

**LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THE MEASURES
IMPOSED BY PARAGRAPHS 1, 3 AND 7 OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 1844 (2008)**

On 12 April 2010, the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea approved the following list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban, assets freeze and targeted arms embargo imposed by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of Security Council resolution 1844 (2008).

Paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) read as follows:

“The Security Council, ...

1. *Decides* that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

3. *Decides* that all Member States shall freeze without delay the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, as designated by the Committee, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities;

7. *Decides* that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment and the direct or indirect supply of technical assistance or training, financial and other assistance including investment, brokering or other financial services, related to military activities or to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance or use of weapons and military equipment, to the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 below;

Paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 1844 (2008) set out exemptions to the measures imposed by paragraphs 1 and 3 of the same resolution.

The Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea will maintain and update the list of individuals and entities, as appropriate, and will consider requests for exemptions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 4, in accordance with the role assigned to the Committee in paragraph 11 (e) of resolution 1844 (2008).

The list is reproduced in full below.

(1) AL-SHABAAB

AKA: AL-SHABAB
AKA: SHABAAB
AKA: THE YOUTH
AKA: MUJAHIDIN AL-SHABAAB MOVEMENT
AKA: MUJAHIDEEN YOUTH MOVEMENT
AKA: MUJAHIDIN YOUTH MOVEMENT
AKA: MYM
AKA: HAKAKAT SHABAB AL-MUJAHIDIN
AKA: HIZBUL SHABAAB
AKA: HISB'UL SHABAAB
AKA: AL-SHABAAB AL-ISLAMIYA
AKA: YOUTH WING
AKA: AL-SHABAAB AL-ISLAAM
AKA: AL-SHABAAB AL-JIHAAD
AKA: THE UNITY OF ISLAMIC YOUTH
AKA: HAKAKAT AL-SHABAAB AL-MUJAAHIDIIN
AKA: HAKAKATUL SHABAAB AL MUJAAHIDIIN
AKA: MUJAAHIDIIN YOUTH MOVEMENT

Location: Somalia

Al-Shabaab has engaged in acts that directly or indirectly threaten the peace, security, or stability of Somalia, including but not limited to: acts that threaten the Djibouti Agreement of August 18, 2008, or the political process; and, acts that threaten the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs), the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), or other international peacekeeping operations related to Somalia.

Al-Shabaab has also obstructed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

According to the Statement by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia to the Security Council delivered on 29 July 2009, both al-Shabaab and Hisb'ul Islam publicly and repeatedly claimed responsibility for the attacks by their forces on the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and AMISOM. Al-Shabaab had also claimed responsibility for the killing of TFG officials, and on 19 July 2009 had raided and shut down the field offices of UNOPS, UNDSS and UNDP in the Bay and Bakool regions, in violation of paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1844 (2008). Al-Shabaab has also repeatedly obstructed access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

The United Nations Security Council's Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia, dated 20 July 2009, contained the following paragraphs involving the activities of al-Shabaab in Somalia:

Insurgent groups, such as al-Shabaab, are alleged to be extorting money from private companies and recruiting young people to join the fight against the Government in Mogadishu, including child soldiers. Al-Shabaab has confirmed the presence of foreign fighters within its ranks and has stated openly that it is working with al-Qaida in Mogadishu to remove the Government of Somalia. The foreign fighters, many of whom reportedly originate from Pakistan and Afghanistan, appear to be well trained and battle-tested. They have been observed wearing hoods and directing offensive operations against Government forces in Mogadishu and neighboring regions.

Al-Shabaab has intensified its strategy to coerce and intimidate the Somali population, as reflected in the carefully selected high gain assassinations and arrests of clan elders, several of whom have been murdered. On 19 June 2009, Omar Hashi Aden, the Minister of National Security, was killed in a large-scale suicide car bomb in Beletwyne. Over 30 other people were killed in the attack, which was strongly condemned by the international community and a broad cross-section of Somali society.

