

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 17 December 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2014. The Committee approved the report and is submitting it in accordance with the measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 ([S/1995/234](#)).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Gary **Quinlan**
Chair

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999)
and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and
associated individuals and entities

* Reissued for technical reasons on 5 January 2015.



Report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014.
2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Gary Quinlan (Australia) as Chair and the representatives of Chile and the Russian Federation as Vice-Chairs.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council imposed limited air and financial embargoes to compel the Taliban to cease providing sanctuary and training to terrorists, including Usama bin Laden. The regime was modified in resolutions 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002) to impose three targeted measures (an assets freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo) against individuals and entities associated with the Taliban and Al-Qaida. Exemptions to the assets freeze and the travel ban are available. On 17 June 2011, the Council unanimously adopted resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), which split the regime in two, establishing one committee for Al-Qaida and another for the Taliban. The sanctions measures against Al-Qaida and other individuals and groups associated therewith were imposed by resolution 1989 (2011), followed by resolutions 2083 (2012) and 2161 (2014).
4. By its resolution 2161 (2014), adopted on 17 June, the Security Council extended the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team until 17 December 2017. The eight individuals serving with the Monitoring Team when the resolution was passed continued throughout 2014 (see [S/2011/789](#), [S/2013/33](#), [S/2013/532](#), [S/2013/676](#) and [S/2014/210](#)).
5. Further background information on the Al-Qaida sanctions regime can be found in the previous annual report ([S/2013/792](#)).

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

6. The Committee met 12 times in informal consultations, on 27 January, 11 and 25 February, 21 April, 22 May, 24 June, 12 and 26 August, 9 and 31 October, 11 November and 16 December, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures.
7. The Committee considered three written reports of the Monitoring Team during informal consultations: the fifteenth report (on 27 January and 11 February), the sixteenth report (on 9 October) and the report submitted pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 2170 (2014) on the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusra Front for the People of the Levant (on 11 November). During the Committee's informal consultations on 22 May, the Coordinator of the Monitoring Team gave an

oral presentation on the current threat to international peace and security posed by Al-Qaida and its affiliates. At the informal consultations on 11 November, the Committee heard a preliminary oral update from the Coordinator on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, pursuant to paragraph 23 of resolution 2178 (2014).

8. The Ombudsperson presented eight comprehensive reports on delisting petitions to the Committee, all of which were discussed in informal consultations. Other matters discussed during informal consultations included the review of names inscribed on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that had not been reviewed in three or more years, Monitoring Team reports on travel and alleged violations of the sanctions measures.

9. The Chair twice briefed the Security Council. On 28 May, he delivered a statement pursuant to paragraph 59 of resolution 2083 (2014), updating the Council on the current threat to international peace and security posed by Al-Qaida and its affiliates and ways to enhance the Al-Qaida sanctions regime. On 19 November, he spoke at the Council's open debate on counter-terrorism regarding the principal findings contained in the Monitoring Team's report pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 2170 (2014). On that occasion, he also provided an update on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusrah Front, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 2178 (2014).

10. On 11 June, the Chair participated in an open briefing during the review by the General Assembly of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in accordance with Assembly resolution 66/282.

11. The Committee also participated in joint consultations on Yemen. On 24 June, the Committee met with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen. The Monitoring Team and the Panel of Experts on Yemen also participated. The participants agreed that the presence in Yemen of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula posed a major challenge to a peaceful transition and underlined the need for targeted international support to be provided to Yemen to combat terrorism.

12. The Committee sent 182 communications to 63 Member States and a communication to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures. The Committee also sent 24 communications to the Ombudsperson and four communications to the European Commission concerning delisting requests.

IV. Exemptions

13. Exemptions to the assets freeze (for either basic or extraordinary expenses) may be granted in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006). There are three types of exemption to the travel ban, as described in paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2161 (2014): entry or departure of a State's own nationals, where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that

entry or transit is justified. Pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 62 of resolution 2161 (2014), the focal point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) may also receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, a listed individual or entity. The Al-Qaida sanctions regime does not provide for any exemption to the arms embargo.

14. The Committee, mindful that the Security Council provided for exemptions from the assets freeze, including for humanitarian purposes, continued to consider notifications and requests for such exemptions submitted pursuant to paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) of Council resolution 1452 (2002). The Committee received a notification pursuant to paragraph 1 (a), for which no negative decision was taken. The Committee also approved a request for an exemption from the assets freeze for funds determined to be necessary for extraordinary expenses pursuant to paragraph 1 (b).

