

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 2024 Nr. 84

A. TITEL

*Handvest van de Verenigde Naties;
San Francisco, 26 juni 1945*

Voor een overzicht van de verdragsgegevens, zie verdragsnummer 006585 in de Verdragenbank.

B. TEKST

Op 30 mei 2024 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 9639^e zitting Resolutie 2731 (2024) inzake Zuid-Soedan aangenomen. De Engelse tekst van de resolutie luidt:

Resolution 2731 (2024)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9639th meeting, on 30 May 2024

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, statements of its President, and press statements on the situation in South Sudan,

Affirming its support for the 2018 "Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" (the Revitalised Agreement), *stressing* that the peace process only remains viable with the full commitment by all parties, *urging* the full implementation without delay of the Revitalised Agreement and of the Agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic end to the Transitional Period of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, and *noting with concern* the delayed implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, which necessitated a further two-year extension of the transitional political arrangements,

Welcoming the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGNU's) submission of its first report on progress on benchmarks (S/AC.57/2024/COMM.18), and the encouraging developments in the implementation of elements of the Revitalised Agreement, including the RTGNU's re-commitment to continuing the deployment of the Necessary Unified Forces, passage of the amended National Elections Act, progress on the strategic defense and security review, the extension of the Joint Action Plan for the Armed Forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence, and calling on the RTGNU to urgently renew the mandate of the Joint Implementation Committee,

Expressing appreciation for the leadership of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in advancing the peace process in South Sudan, *welcoming* the Government of Kenya's role in facilitating dialogue presently among stakeholders of the Revitalised Agreement, with the technical support of the Community of Sant'Egidio, with full, equal, meaningful, and safe participation of women in this dialogue, and *calling* on South Sudanese parties to demonstrate the political will to peacefully resolve the outstanding differences that are driving continued violence,

Expressing concern over the continued intensification of violence, including intercommunal violence, prolonging the political, security, economic, and humanitarian crisis in most parts of the country, *condemning* the mobilization of armed groups and encouragement of defections, including by members of the government forces and armed opposition groups, and *further recognizing* that intercommunal violence in South

Sudan is politically and economically linked to national-level violence and corruption, and that adequate preparations for elections are essential to prevent further violence and instability, *calling* on all parties, including the RTGNU to commit to peaceful electoral campaigning and refrain from all forms of destabilizing activities, incitement to hatred and violence,

Underscoring the need for the parties to avoid a relapse into widespread conflict and respect the agreed command structure arrangement, and *stressing* the need to expeditiously finalize the security arrangements set out in Chapter II of the Revitalised Agreement, including by ensuring regular, adequate, payment of salaries to all Necessary Unified Forces, consistent with the budgetary outlays to the National Security Service and of the South Sudan Presidential Guard Unit, and by assigning clear missions to these forces in keeping with the Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR) process contained in the Revitalised Agreement,

Expressing deep concern at continued fighting in South Sudan, *condemning* repeated violations of the Revitalised Agreement and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (ACOH), *strongly condemning* all fighting, including violence in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity, and Central and Western Equatoria states, and *demanding* that parties that violate the ACOH be held accountable in accordance with their obligations under the ACOH and Revitalised Agreement,

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law by all parties, including by armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, and the alarming surge in conflict-related sexual violence, which is a basis for designation, as described in paragraph 15 (e) of resolution 2521 (2020), *further condemning* harassment, targeting, censorship, and arbitrary arrest of members of civil society, including journalists, human rights defenders, humanitarian personnel, and media correspondents, *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the RTGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and *expressing concern* that, despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations and abuses including those involving gender-based violence continue to occur, which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Expressing its alarm and deep concern over continued armed violence against medical personnel, and humanitarian workers, facilities, and convoys, *strongly condemning* all instances of violence against humanitarians, *expressing* grave concern at the imposition of taxes and illegal fees which hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance across the country, *stressing* the detrimental impact of continued insecurity on humanitarian operations across the country, *encouraging* all parties to allow and facilitate safe, rapid and unhindered humanitarian access to people in need, and *calling* on all parties, including RTGNU, to protect humanitarian personnel and create a safe and enabling environment for humanitarian assistance, consistent with international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and its obligations under the Revitalised Agreement and in a manner consistent with Resolution 2730 (2024),