According to the December 2008 report from the UN Security Council Somalia Monitoring Group (2008/769), al-Shabaab is responsible for a variety of attacks within Somalia over the last several years, including:

- The reported killing and beheading of a Somali driver working for the World Food Programme in September 2008.
- The bombing of a market in Puntland that killed 20 and wounded over 100 on 6 February 2008.
- A campaign of bombings and targeted killings in Somaliland intended to disrupt the 2006 parliamentary elections.
- The murders of several foreign aid workers in 2003 and 2004.

According to reporting, al-Shabaab raided United Nations compounds in Somalia on 20 July 2009, and issued a decree banning three agencies of the United Nations from the al-Shabaab controlled areas of Somalia. Additionally, Somali Transitional Federal Government forces fought al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam insurgents from 11-12 July 2009 resulting in the deaths of over 60 people. In the fighting on 11 July 2009, al-Shabaab landed four mortars inside Villa Somalia that resulted in the deaths of three African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) soldiers and injuries to eight others.

According to an article published by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 22 February 2009, al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for a suicide car bomb attack on an African Union military base in Mogadishu. According to the article, the African Union confirmed that 11 African Union peacekeepers were killed and 15 others were hurt.

According to an article published by Reuters on 14 July 2009, al-Shabaab militants made gains in 2009 in guerrilla-style attacks on Somali and African Union forces.

According to an article published by Voice of America on 10 July 2009, al-Shabaab was involved in an attack on Somali government forces in May 2009.

According to an article posted on the website of the Council on Foreign Relations authored on 27 February 2009, al-Shabaab has waged an insurgency against Somalia's transitional government and its Ethiopian supporters since 2006. Al-Shabaab killed eleven Burundian soldiers in the deadliest attack on AU peacekeepers since their deployment and states that al-Shabaab engaged in heavy fighting that killed at least fifteen people in Mogadishu.

(2) Yasin Ali Baynah

AKA: ALI, Yasin Baynah
AKA: ALI, Yassin Mohamed
AKA: BAYNAH, Yasin
AKA: BAYNAH, Yassin
AKA: BAYNAX, Yasiin Cali
AKA: BEENAH, Yasin
AKA: BEENAH, Yassin
AKA: BEENAX, Yasin
AKA: BEENAX, Yassin
AKA: BENAHA, Yasin
AKA: BENAHA, Yassin
AKA: BENAX, Yassin
AKA: BEYNAH, Yasin
AKA: BINAHA, Yassin
AKA: CALI, Yasiin Baynax

Location: Rinkeby, Stockholm, Sweden; Mogadishu, Somalia

DOB: circa 1966

Nationality: Somalia

Alt. Nationality: Sweden

Yasin Ali Baynah has incited attacks against the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). He has also mobilized support and raised funds on behalf of the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia and Hisbul Islam, both of which have actively engaged in acts that threaten the peace and security of Somalia, including rejection of the Djibouti Agreement, and attacks on the TFG and AMISOM forces in Mogadishu.

(3) Hassan Dahir Aweys

AKA: ALI, Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys
AKA: AWES, Hassan Dahir
AKA: AWES, Shaykh Hassan Dahir
AKA: AWEYES, Hassen Dahir
AKA: AWEYS, Ahmed Dahir
AKA: AWEYS, Sheikh
AKA: AWEYS, Sheikh Hassan Dahir
AKA: DAHIR, Aweys Hassan
AKA: IBRAHIM, Mohammed Hassan
AKA: OAIS, Hassan Tahir
AKA: UWAYS, Hassan Tahir
AKA: "HASSAN, Sheikh"

Location: Somalia ;Eritrea

DOB: 1935

Citizen: Somalia

Nationality: Somalia

Hassan Dahir Aweys has acted and continues to act as a senior political and ideological leader of a variety of armed opposition groups responsible for repeated violations of the general and complete arms embargo and/or acts that threaten the Djibouti peace agreement, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces. Between June 2006 and September 2007, AWEYSs served as chairman of the central committee of the Islamic Courts Union; in July 2008 he declared himself chairman of the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia-Asmara wing; and in May 2009 he was named chairman of Hisbul Islam, an alliance of groups opposed to the TFG. In each of these positions, AWEYS's statements and actions have demonstrated an unequivocal and sustained intention to dismantle the TFG and expel AMISOM by force from Somalia.