15. The Committee received a request for an exemption from the travel ban pursuant to paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2161 (2014). The Committee did not accede to the request because it was not received in time. Pursuant to section 12 (f) of the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work, such requests must be received at least 15 working days before the date of the proposed travel.

V. Sanctions List

16. The listing criteria for the Al-Qaida sanctions regime are set out in paragraphs 2 to 4 of resolution 2161 (2014) and pertain to association with Al-Qaida.

17. There are 231 individuals and 70 entities listed under the Al-Qaida sanctions regime. During the reporting period, 16 individuals and seven entities were listed and 11 individuals and three entities delisted, of which five individuals and three entities were delisted following the submission of a petition through the Office of the Ombudsperson. Any Member State can submit a listing request for the Committee's consideration. Both the Committee and the Ombudsperson can receive delisting requests.

VI. Ombudsperson

18. The Office of the Ombudsperson submitted eight comprehensive reports to the Committee. The Committee took a decision in 10 cases, resulting in the delisting of five individuals and three entities. In two cases, the petition for delisting was denied. Four cases are in the decision phase before the Committee.

VII. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

19. On 14 January, in accordance with paragraph (f) of annex I to resolution 2083 (2012), the Monitoring Team submitted to the Committee, for its information, its planned programme of work until December.

20. On 26 December 2013, in accordance with paragraph (a) of annex I to resolution 2083 (2012), the Monitoring Team provided its fifteenth report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 22 January and issued as a document of the Council (S/2014/41). The report included two recommendations

for the Committee's consideration. The Committee's position on the recommendations is set out in a position paper (S/2014/620).

21. On 29 September, in accordance with paragraph (a) of annex I to resolution 2161 (2014), the Monitoring Team provided its sixteenth report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 27 October and issued as a document of the Council (S/2014/770). The report included three recommendations, which remained under consideration by the Committee at the end of the reporting period.

22. On 3 November, in accordance with paragraph 22 of resolution 2170 (2014), the Monitoring Team provided its report to the Committee on the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusra Front, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 13 November and issued as a document of the Council (S/2014/815). The report included 10 recommendations, which remained under consideration by the Committee at the end of the reporting period.

23. The Monitoring Team undertook visits to Member States to discuss the threat posed by Al-Qaida affiliates with government officials, national experts and representatives of several international organizations. It also discussed measures taken by countries to implement resolutions 2083 (2012) and 2161 (2014). It travelled to Algeria, Austria, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uzbekistan. In addition, the Monitoring Team travelled twice to Belgium, once to attend an International Civil Aviation Organization symposium and once to meet with representatives of the World Customs Organization, as well as to France to attend an expert meeting on targeted financial sanctions organized by the Financial Action Task Force and to attend the third plenary meeting of the Task Force.

VIII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

24. The Security Council Affairs Division provided administrative and substantive support to the Chair and members of the Committee, including supporting them during the Committee's visits to Austria, Singapore, Thailand and Uzbekistan. Support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures.

25. The Division also managed the Committee's website in accordance with the Committee's guidelines, including by updating the Sanctions List. In 2014, in response to resolutions 2083 (2012) and 2161 (2014), and to further promote the implementation of Security Council sanctions regimes by national authorities, the Division standardized the format of all Council sanctions lists and established the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List, comprising the names included in all the sanctions lists of the Council sanctions committees. In addition, the Division created and maintained INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices to promote the effective implementation of the sanctions measures.

26. As part of the Division's effort to recruit well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, and as is done annually, a note

verbale was sent to all Member States in December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for membership of the Division's roster of experts. Upon the receipt of nominations, the Division will assess the suitability of nominated candidates for its roster, for future consideration for the relevant expert panels. The roster, developed in partnership with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, uses a versatile technological platform to screen candidates against available terms of reference for expert positions and manages their profiles for consideration for current and future positions on expert panels. The roster is designed to ensure that the sanctions committees have access to a broad pool of qualified candidates, with due regard for geographical diversity and gender balance. An invitation to join the roster does not guarantee actual selection or consideration for available positions.

27. In 2014, the Division continued to provide administrative and substantive support to the Monitoring Team, conducting an induction for newly appointed members and assisting in the preparation of the Monitoring Team's fifteenth and sixteenth reports and its report on the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusrah Front.

28. To promote greater cooperation among the different panels, the Division organized a second annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 16 and 17 December. The event was attended by members of all 11 monitoring groups, teams and panels. The focus of the workshop was on enhancing cooperation with the United Nations system. Moreover, the Division created a collaborative web-based platform allowing each panel of experts to securely manage its own information and to promote working-level communication across panels in the fields of arms, finance, aviation, customs and transport.
