NATIONAL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

PERFORMANCE REPORT

PERIOD: 01 JULY 2024 - 30 JUNE 2025

About this Report

This is the sixth Performance Report of the National Sanctions Committee since its inception in May 2019 following the promulgation of the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act. The report covers the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Guide to this Report

Part I: About the National Sanctions Committee

Part I sets out the objectives of the National Sanctions Committee, its roles and functions as well as its organisational structure.

Part II: Main Achievements

Part II describes the key achievements of the National Sanctions Committee over the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. It also highlights the main challenges encountered in the implementation of the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act.

Part III: Way Forward

Part III provides the new projects that the National Sanctions Committee plans to implement in the future to achieve its objectives and desired outcomes.

Statement of the Chairperson of the National Sanctions Committee

As the Chairperson of the National Sanctions Committee (NSC), it is with great pleasure and privilege that I present the sixth Performance Report of the NSC for the financial year 2024-2025. This report highlights the numerous achievements made during the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 as well as challenges faced in the implementation of the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act (UNSA).

The key measures undertaken during the financial year 2024-2025 were as follows:

- The National Sanctions Secretariat disseminated 11 notices in respect to changes brought to the UNSC Consolidated List and 01 notice in respect of local designation during the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. All notices were published on the website of the National Sanctions Secretariat, the Government Information Service and the Government Portal, without delay and within 24 hours. Four (4) of the above mentioned 12 notices were effectively disseminated during the weekend.

- Some important amendments were brought to the UNSA. The National Sanctions Committee was provided legal personality and it became a body corporate. The provisions of UNSA with respect to management of funds or other assets of designated and listed parties were aligned. The second schedule of the UNSA was updated to include the Haiti Sanctions List.

- The National Sanctions Secretariat implemented an Information Security Management System (ISMS) in line with the international standard, ISO 27001:2022 to reinforce security. National Sanctions Secretariat was in this respect awarded an ISO certification by the Mauritius Standard Bureau (MSB).

I wish to take this opportunity to highlight the unwavering commitment of the Government of Mauritius in the fight against terrorism, terrorism financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on the Mauritian territory.

I express my deep appreciation to members of the NSC and its sub-committees for their dedication and unflinching support in ensuring that the NSC delivers on its mandate in a timely manner. Last but not least, I thank the staff of the National Sanctions Secretariat for their active participation and continuous support to the NSC.

Mr. S. C. Seeballuck, GOSK
Chairperson of the National
Sanctions Committee

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ESAAMLG	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
GIS	Government Information Service
GOC	Government Online Centre
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
ISMS	Information Security Management System
MSB	Mauritius Standards Bureau
NSC	National Sanctions Committee
NSSec	National Sanctions Secretariat
SLA	Service Level Agreement
TFS	Targeted Financial Sanctions
UNSA	United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution

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Part I: About the National Sanctions Committee

Objective

To implement targeted sanctions, including financial sanctions, arms embargo and travel ban, and other measures imposed by UNSC under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to addressing threats to international peace and security, terrorism, terrorism financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Core Values

Integrity

We are guided by the highest standards of professional ethics.

Quality

We are committed to providing services of the highest quality to our customers.

Timeliness

We are responsive and strive to meet targets.

Teamwork

We believe in teamwork and the importance of mutual trust and respect.

Honesty

We always act in good faith and are trustful.

Justice

We adhere to the principles of natural justice.

Objective

We favour meritocracy based on rigorous analysis of evidence.

Role of the National Sanctions Committee

The National Sanctions Committee has been set up under section 4 of the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act (UNSA) to coordinate and promote effective implementation of targeted sanctions and other measures imposed by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), with the aim to addressing threats of terrorism, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Functions and powers of the National Sanctions Committee