(4) Hassan Abdullah Hersi Al-Turki

AKA: AL-TURKI, Hassan
AKA: TURKI, Hassan
AKA: TURKI, Hassan Abdillahi Hersi
AKA: TURKI, Sheikh Hassan
AKA: XIRSI, Xasan Cabdilaahi
AKA: XIRSI, Xasan Cabdulle

Location: Somalia

DOB: circa 1944

POB: Ogaden Region, Ethiopia

Nationality: Somalia

Hassan Abdullah Hersi Al-Turki has been a senior leader of an armed militia group since the mid-1990s and had engaged in numerous arms embargo violations. In 2006, al-Turki contributed forces to the Islamic Courts Union take-over of Mogadishu and emerged as a military leader in the group, aligned with al-Shabaab. Since 2006, al-Turki has made territory under his control available for training by various armed opposition groups including al-Shabaab. In September 2007, al-Turki appeared in an al-Jazeera news video showing militia training under his leadership.

(5) Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed

AKA: ABU ZUBEYR, Muktar Abdirahman
AKA: ABUZUBAIR, Muktar Abdulrahim
AKA: AW MOHAMMED, Ahmed Abdi
AKA: AW-MOHAMUD, Ahmed Abdi
AKA: "GODANE"
AKA: "GODANI"
AKA: "MUKHTAR, Shaykh"
AKA: "ZUBEYR, Abu"

DOB: 10 Jul 1977
POB: Hargeysa, Somalia
Nationality: Somalia

Ahmed Abdi Aw-Mohamed is a senior leader of al-Shabaab and was publically named emir of the organization in December 2007. He exercises command responsibility for al-Shabaab operations across Somalia. Aw-Mohamed has denounced the Djibouti peace process as a foreign conspiracy, and in a May 2009 audio recording to Somali media, he acknowledged that his forces were engaged in recent fighting in Mogadishu.

(6) Fuad Mohamed Khalaf

AKA: Fuad Mohamed Khalif
AKA: Fuad Mohamed Qalaf
AKA: Fuad Mohammed Kalaf
AKA: Fuad Mohamed Kalaf
AKA: Fuad Mohammed Khalif
AKA: Fuad Khalaf
AKA: Fuad Shongale
AKA: Fuad Shongole
AKA: Fuad Shangole
AKA: Fuad Songale
AKA: Fouad Shongale
AKA: Fuad Muhammad Khalaf Shongole

Nationality: Somali
Alt. Nationality: Swedish
Location: Mogadishu, Somalia
Alt. Location: Somalia

Khalaf has facilitated financial support to al-Shabaab; in May 2008 he held two fundraising events for al-Shabaab at mosques in Kismaayo, Somalia. In April 2008, Khalaf and several other individuals directed vehicle borne explosive device attacks on Ethiopian bases and Somali Transitional Federal Government elements in Mogadishu, Somalia. In May 2008, Khalaf and a group of fighters attacked and captured a police station in Mogadishu, killing and wounding several soldiers.

(7) Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud

AKA: Bashir Mohamed Mahmoud
AKA: Bashir Mahmud Mohammed
AKA: Bashir Mohamed Mohamud
AKA: Bashir Mohamed Mohamoud
AKA: Bashir Yare
AKA: Bashir Qorgab
AKA: Gure Gap
AKA: "Abu Muscab"
AKA: "Qorgab"

DOB: Circa 1979-1982
Alt.DOB: 1982
Nationality: Somali
Location: Mogadishu, Somalia

Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud is a military commander of al-Shabaab. Mahamoud was also one of approximately ten members on al-Shabaab's leadership council as of late 2008. Mahamoud and an associate were in charge of the 10 June 2009 mortar attack against the Somali Transitional Federal Government in Mogadishu.

