



**Sanctions program:** Somalia: Verordnung vom 13. Mai 2009 über Massnahmen gegenüber Somalia (SR 946.231.169.4), Anhang 1 **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** Art. 1 Abs. 3 (Verbot der Lieferung von Rüstungsgütern und verwandtem Material), Art. 2 Abs. 1 (Finanzsanktionen) und Art. 4 Abs. 1 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot)

**Sanctions program:** Somalie: Ordonnance du 13 mai 2009 instituant des mesures à l'encontre de la Somalie (SR 946.231.169.4), annexe 1 **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 1 al. 3 (Interdiction de fournir des biens d'équipement militaires et du matériel connexe), art. 2, al. 1 (Sanctions financières) et art. 4, al. 1 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit)

**Sanctions program:** Somalia: Ordinanza del 13 maggio 2009 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti della Somalia (SR 946.231.169.4), allegato 1 **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 1 cpv. 3 (Divieto di fornire materiale d'armamento e materiale affine), art. 2 cpv. 1 (Sanzioni finanziarie) e art. 4 cpv. 1 (Divieto di entrata e di transito)

## Listed

### Individuals

**SSID:** 180-28884 **Name:** Maalim Salman

**DOB:** 1979 (approximately) **POB:** Nairobi, Kenya **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Mu'alim Salman **b)** Mualem Suleiman **c)** Ameer Salman **d)** Ma'alim Suleiman **e)** Maalim Salman Ali **f)** Maalim Selman Ali **g)** Ma'alim Selman **h)** Ma'alim Sulayman **Address:** Somalia

**Justification:** **a)** Maalim Salman was chosen by al-Shabaab leader Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed aka Godane to be the head of African foreign fighters for al-Shabaab. He has trained foreign nationals who were seeking to join al-Shabaab as African foreign fighters, and has been involved in operations in Africa targeting tourists, entertainment establishments, and churches. **b)** Although focused mainly on operations outside of Somalia, Salman is known to reside in Somalia and train foreign fighters in Somalia before dispatching them elsewhere. Some of al-Shabaab's foreign fighters also have a presence in Somalia. For example, Salman ordered al-Shabaab foreign fighters to southern Somalia in response to an African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) offensive. **c)** Among other terrorist attacks, al-Shabaab was responsible for the attack on the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi, Kenya in Sep 2013, which resulted in the deaths of at least 67 people. More recently, al-Shabaab claimed the Aug 31, 2014 attack on the National Intelligence and Security Agency prison in Mogadishu, killing three security guards and two civilians, and injuring 15 others. **Modifications:** Listed on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-28926 **Name:** Ahmed Diriye

**DOB:** 1972 (approximately) **POB:** Somalia **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Sheikh Ahmed Umar Abu Ubaidah **b)** Sheikh Omar Abu Ubaidaha **c)** Sheikh Ahmed Umar **d)** Sheikh Mahad Omar Abdikarim **e)** Abu Ubaidah **f)** Abu Diriye **Address:** Somalia

**Justification:** Ahmed Diriye was appointed as the new emir of Al-Shabaab following the death of the previous leader Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed, an individual listed by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009). This was publicly announced in a statement by Al-Shabaab's spokesperson, Sheikh Ali Dheere, released on 6

Sep 2014. Diriye has been a senior member of Al-Shabaab and as the emir he exercises command responsibility for Al-Shabaab's operations. He will be directly responsible for Al-Shabaab's activities which continue to threaten the peace, security and stability of Somalia. Diriye has since adopted the Arabic name Sheikh Ahmed Umar Abu Ubaidah. **Relation:** Emir of Al-Shabaab (SSID 180-8149) **Modifications:** Listed on 8 Oct 2014

## Amended

### Individuals

**SSID:** 180-7936 **Name:** Yasin Ali Baynah

**DOB:** 24 Dec 1965 **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Ali Yasin Baynah **b)** Ali Yassin Mohamed **c)** Baynah Yasin **d)** Baynah Yassin **e)** Baynax Yasiin Cali **f)** Beenah Yasin **g)** Beenah Yassin **h)** Beenax Yasin **i)** Beenax Yassin **j)** Benah Yasin **k)** Benah Yassin **l)** Benax Yassin **m)** Beynah Yasin **n)** Binah Yassin **o)** Cali Yasiin Baynax **Address:** **a)** Rinkeby, Stockholm, Sweden **b)** Mogadishu, Somalia **Nationality:** **a)** Somalia **b)** Sweden

