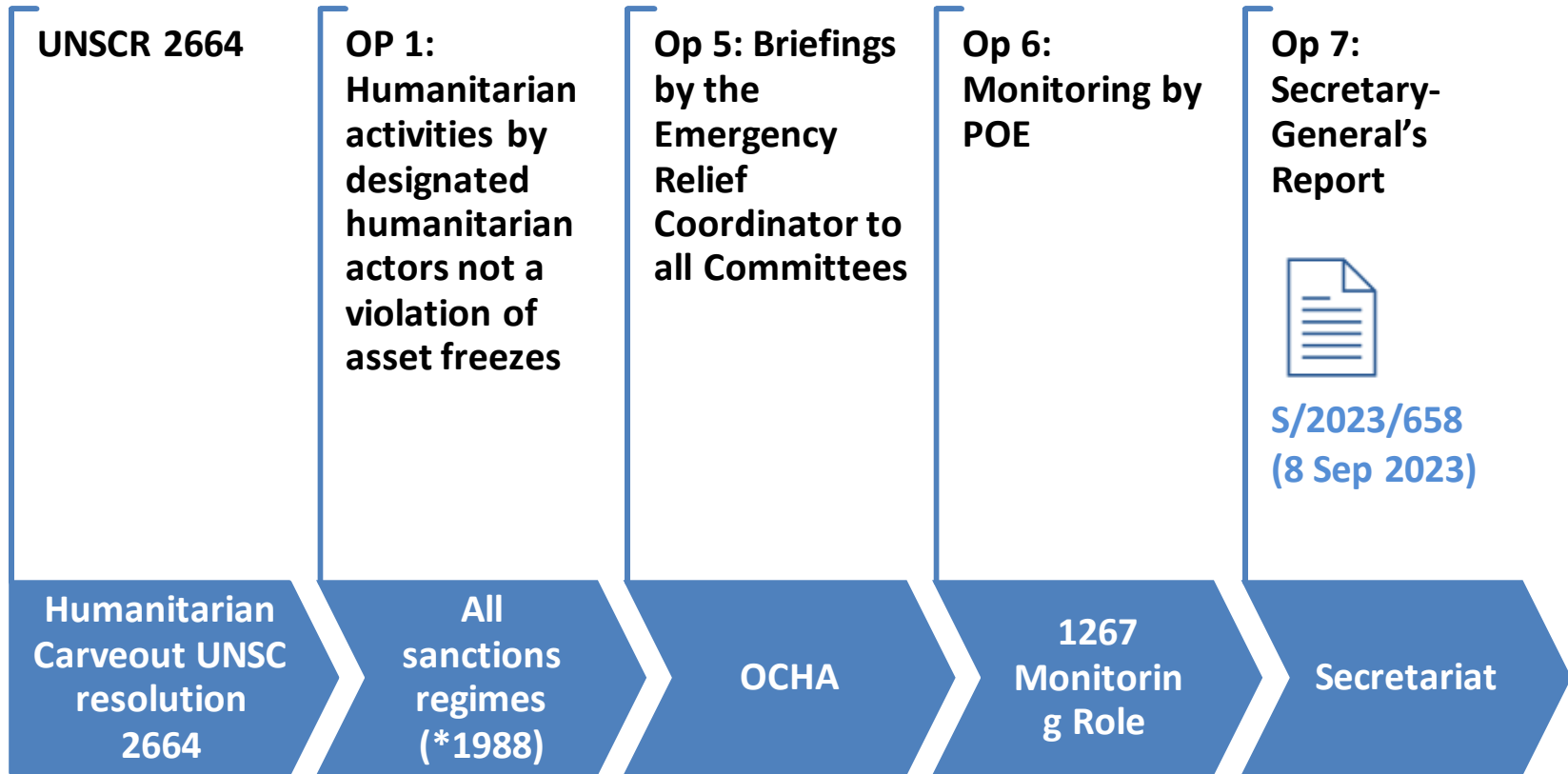
## 2. UN Sanctions Architecture in 2024: Security Council resolution 2664

Unintended adverse humanitarian consequences of UN sanctions measures.