(8) Mohamed Sa'id

AKA: "Atom"
AKA: Mohamed Sa'id Atom
AKA: Mohamed Siad Atom

DOB: Circa 1966
POB: Galgala, Somalia
Location: Galgala, Somalia

Alt.Location: Badhan, Somalia

MOHAMED SA'ID "ATOM" has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia. ATOM has directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to Somalia arms or related materiel or advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to military activities in violation of the arms embargo. ATOM has been identified as one of the principal suppliers of arms and ammunition for al-Shabaab operations in the Puntland region. He is described as the leader of a militia that emerged in 2006 in the eastern Sanaag region of northern Somalia. The militia comprises as many as 250 fighters and has been implicated in incidents of kidnapping, piracy and terrorism, and imports its own weapons, in violation of the arms embargo. ATOM has established his force as the principal military presence in the area, with a primary base near Galgala and a secondary base near Badhan. According to some information, ATOM is aligned with al-Shabaab and may receive instructions from al-Shabaab leader Fu'aad Mohamed Khalaf.

Furthermore, ATOM is reportedly involved in arms trafficking into Somalia. Information from a number of sources indicates that his forces receive arms and equipment from Yemen and Eritrea. According to a December 2008 report, an eyewitness described six such shipments during a four-week period in early 2008, each sufficient to fill two pickup trucks with small arms, ammunition, and rocket-propelled grenades. According to a Bossaso businessman familiar with the arms trade, ATOM's consignments do not enter the arms market, suggesting that they are either retained for the use of his forces or are transferred to recipients in southern Somalia, where al-Shabaab operates.

ATOM's forces were implicated in the kidnapping of a German aid worker, in the kidnapping of two Somalis near Bossaso, and in a bombing of Ethiopian migrants in Bossaso on 5 February 2008, which killed 20 people and wounded over 100 others. ATOM's militia may also have played a secondary role in the kidnapping of a German couple captured by pirates in June 2008.

(9) Fares Mohammed Mana'a

AKA: Faris Mana'a

AKA: Fares Mohammed Manaa

DOB: February 8, 1965

POB: Sadah, Yemen

Passport No.: 00514146; Place of Issue: Sanaa, Yemen

ID Card No.: 1417576; Place of Issue: Al-Amana, Yemen; Date of Issue: January 7, 1996

FARES MOHAMMED MANA'A has directly or indirectly supplied, sold or transferred to Somalia arms or related materiel in violation of the arms embargo. Mana'a is a known

arms trafficker. In October 2009, the Yemeni government released a blacklist of arms dealers with Mana'a "on top," as part of an effort to stem the flood of weapons in the country, where weapons reportedly outnumber people. "Faris Manaa is a major weapons trafficker, and that's well known," according to June 2009 reporting by a U.S. journalist who is a commentator on Yemeni affairs, authors a semi-annual country report, and has contributed to Jane's Intelligence Group. In a December 2007 Yemen Times article, he is referenced as "Sheikh Fares Mohammed Mana'a, an arms dealer." In a January 2008 Yemen Times article, he is referred to as "Sheikh Faris Mana'a, an arms tradesman."

As of mid-2008, Yemen continues to serve as a hub for illegal arms shipments to the Horn of Africa, particularly arms shipments by boat to Somalia. There are unconfirmed reports that Faris Mana'a has participated in shipments to Somalia on numerous occasions. In 2004, Mana was involved in weapons contracts from Eastern Europe for weapons allegedly marketed to Somali fighters. Despite the Somalia UN arms embargo since 1992, Mana'a's interest in trafficking arms into Somalia can be traced back at least to 2003. MANA'A made an offer to buy thousands of arms in 2003 from Eastern Europe, and indicated that he planned to sell some of the arms in Somalia.