**Justification:** 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. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-7961 **Name:** Hassan Dahir Aweys

**DOB:** 1935 **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Ali Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys **b)** Awes Hassan Dahir **c)** Awes Shaykh Hassan Dahir **d)** Aweyes Hassen Dahir **e)** Aweys Ahmed Dahir **f)** Aweys Sheikh **g)** Aweys Sheikh Hassan Dahir **h)** Dahir Aweys Hassan **i)** Ibrahim Mohammed Hassan **j)** Oais Hassan Tahir **k)** Uways Hassan Tahir **l)** Hassan Sheikh **Address:** Somalia **Nationality:** Somalia

**Justification:** 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 Jun 2006 and Sep 2007, Aweys served as chairman of the central committee of the Islamic Courts Union; in Jul 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.

**Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-7979 **Name:** Hassan Abdullah Hersi Al-Turki

**DOB:** 1944 (approximately) **POB:** Ogaden Region, Ethiopia **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Al-Turki Hassan **b)** Turki Hassan **c)** Turki Hassan Abdillahi Hersi **d)** Turki Sheikh Hassan **e)** Xirsi Xasan Cabdilaahi **f)** Xirsi Xasan Cabdulle **Address:** Somalia **Nationality:** Somalia

**Justification:** 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 Sep 2007, Al-Turki appeared in an Al-Jazeera news video showing militia training under his leadership. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-7993 **Name:** Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed

**DOB:** 10 Jul 1977 **POB:** Hargeysa, Somalia **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abu Zubeyr Muktar Abdirahman; **b)** Abuzubair Muktar Abdulrahim; **c)** Aw Mohammed Ahmed Abdi **d)** Aw-Mohamud Ahmed Abdi **e)** Godane"Godane" **f)** Godani"Godani" **g)** Mukhtar Shaykh" Mukhtar Shaykh" **h)** Zubeyer Abu"Zubeyr Abu" **Nationality:** Somalia

**Justification:** Ahmed Abdi Aw-Mohamed is a senior leader of Al-Shabaab and was publicly named emir of the organization in Dec 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. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8008 **Name:** Fuad Mohamed Khalaf

**Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Fuad Mohamed Khalif **b)** Fuad Mohamed Qalaf **c)** Fuad Mohammed Kalaf **d)** Fuad Mohamed Kalaf **e)** Fuad Mohammed Khalif **f)** Fuad Khalaf **g)** Fuad Shongale **h)** Fuad Shongole **i)** Fuad Shangole **j)** Fuad Songale **k)** Fouad Shongale **l)** Fuad Muhammad Khalaf Shongole **Address:** **a)** Mogadishu, Somalia **b)** Somalia **Nationality:** Somalia

**Justification:** 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 Apr 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. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8025 **Name:** Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud

**DOB:** **a)** ~~1979 (approximately)~~ 1979 **b)** 1982 **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Bashir Mohamed Mahmoud **b)** Bashir Mahmud Mohammed **c)** Bashir Mohamed Mohamud **d)** Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud **e)** Bashir Yare **f)** Bashir Qorgab **g)** Gure Gap **h)** Abu Muscab"Abu Muscab" **i)** Qorgab"Qorgab" **Address:** Mogadishu, Somalia **Nationality:** Somalia

**Justification:** 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 Jun 2009 mortar attack against the Somali Transitional Federal Government in Mogadishu. **Other information:** ~~Date range:~~ **DOB a)range :** between 1979 and 1982 (approximately).

**Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8041 **Name:** Mohamed Sa'id

**DOB:** 1966 (approximately) **POB:** Galgala, Somalia **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** ~~Atom~~"Atom" **b)** Mohamed Sa'id Atom **c)** Mohamed Siad Atom **Address:** **a)** Galgala, Somalia **b)** Badhan, Somalia

**Justification:** **a)** 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. b) 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 Dec 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. c) 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 Feb 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 Jun 2008. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8053 **Name:** Fares Mohammed Mana'a

**DOB:** 8 Feb 1965 **POB:** Sadah, Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Faris Mana'a b) Fares Mohammed Manaa **Identification document:** a) Passport No. 00514146, Yemen, Place of issue: Sanaa, Yemen b) ID card No. 1417576, Yemen, Date of issue: 7 Jan 1996, Place of issue: Al-Amana, Yemen

