

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO
RESOLUTIONS 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) AND 2253
(2015) CONCERNING ISIL (DA'ESH), AL-QAIDA
AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS,
UNDERTAKINGS AND ENTITIES

Briefings by the Chairs of the Security Council subsidiary bodies

Statement of H.E. Mr. Dian Triansyah Djani

**Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011)
and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities**

20 May 2019

Statement on behalf of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Introduction/threat assessment

On behalf of the Chairs of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (CTC), and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), I have the honor to brief the Council on the cooperation among the three Committees and their respective expert groups.

The Committees and their expert groups share a common understanding of the seriousness of the threat posed by terrorism and the challenges presented by terrorists and their organizations. This was reiterated in the Eighth "Report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat" prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team in collaboration with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, other United Nations entities, and international organizations.

The Committees and their expert groups also share an understanding that despite its progressive military defeat, ISIL remains a global organization with centralized leadership. It continues to resource and instruct its affiliates within its reduced ability. Returning and relocating foreign

terrorist fighters pose a potential threat and require tailored prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration measures, which are consistent with international law and take into account gender and age considerations.

Against this background, the Committees continued to raise awareness among Member States of their obligations with regard to effectively implementing relevant Security Council resolutions, continued to cooperate on joint visits, held joint Committees' meetings, and their expert groups have continued enhancing their cooperation with international, regional and sub-regional organizations, and United Nations bodies, including within the framework of the newly established Global Counter-Terrorism Compact. The Committees also continued increased sharing of information through joint briefings such as this one.

Interaction among the Committees and the expert groups

Since the last joint briefing to the Council on 3 October 2018, the 1267 Committee and CTC conducted two joint informal meetings, in December 2018 and in February 2019, to hear the briefings of the US State Department and the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

On 26 April 2019, the CTC, 1267 and 1988 Committees co-organised a special meeting on the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime. The meeting provided an opportunity to address regional specificities, strategies, responses, and lessons learned in addressing the linkages, as well as challenges for the strengthening of domestic, regional and international cooperation in this field.

The expert groups of the three Committees maintained regular contact and continued sharing relevant information, where appropriate, to discuss matters of common concern, coordinate actions and exchange analyses on particular issues. The Monitoring Team and CTED continued to conduct quarterly meetings for coordination and information exchange.

As requested by the Council in its resolution 2396 (2017) on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, in February 2019, the CTC held an open briefing on the Madrid Guiding Principles on FTFs, adopted by the CTC in December 2018. The briefing, which was also attended by the Monitoring Team, was aimed at raising awareness and strengthening

understanding of the 17 additional guiding principles to assist Member States in their efforts to respond to the evolving foreign terrorist fighters' phenomenon.

As an example of this cooperation, I would like to highlight the support the Monitoring Team and the 1540 Group of Experts jointly provided to Zimbabwe for the organization of a workshop held 10-12 October 2018 in Harare. Attended by representatives of the Government as well as the private sector, the workshop contributed to raising awareness of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions and provided a platform for discussions on 1267 and 1540 obligations for Member States, the distinctions between resolutions 1267, 1373 and 1540, the global threat assessment and terrorism financing risk in the Eastern and Southern Africa region, FATF Recommendation 6 and other important topics.

From 29-31 October 2018, the Monitoring Team participated in a CTED assessment visit to the Republic of Mali to monitor and facilitate the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and to follow up on the progress made by Mali in implementing the Committee's 2006 and 2009 visit recommendations.

The three Committees believe that such coordinated activities are important for strengthening their dialogue with Member States in order to ensure the implementation of relevant UN resolutions. The groups of experts of the three Committees plan to continue organizing similar events in 2019.

The adoption of Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) on Countering the Financing of Terrorism on 28 March 2019 lays the ground to further enhance coordination between our Committees. I would like to particularly welcome the role that the resolution assigns to CTED and the Monitoring Team to provide consultation to the UNOCT and other stakeholders, especially on how to enhance coordination with the aim of delivering integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures, including assistance that will improve the capacity of Member States to implement this resolution.

The resolution requested the CTC and the 1267 Committee to hold, within 12 months, a joint special meeting on terrorist financing threats and trends as well as on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution. It also requested CTED and the Monitoring Team to prepare, ahead

of the joint special meeting, a report on actions taken by Member States to disrupt terrorist financing.

Resolution 2462 (2019) comes at a critical time, and by setting new tasks for the CTC and 1267 Committee it will help to further enhance our cooperation.

Interaction with international and regional organizations

The Committees, through their groups of experts, remain engaged with relevant international and regional organizations to explore ways to further strengthen interaction to complement efforts in the implementation of our mandates.

The groups of experts continued to interact with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), including its regional bodies: Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF), Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), the Eurasian Group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG) and the Task Force on Money Laundering in Central Africa (GABAC).

In February, the experts attended the FATF Plenary and Working Groups meetings in Paris to discuss the efforts deployed by FATF to monitor and take action against terrorist financing, and countries' progress in addressing their deficiencies in countering the financing of terrorism and strategic anti-money laundering.

In the reporting period, the expert groups continued to participate in platforms of common interest offered by regional organizations such as the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Interpol, the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States (ATC CIS), the Regional Antiterrorism Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (RATS SCO) and others. CTED has recently signed an MoU with RATS SCO aimed at enhancing the strategic framework of cooperation between the two entities.

The three Committees and the expert groups also continued to use the platforms for interaction provided by Member States. On 7 – 8 November 2018, the experts of the Committees and CTED attended the XVII meeting of the heads of special services, security agencies and law enforcement agencies in Moscow organized by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

Conclusion

The three Committees will continue to strengthen cooperation and effective coordination, where relevant and possible, with the support of CTED, the Monitoring Team and the 1540 Group of Experts, and will continue to provide guidance and direction to their expert groups in enhancing their collaboration and cooperation in light of the requirements of relevant Security Council resolutions. The three Committees and their expert groups will continue to strive to ensure the effective implementation of specific counter-terrorism measures in the areas of sanctions, financing of terrorism, border management and nonproliferation, among others, in regions and Member States of common interest, and in full compliance with international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law. Only through strong collaboration and targeted efforts, can we achieve concrete results in our fight against terrorism.