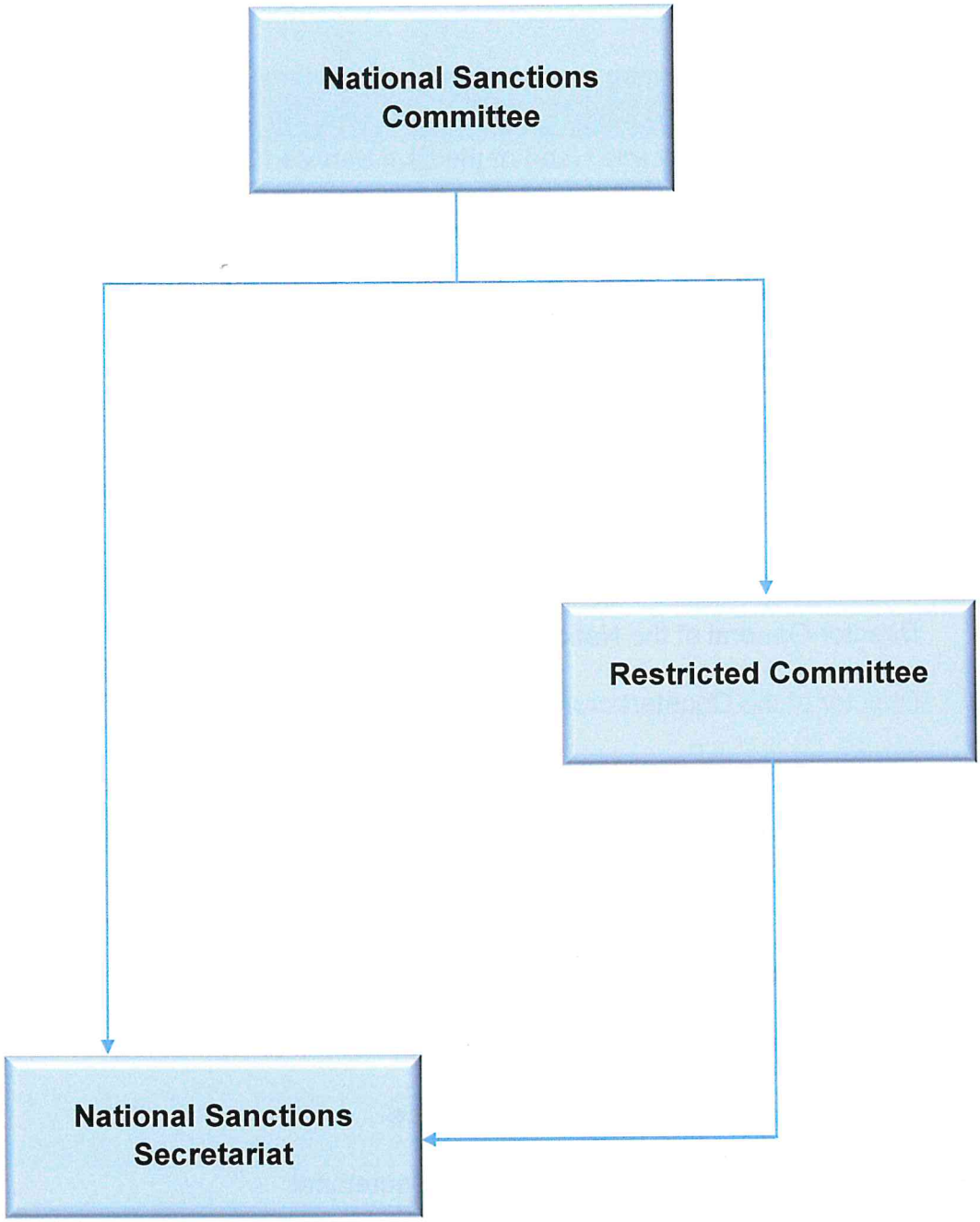
Pursuant to section 5 of the UNSA, the National Sanctions Committee is vested with the following functions and powers:

a. direct the Secretary for Home Affairs to declare, for the purposes of UNSCR 1373 or any other international obligations, a party as a designated party;
b. be responsible for identifying a party that meets the listing criteria for designation as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List;
c. make proposals for the listing of a party as a listed party to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee;
d. recommend the Secretary for Home Affairs to request another country to designate a party for the purposes of UNSCR 1373;
e. coordinate and promote effective implementation of the obligations under the UNSCRs in Mauritius;
f. coordinate international cooperation in the cross-border implementation of the UNSCRs between Mauritius and other countries and foreign counterpart agencies;
g. coordinate the development of, review and implement national policies and activities for the effective implementation of the UNSCRs;
h. approve such guidelines developed by National Sanctions Secretariat; and
i. make recommendations to the Minister for legislative, regulatory and policy reforms for the purposes of the UNSA.