**Justification:** 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 Oct 2009, the Yemeni government released a blacklist of 9 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 Jun 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 Dec 2007 Yemen Times article, he is referenced as "Sheikh Fares Mohammed Mana'a, an arms dealer." In a Jan 2008 Yemen Times article, he is referred to as "Sheikh Faris Mana'a, an arms tradesman." **Other information:** 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'a 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. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8067 **Name:** Hassan Mahat Omar

**DOB:** 10 Apr 1979 **POB:** Garissa, Kenya **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Hassaan Hussein Adam

**b)** Hassane Mahad Omar **c)** Xassaan Xuseen Adan **d)** Asan Mahad Cumar **e)** Abu Salman **f)** Abu Salmaan **g)** Sheikh Hassaan Hussein **Address:** Nairobi, Kenya **Identification document:** **a)** Passport No. A1180173, Kenya, Expiry date: 20 Aug 2017 **b)** ID card No. 23446085, Kenya

**Justification:** **a)** Hassan Mahat Omar is engaging in acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia. **b)** He is an Imam and one of the leaders of Masjid-ul-Axmar, an informal Al-Shabaab affiliated centre in Nairobi. **c)** He is also involved in recruiting new members and soliciting funds for Al-Shabaab, including online at the Al-Shabaab affiliated website alqimmah.net. In addition, he has issued fatwas calling for attacks against the TFG on an Al-Shabaab chat room site. **Other information:** Nationality: Possibly Ethiopian.

**Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8086 **Name:** Omar Hammami

**DOB:** 6 May 1984 **POB:** Alabama, United States **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abu Maansuur Al-Amriki **b)** Abu Mansour Al-Amriki **c)** Abu Mansuur Al-Amriki **d)** Umar Hammami **e)** Abu Mansur Al-Amriki **Address:** Somalia (Lived in Egypt in 2005 and moved to Somalia in 2009.)

**Nationality:** United States **Identification document:** **a)** Passport No. 403062567, United States **b)** Other No. 423-31-3021, United States (US Social Security Number)

**Justification:** **a)** Omar Hammami is engaging in acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia. **b)** He is a senior member of Al-Shabaab. **c)** He is involved in recruitment, finance and payroll for foreign fighters in Somalia. **Other information:** **a)** Also believed to hold Syrian nationality. Married to a Somali woman. **b)** He is described as an expert in explosives and warfare in general. **c)** Since Oct 2007 he has appeared in television reports and in Al-Shabaab propaganda videos. He has been shown in a video training Al-Shabaab fighters. He has also been shown in videos and on websites calling for more fighters to join Al-Shabaab. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8121 **Name:** Mohammed Aboud Rogo

**DOB:** **a)** 11 Nov 1960 **b)** 11 Nov 1967 **c)** 11 Nov 1969 **d)** 1 Jan 1967 **POB:** Lamu Island, Kenya **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Aboud Mohammad Rogo **b)** Aboud Seif Rogo **c)** Aboud Mohammed Rogo **d)** Sheikh Aboud Rogo **e)** Aboud Rogo Muhammad **f)** Aboud Rogo Mohamed

**Justification:** **a)** Kenya-based extremist Aboud Rogo Mohammed has threatened the peace, security, or stability of Somalia, by providing financial, material, logistical, or technical support to al-Shabaab, an entity listed by the UNSC Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia and resolution 1907 (2009) concerning Eritrea for engaging in acts that directly or indirectly threaten the peace, security, or stability of Somalia. **b)** Aboud Rogo Mohammed is an extremist Islamic cleric based in Kenya. He continues to exert influence over extremist groups in East Africa as part of his campaign to promote violence throughout East Africa. Aboud Rogo's activities include fund-raising for al-Shabaab. **c)** As the main ideological leader of Al Hijra, formerly known as the Muslim Youth Center, Aboud Rogo Mohammed has used the extremist group as a pathway for radicalization and recruitment of principally Swahili speaking Africans for carrying out violent militant activity in Somalia. In a series of inspirational lectures between Feb 2009 and Feb 2012, Aboud repeatedly called for the violent rejection of the Somali peace process. During these lectures, Rogo repeatedly called for the use of violence against both the United Nations and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces in Somalia, and urged his audiences to travel to Somalia to join al-Shabaab's fight against the Kenyan Government. **d)** Aboud

