
Chair (as of 1 Jan 2019)  
Ambassador Dian Triansyah Djani (Indonesia)

Mandate  
Oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures; designate individuals and entities who meet the listing criteria set out in the relevant resolutions; consider and decide upon notifications and requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures; consider and decide upon requests to remove a name from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List; conduct periodic and specialised reviews of the entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List; examine the reports presented by the Monitoring Team; report annually to the Security Council on the implementation of the sanction measures; conduct outreach activities

Types of Sanctions  
Arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze.

The measures do not expire and are reviewed at least every eighteen months.

Number of Listed Individuals/Entities  
260 individuals/84 entities  
It was last updated on 21 May 2019

Listing Criteria  
Acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida and therefore eligible for inclusion in the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List include:
• participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;
• supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to; and
• recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof.

Exemptions  
Travel ban: entry or transit necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or when the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified, such as cases of emergency evacuation.

Assets Freeze: Basic expenses, extraordinary expenses.

In cases when the Ombudsperson is unable to interview a petitioner in his or her state of residence, the Ombudsperson may request, with the agreement of the petitioner, that the Committee consider granting exemptions to the restrictions on assets and travel for the sole purpose of allowing the petitioner to meet travel expenses and travel to another state to be interviewed by the Ombudsperson for a period no longer than necessary to participate in this interview, provided that all States of transit and destination do not object to such travel.

Arms embargo: N/A

Delisting Procedures  
Member states may at any time submit requests for delisting of individuals and entities inscribed on the Sanctions List, which are then considered by the Committee. Designating states may submit delisting requests, which are then subject to a ten-working-day no-objection procedure. A petitioner seeking to submit a request for delisting can do so through the Office of the Ombudsperson who, upon completion of the information-gathering and dialogue phases, is expected to submit a comprehensive report with an analysis of all available information and the Ombudsperson's observations, and set out for the Committee the principal arguments concerning the specific delisting request. The report will also contain a recommendation from the Ombudsperson to the Committee on the delisting request. The Committee may overturn the recommendation of the Ombudsperson under certain circumstances (which has not happened to date).

Requests made in 2018 through the Office of the Ombudsperson: Two

Monitoring Mechanism  
The Monitoring Team comprises ten experts and its coordinator is Edmund Fitton-Brown.

The mandate was last renewed in July 2017 in resolution 2368 and expires in December 2021. The most recent publicly available report was submitted on 15 January 2019 (S/2019/50).

Decision-Making  
The Committee makes decisions by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached on a particular issue, the Chair can undertake consultations that may facilitate agreement. If after these consultations consensus still cannot be reached, the matter may be submitted to the Security Council.

In general, decisions are deemed adopted if no objection is raised within five working days or in urgent situations for a shorter period of time. The no-objection procedure for listings and de-listings is longer: ten full working days, although it can be shortened.

Members can place a hold on a proposed decision with no time limit, although they are requested to provide updates after three months on progress in resolving the pending matter.

### Committee Reporting to the Council in 2017

The chair of the Committee is expected to brief the Council at least once a year, as appropriate, in conjunction with other counter-terrorism committee chairs.

The chair briefed the Council on 3 October 2018.

### Open Briefings for Wider UN Membership

The Committee held one joint briefing with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) for all member states on 2 August.

### Summary of Committee Activities (1 Jan-31 Dec 2017)

Meetings: 12 (on 12 January, 12 February, 9 March, 13 and 30 April, 21 May, 14 June, 13 July, 14 August, 17 October, 28 November and 21 December)

The Committee also met four times in joint informal consultations with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), on 12 February, 13 April, 28 November and 21 December, and five times with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001)and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), on 12 and 22 February, 9 and 29 March and 20 December.

Actions

In 2018, nine individuals and four entities were listed. None were delisted. The Committee approved amendments to the existing entries of five individuals and four entities on its sanctions list. The Committee approved one request for exemption from the asset freeze.

### Member States Reporting Obligations

Resolution 2368 calls upon all States to submit an updated report to the Committee no later than 120 days from the date of adoption of this resolution on their implementation, including relevant enforcement actions as appropriate. It calls upon Member States to take the necessary measures to fulfil their obligation under paragraph 12 of resolution 2199 to report to the Committee interdictions in their territory of any petroleum, petroleum products, modular refineries, and related material being transferred to or from ISIL or ANF, and calls upon Member States to report also such interdictions of antiquities, as well as the outcome of proceedings brought against individuals and entities as a result of any such activity. Call upon Member States to report departure from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, of such listed individuals to the Committee. Encourages all Member States to report to the Committee on obstacles to the implementation of the sanctions.

### UN Documents

#### Security Council Resolutions

S/RES/2368 (20 July 2017) was a resolution renewing and updating the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qa'ida Sanctions regime.

S/RES/1989 (17 June 2011) empowered the Ombudsperson to make delisting recommendations to the Committee.

S/RES/1267 (15 October 1999) established the Al-Qa'ida and Taliban Committee and its sanctions mandate.

#### Sanctions Committee Documents

S/RES/2015/112 (6 February 2019) was the 16th report of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council.

S/2019/50 (15 January 2019) was the Monitoring Team’s latest report.

S/2018/579 (8 August 2018) was the 15th report of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council.

#### Other

S/PRST/2018/21 (21 December 2018) in which the Council stated that their review of the 1267/1989/2253 sanctions regime, as required by resolution 2368, concluded that there are no adjustments necessary to the regime at this time.