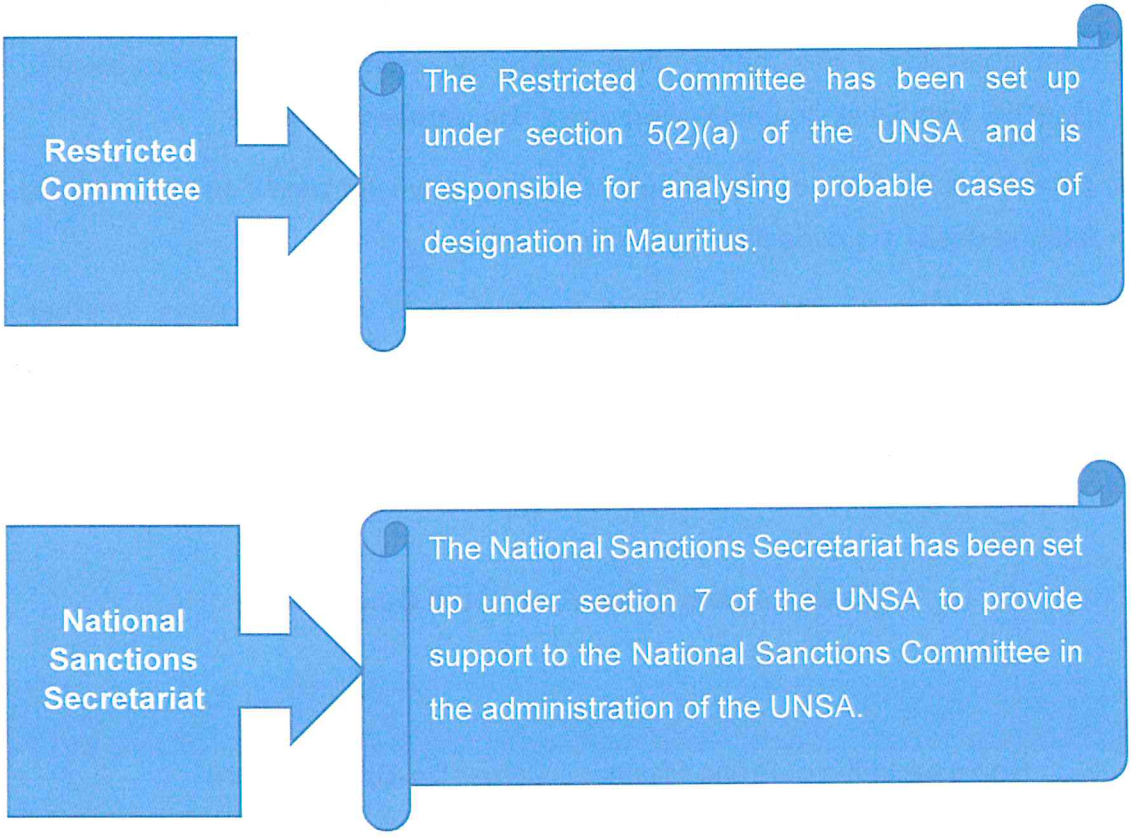
Composition of the National Sanctions Committee

	Members of the National Sanctions Committee
1	Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service (**Chairperson**)
2	Solicitor General
3	Secretary for Foreign Affairs
4	Commissioner of Police
5	Director-General of the Financial Crimes Commission
6	Governor of the Bank of Mauritius
7	National Security Advisor
8	Director-General of the National Security Services
9	Director of the Counterterrorism Unit
10	Director of the Financial Intelligence Unit
11	Chief Executive of the Financial Services Commission
	In attendance
1	Secretary for Home Affairs
2	Senior Chief Executive of the Ministry of Financial Services and Economic Planning
3	Representatives of Prime Minister's Office
4	Representatives of National Sanctions Secretariat

Structure of the National Sanctions Committee



Overview of Restricted committee under the National Sanctions Committee and its Secretariat



Terms of Reference of the Restricted Committee

The Restricted Committee:

(a) considers and analyses any proposal or request under section 9 or 10 (Third Party request) for declaration as designated party;

(b) after analysing a designation case, makes appropriate recommendations to the National Sanctions Committee through a comprehensive report;

(c) provides to the National Sanctions Committee any information as requested by the latter to assist in the declaration process; and

(d) not later than 12 months after a declaration is made, reviews whether the designated party continues to meet the designation criteria for declaration under the Act and advises the National Sanctions Committee accordingly.