### Prior to resolution 2664

- Standing humanitarian exemption in 751 (Al-Shabaab) and 1988 (Afghanistan)
- Case-by-case humanitarian exemptions framework (Yemen, Libya)
- Monitoring and reporting via Experts and their reports./  
Humanitarian/IHL Experts in 8 Expert Panels: 2713 (Al Shabaab), CAR, DRC, Haiti, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan & Yemen\*

## 2. UN sanctions architecture in 2024: UNSCR 2664





## 2. UN Sanctions Architecture in 2024: Security Council resolution 2664

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 2664:

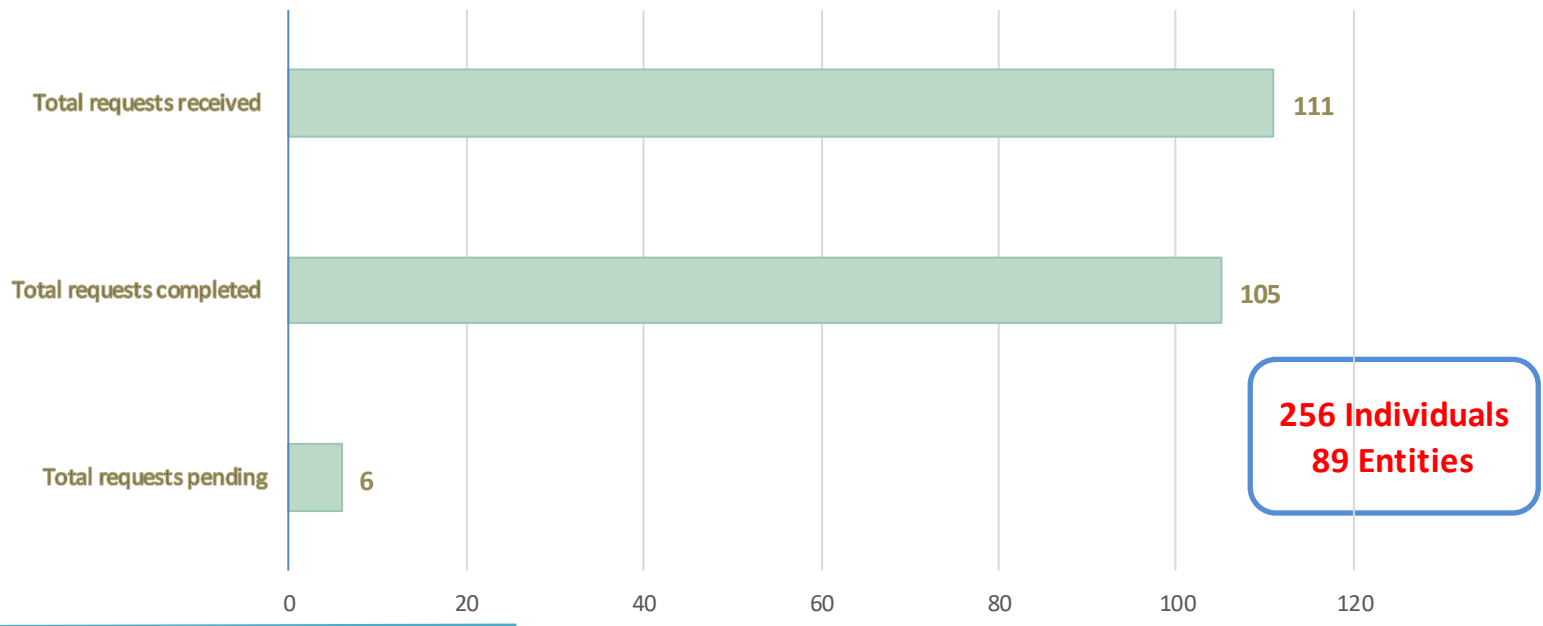
- Continued reporting by POE, Monitoring Team
- Mandated OCHA briefings:
  - 2713 (Al-Shabaab), 1718 (DPRK) & 1988 (Afghanistan)
  - Per res. 2664 (2022), Emergency Relief Coordinator provided briefings to **seven** relevant sanctions committees
- Guidance on res. 2664 humanitarian exemption
  - Libya IAN No. 7 ( Dec 2023): Guidance on res. 2664 humanitarian exemption [\[NEW\]](#)
  - Al-Shabaab IAN No. 4 (Feb 2024) Guidance on res. 2664 humanitarian exemption [\[NEW\]](#)
  - DPRK IAN No. 7 (June 2023): Humanitarian Exemptions Mechanism [\[Amended\]](#)

## 2. UN Sanctions Architecture in 2024: Office of the Ombudsperson

- The Ombudsperson provides independent review of delisting petitions.
- Mandated to gather information, interview petitioners and make a recommendation to the 1267 Committee on whether or not the listing should remain.
- The Ombudsperson's most recent report to the Security Council was submitted on 12 September 2023 (S/2023/662).