Rogo Mohammed also offers guidance on how Kenyan recruits joining al-Shabaab can evade detection by the Kenyan authorities, and which routes to follow when traveling from Mombasa and/or Lamu to Al-Shabaab strongholds in Somalia, notably Kismayo. He has facilitated the travel to Somalia of numerous Kenyan recruits for al-Shabaab. In Sep 2011, Rogo was recruiting individuals in Mombasa, Kenya for travel into Somalia, presumably to conduct terrorist operations. In Sep 2008, Rogo held a fundraising meeting in Mombasa to help finance al-Shabaab activities in Somalia. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

**SSID:** 180-8136 **Name:** Ahmed Abubaker Shariff

**DOB:** ~~a) 1967~~ **b) 1967** **POB:** Kenya **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Makaburi **b)** Sheikh Abubakar Ahmed **c)** Abubaker Shariff Ahmed **d)** Abu Makaburi Shariff **e)** Abubaker Shariff **f)** Abubakar Ahmed **Address:** Majengo area, Mombasa, Kenya

**Justification:** **a)** Abubaker Shariff Ahmed is a leading facilitator and recruiter of young Kenyan Muslims for violent militant activity in Somalia, and a close associate of Aboud Rogo. He provides material support to extremists groups in Kenya (and elsewhere in East Africa). Through his frequent trips to al-Shabaab strongholds in Somalia, including Kismayo, he has been able to maintain strong ties with senior al-Shabaab members. **b)** Abubaker Shariff Ahmed is also engaged in the mobilization and management of funding for al-Shabaab, an entity listed by the UNSC Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia and resolution 1907 (2009) concerning Eritrea for engaging in acts that directly or indirectly threaten the peace, security, or stability of Somalia. **c)** Abubaker Shariff Ahmed has preached at mosques in Mombasa that young men should travel to Somalia, commit extremist acts, fight for al-Qa'ida, and kill U.S. citizens. **d)** As of 2010, Abubaker Shariff Ahmed acted as a recruiter and facilitator for al-Shabaab in the Majengo area of Mombasa, Kenya. **Other information:** Abubaker Shariff Ahmed was arrested in late Dec 2010 by Kenyan authorities on suspicion of involvement in the bombing of a Nairobi bus terminal. Abubaker Shariff Ahmed is also a leader of a Kenya-based youth organization in Mombasa with ties to al-Shabaab. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014

## Entities

**SSID:** 180-8149 **Name:** Al-Shabaab

**Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Al-Shabab **b)** Shabaab **c)** The Youth **d)** Mujahidin Al-Shabaab Movement **e)** Mujahideen Youth Movement **f)** Mujahidin Youth Movement **g)** Mym **h)** Harakat Shabab Al-Mujahidin **i)** Hizbul Shabaab **j)** Hisb'ul Shabaab **k)** Al-Shabaab Al-Islamiya **l)** Youth Wing **m)** Al-Shabaab Al-Islaam **n)** Al-Shabaab Al-Jihaad **o)** The Unity of Islamic Youth **p)** Harakat Al-Shabaab Al-Mujaahidiin **q)** Harakatul Shabaab Al Mujaahidiin **r)** Mujaahidiin Youth Movement **Address:** Somalia

**Justification:** **a)** 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 Aug 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. **b)** Al-Shabaab has also obstructed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. **Other information:** **a)** 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 Jul 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 Jul 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. **b)** The United Nations Security Council's Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia, dated 20 Jul 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-Qaeda 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 neighbouring 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 Jun 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. **c)** According to the Dec 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 Sep 2008, the bombing of a market in Puntland that killed 20 and wounded over 100 on 6 Feb 2008, a campaign of bombings and targeted killings in Somaliland intended to disrupt the 2006 parliamentary elections and the murders of several foreign aid workers in 2003 and 2004. **d)** According to reporting, Al-Shabaab raided United Nations compounds in Somalia on 20 Jul 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 Jul 2009 resulting in the deaths of over 60 people. In the fighting on 11 Jul 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. **e)** According to an article published by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 22 Feb 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. **f)** According to an article published by Reuters on 14 Jul 2009, Al-Shabaab militants made gains in 2009 in guerrilla-style attacks on Somali and African Union forces. **g)** According to an article published by Voice of America on 10 Jul 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 Feb 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. **Modifications:** Amended on 8 Oct 2014