Composition of the Restricted Committee

	Members of the Restricted Committee
1	Representative of Prime Minister's Office **(Co-Chairperson)**
2	Representative of Ministry of Financial Services and Economic Planning **(Co-Chairperson)**
3	Representative of Prime Minister's Office
4	Representative of Financial Intelligence Unit
5	Representative of Attorney General's Office
6	Representative of Mauritius Police Force
7	Representative of Financial Services Commission
8	Representative of Counterterrorism Unit

Functions of the National Sanctions Secretariat

Established within the Prime Minister's Office, the National Sanctions Secretariat is required to discharge such functions and exercise such powers as may be necessary to assist the National Sanctions Committee in the administration of the UNSA.

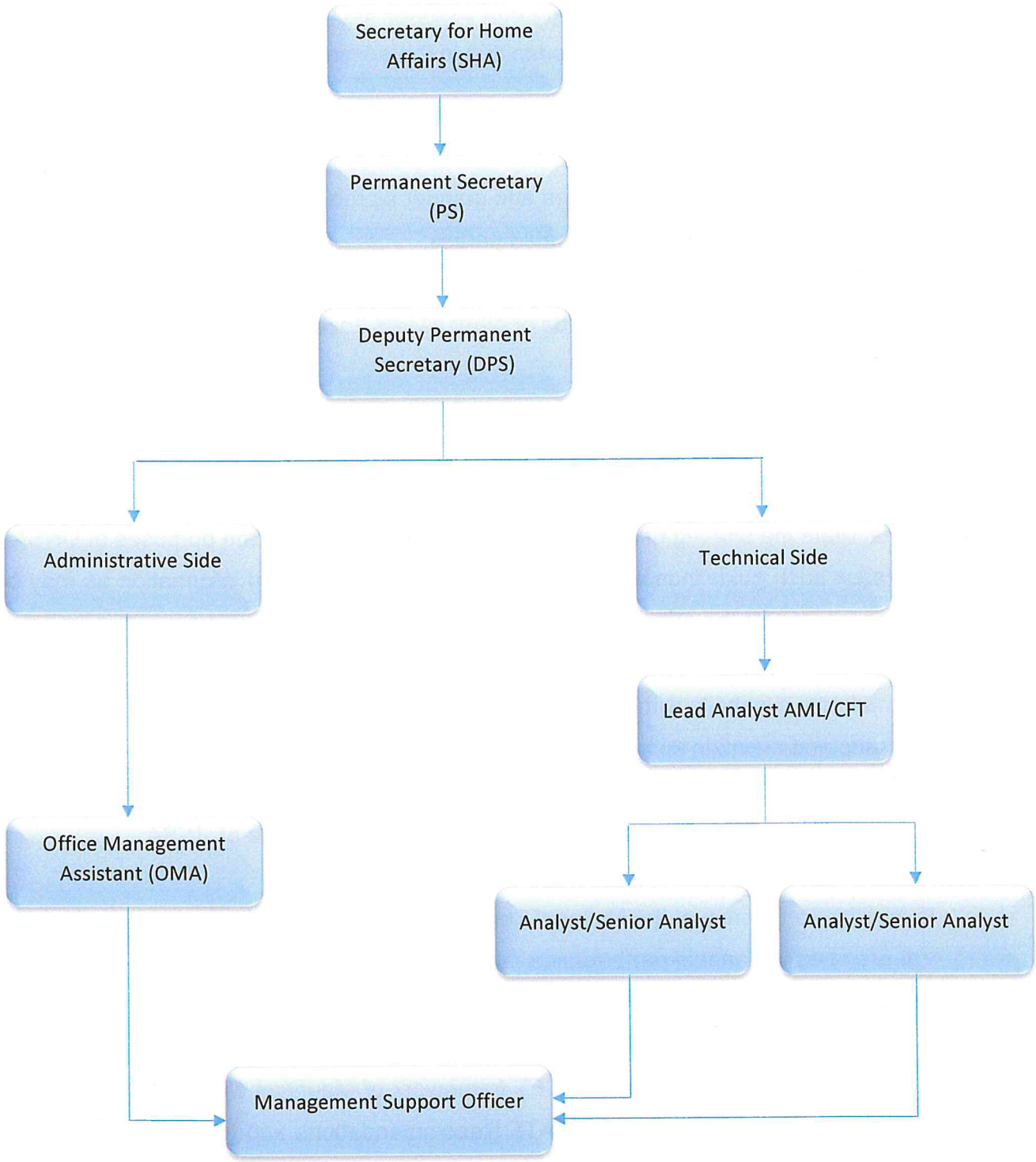
The National Sanctions Secretariat shall, in the discharge of its functions and exercise of its powers under UNSA:

a. keep and maintain, in such form and manner as the National Sanctions Committee may determine, a list of designated parties;
b. provide access to the list of designated parties;
c. keep and maintain a list of funds or other assets frozen pursuant to a freezing order granted under UNSA;
d. collect or solicit information from public sector agencies and any party that is reasonably believed to hold, control or has in his or its custody or possession funds or other assets of a listed party;
e. facilitate the sharing of information with other agencies for the purposes of UNSA;
f. issue such guidelines and disseminate such other relevant information as may be necessary for the effective implementation of UNSA;
g. publish information on relevant procedures for the purposes of UNSA;
h. maintain a website with publicly available information relating to UNSA;
i. keep and maintain such record as may be prescribed for a period of not less than 7 years; and
j. do such other things as may be necessary for the purposes of UNSA.

In addition to the above, the National Sanctions Secretariat also:

(a) prepares the annual performance report of the NSC;
(b) participates in follow-up matters related to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Mutual Evaluation of the AML/CFT framework of Mauritius with a view to ensuring compliance with the relevant FATF Recommendations and Immediate Outcomes; and
(c) proposes amendments to the UNSA where required to ensure effective implementation thereof.

Organisational Chart of the National Sanctions Secretariat



Gender Statement

The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) (Defence and Home Affairs) Gender Policy lays emphasis on the pivotal role of the PMO and its ability to act as a catalyst in the promotion of gender equality as a cross-cutting issue, at both national and international levels and to provide high level strategic directions to ensure that gender mainstreaming integrates all sectors. The Gender Policy is aimed at ensuring that norms, attitudes and legal frameworks are conducive to make meaningful changes in the society, at home and the place of work, through empowerment, capacity building, networking and partnership building with all stakeholders.

Anti-Corruption Statement

The PMO is committed to upholding the highest standards of integrity in all its operations. This is achieved through the adoption of effective corruption prevention strategies and the implementation of robust anti-corruption measures.

The PMO's Anti-Corruption Policy reflects its full commitment to deterring and detecting corruption and fostering a culture of integrity throughout the organization.

Part II: Main Achievements & Challenges

Major Achievements over the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

- Comparative table for number of meetings held during financial years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

S.N.	Committees	First meeting held since set-up of the NSC in May 2019	No. of meetings held from 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	No. of meetings held from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025
1.	National Sanctions Committee	05 August 2019	Five (5)	Six (6)
2.	Restricted Committee	19 June 2020	Two (2)	Two (2)

- As of 30 June 2025, the National Sanctions Secretariat (NSSec) has under section 18(1) of the UNSA disseminated a total of 130 notices in respect of changes to the UNSC Consolidated List, out of which, 11 notices were issued during the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 (details at **Annex I)**. All notices have been published, on the website of the National Sanctions Secretariat, the Government Information Service (GIS) and the Government Portal, without delay and within 24 hours of any changes brought to the UNSC Consolidated List. The notices are also disseminated by the Financial Intelligence Unit, to the supervisory authorities, the reporting persons and the investigatory bodies. To ensure that such notices are disseminated without delay and within 24 hours, the National Sanctions Secretariat has in place an effective mechanism to disseminate notices during public holidays and weekends.

- In addition, as at 30 June 2025, the NSSec has under section 11(1) of the UNSA disseminated one notice in relation to addition of three (3) individuals to the list of designated parties (details at **Annex II)**. The notice was issued on 06 June 2025. Subsequently, legal assistance was sought on 11 June 2025 from the Attorney

General's Office to make an application for freezing order of the funds of the designated parties.