## 2. UN Sanctions Architecture: Office of the Ombudsperson

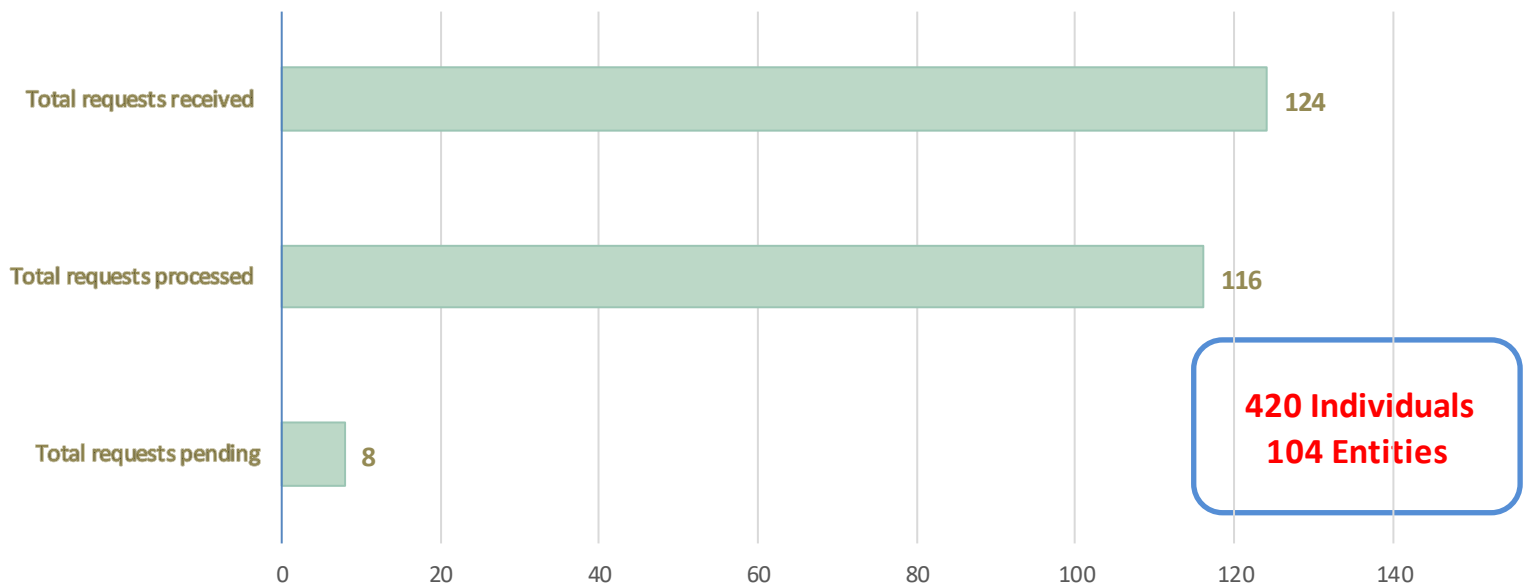
- In 2023, the Ombudsperson interviewed two petitioners and submitted five comprehensive reports on delisting petitions to the 1267 Committee.
- The table below represents total number of petitions reviewed since the Office was established in 2009.



## 2. UN Sanctions Architecture: Focal Point for Delisting

- The table below represents total number of requests since the Focal Point for De-listing was established in 2006.

