



## Security Council

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### Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau

#### **Note verbale dated 8 December 2022 from the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations has the honour to forward the attached report of the Republic of Malta on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 8 December 2022 from the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Malta on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#)**

The process of implementation of international sanctions in Malta is governed by the National Interest (Enabling Powers) Act (chapter 365 of the Laws of Malta). Under this legislation, Malta declares that all sanctions issued by the United Nations Security Council (according to article 3 of chapter 365 of the Laws of Malta) and by the Council of the European Union (according to article 4 of chapter 365 of the Laws of Malta) are directly applicable in Malta upon their issuance and have the force of law. The Act also provides the legal basis for the issuance of national sanctions.

In this regard, Malta adopts, without reservation, all applicable sanctions on Guinea-Bissau that have been issued by the aforementioned bodies. Malta hence recognizes the following regulations concerning Guinea-Bissau:

- Security Council resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#)
- European Union Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and repealing Decision 2012/237/CFSP
- Council Regulation (EU) 377/2012 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Due to the direct applicability of these sanctions regimes, implementation does not require any ratification or transposal into Maltese law. Under the National Interest (Enabling Powers) Act, the Sanctions Monitoring Board has been established as the national competent authority on sanctions. Through this legislation, the Sanctions Monitoring Board is empowered to enforce the ban on the transfer of goods or assets to individuals or entities that are sanctioned under the sanctions regime of the United Nations Security Council. Furthermore, any such arrangements or frameworks imposed by the Council of the European Union apply directly to Malta. Moreover, Malta utilizes the Schengen Information System as a means to ensure that all movements to and from the Schengen Area of the European Union are effectively screened, ensuring cohesion with the sanctions regimes of all other States members of the European Union.

In this regard, therefore, Malta has fully aligned itself with any restrictive measures relating to travel and asset freezing that were instituted through the decisions of the Council of the European Union, which also align with the restrictive measures issued by the United Nations Security Council. Malta has not issued any unilateral travel bans or asset freezes on a national level relating to the obligations under paragraph 10 of resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) of the United Nations Security Council.