- With a view to reinforcing information security, the National Sanctions Secretariat has implemented an Information Security Management System (ISMS) in line with the international standard ISO/IEC 27001:2022. A Consultant was appointed to assist the NSSec in the process. The IT Security Unit also provided support to the NSSec in the ISMS implementation. Some of the key actions undertaken for the implementation of ISO 27001 certification were as follows:

  i. As the Government Online Centre (GOC) offers hosting and other data centre related services to the NSSec, a Service Level Agreement (SLA) was signed between the NSSec and the GOC.

  ii. A number of policies and procedures have been defined regarding handling of information assets such as the ISMS Manual, the Information Security Policy and the Data Protection Policy among others.

- Moreover, to ensure that the UNSA is being implemented effectively by concerned stakeholders including the general public, the National Sanctions Secretariat will launch an Awareness and Communication Campaign in the financial year 2025-2026 on Targeted Financial Sanctions under the UNSA. The target audience for the Campaign would be the general public as many people may not be aware of their obligations under the UNSA and the implications and consequences of dealing with the funds or other assets of designated and listed parties. The Campaign would be communicated in English, French and Creole to enhance its retention and impact. More so, different communication channels such as radio and television spots, newspaper articles, NSSec website and GIS social media amongst others, would be used to maximise effectiveness and efficiency.

- In view of the upcoming Mutual Evaluation exercise in Mauritius, an officer of the NSSec participated in an in-country assessor training conducted by the Eastern and Southern African Africa Anti Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) from 23 to 27

June 2025. The training was facilitated by the Ministry of Financial services and Economic Planning. The main objectives of the training were to train a maximum number of AML/CFT/CPF officers to ensure technical compliance and effectiveness with the Revised FATF Methodology and equip participants with the necessary skills, knowledge, and understanding of the FATF assessment process and methodology. The training was a regional event with the participation of AML/CFT competent authorities from Mauritius and ESAAMLG member states.

- Furthermore, the National Sanctions Secretariat is a member of the Immediate Outcome 10 and 11 Sub-committees. In this respect, following request from the Ministry of Financial Services and Economic Planning, an officer of the NSSec was nominated as focal point for coordination purposes during the Mid-Term Independent Assessment of the Mauritian AML/CFT/CPF regime, which was conducted by an independent consultant. The objective of this exercise was to assess the technical compliance and evaluate the effectiveness of the AML/CFT/CPF framework of Mauritius. The review would assist in identifying areas of improvement, providing recommendations, and developing a detailed Action Plan to ensure that the country's AML/CFT/CPF Framework is as per requirements of the revised FATF standards for the fifth round of Mutual Evaluations.

- As a monitoring mechanism, all supervisory authorities are required to submit a six-monthly report to the NSSec elaborating on the outreach conducted and verification of compliance with TFS obligations by their respective licensees. As of 30 June 2025, the supervisory authorities have submitted nine such reports. For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 December 2024, the NSSec has already analysed the reports. No major issues were noted in the reports.

Key Challenges

Outreach

To improve effectiveness with regard to the implementation of the UNSA, it is important to conduct regular outreach activities to create awareness of the key stakeholders and the public on their obligations under the UNSA, including the implications and consequences of dealing with the funds or other assets of designated and listed parties. To build awareness, the NSSec will launch an awareness campaign in the financial year 2025-2026 to apprise the general public of their obligations under the UNSA. Supervisory authorities are also conducting frequent outreach sessions to their respective reporting persons.

Technical expertise

For the effective implementation of the UNSA, the NSSec solicits the assistance of the Attorney General's Office as and when required. Capacity building programme would also be solicited through the Ministry of Financial Services and Economic Planning.

Part III: Way Forward

ISO Certification

The ISO 27001:2022 certification surveillance audit at the National Sanctions Secretariat will be conducted in the financial year 2025-2026 by the Mauritius Standards Bureau. The NSSec will be assisted by the IT Security Unit during the surveillance audit.