De-listings by the Focal Point for De-listings as of February 2024



### 3. Effective Implementation of UN sanctions

Member States

Security Council

Sanctions  
Committees

Panel of Experts, Group of  
Experts & Monitoring Team

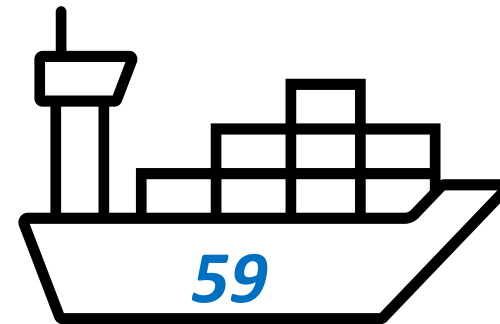
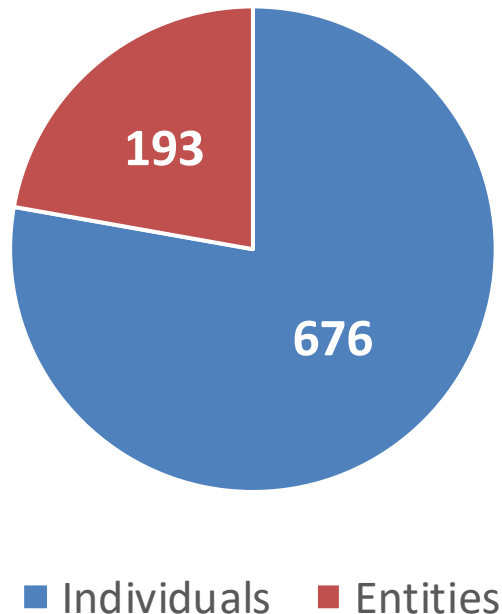
## 4. Secretariat Support to UN Sanctions

- Conference management and document support to sanctions committees.
- Administrative and substantive support to sanctions committee chairs.
- Administrative and substantive support to panels of experts.
- Security Council mandated Secretary-General benchmark assessments (Al-Shabaab, CAR, South Sudan, Haiti and Sudan) and reports on sanctions issues.

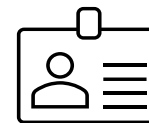
# 4. Secretariat Support: Consolidated Sanctions List

## Designations by Security Council and Committees

**Consolidated List**  
(as of 16 February 2024)



Vessels  
designated by  
1718 Committee



Over **500** INTERPOL - UN  
Security Council Special  
Notices

## 4. Secretariat Support to UN Sanctions

- All lists are available in six languages and 3 technical formats
- Unofficial 1988 List in Dari & Pashto + 1718 List in Korean
- Updated within 3 hours of listing / delisting / amendment.
- NV (also in six languages) and press releases circulated through email alerts



## 4. Secretariat support to UN sanctions: Composition of Expert Panels



**10 Panels, 60 Experts, 3 basing arrangements.**

**All Panels had at least one or more Experts who speak the language(s) of the concerned and/or regional states.**

**All Experts on CAR, DRC, & Haiti Panels speak French**

**Panels of Experts for Somalia, Yemen and Libya have at least one Arabic speaker**

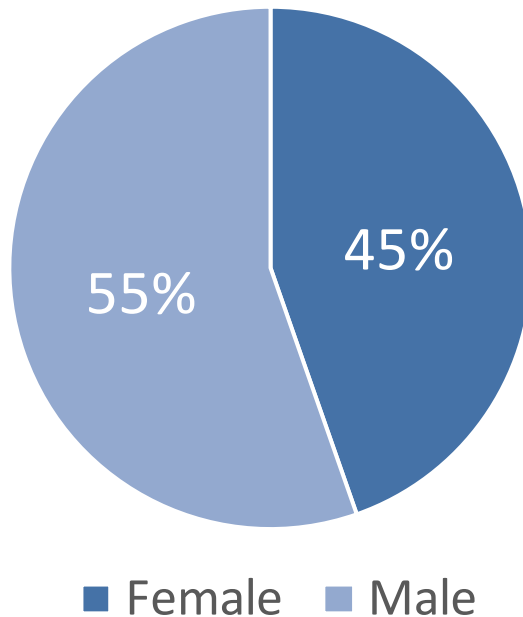
**Coordinators' nationalities as of February 2024:  
Belgium, France, Norway, UK (2),  
Colombia, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Serbia**

## 4. Secretariat support to UN sanctions: Composition of Expert Panels

Regional Group	2022	2024
<b>WEOG</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>GRULAC</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>

## 4. Secretariat support to UN sanctions: Composition of Expert Panels

Gender Balance (2024)



- **9 of 10 panels have at least two female Experts.**
- **90% of Panels had 2 or more female Experts**
- **6 of 10 Coordinators are women.**

## 4. Secretariat Support to UN Sanctions

- Sanctions training and education for Council members, Member States and international community
- Promoting UN system knowledge and engagement on UN sanctions
- Enhancing sanctions-specific expertise of Experts
- Promoting inter-panel cooperation
- Outreach to private sector

## 5. Our Priorities

1. Awareness raising
2. Diversification
3. Enhanced Support to Member States

# Thank you.

**This presentation was prepared specifically for the purposes of the Special Committee on the Charter meeting of 21 February.**

