

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

23 November 2022, 10:00 a.m.

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)

On behalf of the Chairs of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), concerning the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), I have the honour to brief the Security Council on the work of the three Committees, including the continuing cooperation among them.

Over the past year, while the coronavirus pandemic continued to impact the work of Committees and experts, and travel in particular, the three subsidiary bodies continued to cooperate and coordinate their work, in line with their respective mandates under the relevant Council resolutions, in order to ensure an effective and efficient approach to counter-terrorism and to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by non-state actors.

In February 2022, the Counter-Terrorism Committee held an open briefing on the work of the Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) with Member States of South and South-East Asia pursuant to Security Council resolution 2395 (2017), with the participation of experts from the 1267 Monitoring Team. The open briefing additionally called on the inputs of Member States from the regions to highlight their efforts in implementing counter-terrorism measures mandated by the Security Council.

On 7 April 2022, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the ISIL (Da'esh) and

Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, supported by CTED and the Monitoring Team, held a joint open briefing titled: “ISIL in Africa: nature of threat and responses”. The briefing was attended by representatives of Member States, analysts, policymakers, civil society organizations, and researchers. The discussions served as an opportunity to highlight the evolution of the threat posed by ISIL (Da’esh) in Africa. The meeting also focused on Member States’ responses to the emerging threats, progress achieved, and persistent challenges.

The Monitoring Team and CTED further cooperated during an informal working lunch held for the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of eight African States on “Transitional Justice and the terrorist threat in the context of the Lake Chad Basin: challenges and opportunities”, exploring the opportunities and possible challenges of applying transitional justice approaches to address the impact of terrorism in Africa and in the Lake Chad Basin region; and during a workshop on terrorism in the Great Lakes region of Africa, where CTED and the Monitoring Team explained the contours of the international counter-terrorism framework. The CTC Chair also attended and opened the event.

CTED and the Monitoring Team also interacted during an informal working lunch held for the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the Pacific region, aimed at discussing challenges that Member States face in the region, in particular small island developing States.

During the reporting period, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) continued to cooperate closely in the preparation of mandated reports of the Secretary-General on the global terrorist threat. These reports emphasized that the threat posed by ISIL (Da’esh) and its affiliates continued to rise and remained high in conflict-affected areas, with potential spillover to non-conflict areas. ISIL (Da’esh) and its affiliates continued to exploit security gaps to recruit, organize and execute complex attacks, despite the group’s recent leadership losses. The reports further noted that the potential impact of

global food insecurity might exacerbate existing conditions conducive to terrorism and increase the current threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh).

Throughout the year, the Acting Executive Director of CTED, the Coordinators of the 1540 Group of Experts and the Monitoring Team held periodic trilateral consultations. Members of the three Expert Groups also attended the quarterly briefings to CTED by the 1267 Coordinator.

The Monitoring Team and CTED continued to interact with FATF, including its Global Network of FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs). CTED and the Monitoring Team attended FATF, EAG, MENAFATF and GAFILAT plenaries and working group meetings to discuss the efforts deployed by Member States to monitor and take action against terrorist financing in alignment with FATF recommendations, and contributed to the relevant FATF projects, including the update on ISIL (Da'esh)/ Al-Qaida financing.

In 2022, the Monitoring Team participated in CTC onsite assessment visits to Estonia, Iraq, Latvia, Lithuania and Malaysia, and will participate in the upcoming CTC assessment visit in Uzbekistan in late November. These visits play a key role in evaluating the terrorist threat scenario at the national level, identifying progress, strength and legal gaps and defining tailor-made capacity-building priorities for Member States, as well as useful experience and effective practices to address new and emerging trends and challenges.

From 28 to 29 October 2022, the CTC convened a Special Meeting on “Countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes in Mumbai and New Delhi, India. Both the ‘soft opening’ and the main meeting were attended at the Ministerial level by Member States of the CTC, including India, as well as high-ranking officials from other UN Member States, UN entities, international and regional organizations, the private sector, CTED’s Global Research Network, and civil society organizations.

The CTC adopted the “Delhi Declaration” outcome document as a key output from the Special Meeting and will continue to both prioritize and emphasize its work on the issues of counter-terrorism in relation to new and emerging technologies, with support of CTED, and in collaboration with the Monitoring Team.

The 1540 Group of Experts has continued to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate under relevant resolutions, which *inter alia* address the threat that non-state actors may develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons for terrorist purposes; calls upon Member States to establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials; and reaffirms the need to continue to enhance ongoing cooperation with the CTC and the 1267 Committee in this regard.

The Monitoring Team also joined CTED to lead awareness-raising efforts with Member States regarding the enhanced implementation of travel ban measures, including the effective usage of the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List.

The three Committees will continue to cooperate and coordinate their work under their respective mandates, including through joint visits at the invitation of States, to ensure an effective and efficient approach to counter-terrorism and to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by non-state actors. The three experts’ groups will also continue to work under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact working groups aimed at achieving the objectives of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Furthermore, the Committees reaffirm their continued commitment to supporting Member States in those global efforts by providing guidance and direction to their expert groups to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation in accordance with the requirements of relevant Security Council resolutions.