ANNEX I

List of notices disseminated in respect of changes to the United Nations Sanctions List over the period 01 July 2024 - 30 June 2025

S.N.	Date	Subject
01	Thursday, 01 August, 2024	Removal of Two Entries from the Sanction List of Individuals and Entities established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)
02	Saturday, 24 August, 2024	Removal of One Entry from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List
03	Wednesday, 18 September, 2024	Amendment of One Entry on the 1718 Sanctions List concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)
04	Tuesday, 01 October, 2024	Addition of two entries resolution 2653 (2022) concerning Haiti
05	Saturday, 09 November, 2024	Addition of two entries resolution 1591 (2005) concerning Sudan
06	Tuesday, 03 December, 2024	Amendment of three Entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions
07	Saturday, 21 December, 2024	Removal of one entry from the Libya sanctions list
08	Saturday, 22 February, 2025	Removal of One Entry from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List
09	Thursday, 13 March, 2025	Amendment of twelve Entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al Qaida Sanctions List
10	Tuesday, 10 June, 2025	Removal of One Entry on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List
11	Tuesday, 17 June, 2025	Addition of One Entry on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List

ANNEX II

List of notices disseminated in respect of local list of designated parties over the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

S.N.	Date	Details
01	Friday, 06 June, 2025	Addition of Three Entries on the list of designated parties

ANNEX III

Amendments brought to the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act

S.N.	Previous provisions	Amendments brought	Justifications
1.	**Section 4:** **National Sanctions Committee** *"**(1)** There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, a National Sanctions Committee which shall consist of –* *a) the Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service, who shall be the Chairperson;* *b) the Solicitor General;* *c) ....."*	To **amend** section 4(1), by adding after the word, "Committee", the following wordings: *which shall be a body corporate and*	The NSC will now have legal personality and become a body corporate.
2.	**Section 32(1):** *"Where, pursuant to section 23, there is prohibition to use the funds or other assets of a listed party and the Secretary for Home Affairs is satisfied that any of the funds or other assets of the listed party needs to be managed, the Secretary for Home Affairs shall advise the Financial Crimes Commission to manage, through its Asset Recovery and Management Division, those funds or other assets."*	To **amend** section 32(1), by **deleting** the word "advise" and **replacing** it by the word "require"	The Financial Crimes Commission (FCC) to manage, through its Asset Recovery and Management Division, the funds or other assets of listed parties upon the request of the Secretary for Home Affairs.

S.N.	Previous provisions	Amendments brought	Justifications
3.	**Section 32(2):** *"Where, pursuant to a freezing order granted under section 26, the Designated Judge is satisfied that any of the funds or other assets of the designated party needs to be managed, the Designated Judge may appoint a fit and proper person as administrator to manage those funds or other assets."*	To **amend** section 32(2), by **deleting** the wordings "may appoint a fit and proper person as administrator to manage those funds or other assets" and **replacing** them by the following wordings: *"shall order the Financial Crimes Commission to manage, through its Asset Recovery and Management Division, those funds or other assets."*	Funds or other assets of both designated and listed parties are managed by only one entity, which is the Financial Crimes Commission which has the required expertise.
4.	**Section 32(4):** *"For the purpose of subsection (1), the Financial Crimes Commission may, notwithstanding section 23, realise any or all of the assets of a listed or designated party."*	To **add** new paragraph (b) to section 32(4), the existing provision being renumbered to 32(4)(a) **Section 32(4)(a):** *"For the purpose of subsection (1), the Financial Crimes Commission may, notwithstanding section 23, realise any or all of the assets of a listed or designated party."* **Section 32(4)(b):** "*Where the Financial Crimes Commission has been ordered to manage assets under sub section 2, it may where it is expedient to do so apply to the designated judge for an order to realise the funds or other assets of the designated party."*	The new section 32(4)(b) is being proposed as a consequential amendment to section 32(2) such that the funds or other assets of designated parties are realised by the Financial Crimes Commission.

S.N.	Previous provisions	Amendments brought	Justifications
5.	**SECOND SCHEDULE** The Second Schedule currently comprises of 14 UNSC resolutions: *"UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS* 1. *United Nations Security Council Resolution 751 (1992)* 2. *United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011)* . . 14. *United Nations Security Council Resolution 2374 (2017)"*	To **amend** the Second Schedule, by inserting an additional UNSC resolution as follows: *"15. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2653 (2022)"*	An additional resolution numbered 15 relating to **Haiti** is being proposed to be added to the Second Schedule of the UNSA. This is because by way of the resolution 2653 (2022), the Security Council has decided to impose individual targeted sanctions (travel ban and assets freeze measures) on parties designated by the Committee. The UN Sanctions lists pertaining to Haiti (2653 Sanctions List) currently contains the name of 7 individuals which is included in the UNSC consolidated list. The List was last updated on 27 September 2024.