Expressing grave concern regarding increased violence between armed groups in some parts of South Sudan, which has killed and displaced thousands, and *condemning* the mobilization of such groups by parties to the conflict,

Expressing deep concern regarding the delays in implementing the Revitalised Agreement, in particular while *acknowledging* the creation of a single Treasury account, *calling* for the use of said account and the required audits, reviews and additional tools for an oil marketing system that is open, transparent, and competitive, as specified in Chapter 4 of the Revitalised Agreement, *calling* on the parties to implement fully the Revitalised Agreement, including by allocating the necessary financial resources, establishing transitional institutions without delay, and ensuring full, equal, meaningful, and safe participation of women and inclusion of youth, faith groups, and civil society in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, and to make progress on transitional reforms, including establishing free and open civic space, an inclusive constitutional drafting process, and economic transparency and public financial management reform, *expressing* deep concern about the detrimental effect of corruption and misuse of public funds on the RTGNU's ability to provide services to its population, and *further stressing* the need to enhance good economic governance to ensure effective national revenue collection and anti-corruption structures in order to finance implementation of regulatory framework essential for a political transition, and the humanitarian needs of the population,

Appreciating that Member States continue to express clear intent to provide technical assistance and capacity building to relevant authorities in South Sudan, complying with the provisions of resolution 2428 (2018), in support of the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, and *encouraging* Member States to provide support to the RTGNU on ammunition storage and armory control, with the view to build South Sudan's capacity in light of the benchmarks set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021),

Recalling the need for Member States to ensure that all measures taken by them to implement this resolution comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable,

Recognising the need to safeguard due process, and to ensure fair and clear procedures for delisting individuals and entities designated pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) as amended,

Stressing that the measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of South Sudan, and *recalling* paragraph 1 of resolution 2664 (2022), which states that the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets, or economic resources, or the provision of goods and services, by certain entities or organizations, necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs, are permitted and are not a violation of the asset freeze,

Expressing deep concern at the findings and conclusions shared through the Final 2024 report (S/2024/343) of the United Nations Panel of Experts, and *stressing* that armed violence, impunity and misallocation of revenues can have a devastating impact on society and individuals, weaken democratic institutions, undermine the rule of law, perpetuate violent conflicts, facilitate illegal activities, divert humanitarian assistance or complicate its delivery, and undermine economic markets,

Also expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and *further expressing concern* that illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel of all types undermine the rule of law and have the potential to undermine respect for international humanitarian law, can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance and have wide-ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences,

Acknowledging the cooperation by the South Sudanese authorities with the Panel of Experts, and strongly *encouraging* the South Sudanese authorities to continue their engagement with the Panel of Experts and prevent any obstruction to the implementation of its mandate,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan arms embargo benchmarks (S/2021/321),

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 15 April 2024 (S/2024/309), as requested in paragraph 5 of its resolution 2633 (2022), providing an assessment of the progress achieved on the key benchmarks,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Arms Embargo and Inspections

1. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2025 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018), and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 2428 (2018) as well as paragraph 2 of resolution 2683 (2023), which removed the notification requirement for the supply, sale or transfer of non-lethal military equipment, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, and related technical assistance or training on non-lethal military equipment;
2. *Reiterates* its readiness to review arms embargo measures, through inter alia modification, suspension, or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the key benchmarks as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021), and encourages the South Sudan authorities to achieve further progress in this regard;
3. *Reiterates its call* on the RTGNU to make progress on implementation of public finance management reforms in the Revitalised Agreement, including by making information on all revenues, expenditures, deficits, and debts of the RTGNU accessible to the public; and *further reiterates its call* on the RTGNU to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and set up the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing and the Compensation and Reparation Authority;
4. *Requests* in this regard the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 15 April 2025, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021);
5. *Requests* the South Sudan authorities to report, no later than 15 April 2025, to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan ("the Committee") on the progress achieved on the key benchmarks in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021), and *invites* the South Sudan authorities to report on progress achieved on implementation of reforms in paragraph 4;
6. *Stresses* the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2428 (2018) should contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;
7. *Underscores* that arms shipments in violation of this resolution risk fueling conflict and contributing to further instability, and strongly urges all Member States to take urgent action to identify and prevent such shipments within their territory;
8. *Reiterates its call upon* all Member States, in particular States neighboring South Sudan, to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to South Sudan, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018) for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of these provisions;

9. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018), seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, and decides further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;
10. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 8 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for supply, sale, or transfer are found, further requires such Member States to submit to the Committee within 30 days a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

Targeted Sanctions

11. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2025 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015), and paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2428 (2018);
12. *Decides* to keep the measures renewed in paragraph 11 under continuous review in light of progress achieved implementing all provisions of the Revitalised Agreement and developments related to human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence, and *expresses* its readiness to consider adjusting measures in paragraph 12, including through modifying, suspending, lifting or strengthening measures to respond to the situation;
13. *Underscores* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, and *notes* that the Committee can consider requests for delisting of individuals and entities;
14. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee, as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, and *further reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee, who are leaders or members of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in this paragraph and paragraph 16;
15. *Reaffirms* that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 14 above may include, but are not limited to, the criteria described in paragraph 15 of resolution 2521 (2020), and *underscores* that actions or policies that have the purpose of impeding the conduct or legitimacy of free and fair elections in South Sudan, including by impeding or distorting pre-election preparatory activities, are also a basis for designation;
16. *Expresses* concern at reports of misappropriation and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to the peace, security, and stability of South Sudan, expresses serious concern at reports of financial impropriety, lack of transparency, oversight and financial governance, which pose a risk to the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, and are out of compliance with Chapter IV of the Revitalised Agreement, and in this context, *underscores* that individuals engaged in actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan may be listed for travel and financial measures;

Sanctions Committee and Panel of Experts

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, international and regional and subregional organizations, as well as UNMISS, as may be necessary, in particular neighboring and regional States, in order to ensure the full implementation of the measures in this resolution, and in that regard encourages the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members;
18. *Decides* to extend until 1 July 2025 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 19 of resolution 2428 (2018), and decides that the Panel of Experts should provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2024, a final report by 1 May 2025, and, except in months when these reports are due, updates each month, and *recalls* paragraph 6 of resolution 2664 (2022), which directs the Committee, assisted by the Panel of Experts, to monitor the implementation of paragraph 1 of resolution 2664 (2022), including any risk of diversion;
19. *Requests* the Secretariat to include the necessary gender expertise on the Panel of Experts, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution 2242 (2015), and encourages the Panel to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue across its investigations and reporting;
20. *Calls upon* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, including by providing any information on illicit transfers of wealth from South Sudan into financial, property and business networks and *further urges*

all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

21. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011), and invites the High Commissioner for Human Rights to share relevant information with the Committee, as appropriate;
22. *Encourages* timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, and requests UNMISS to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, within its mandate and capabilities;
23. *Invites* the Revitalised Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) to share relevant information with the Council, as appropriate, on its assessment of the parties' implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, adherence to the ACOH, and the facilitation of unhindered and secure humanitarian access;
24. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Op 31 mei 2024 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 9644^e zitting Resolutie 2733 (2024) inzake Libië aangenomen. De Engelse tekst van de resolutie luidt:

Resolution 2733 (2024)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9644th meeting, on 31 May 2024

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (2011) imposing the arms embargo on Libya and all its subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (2016), 2357 (2017), 2420 (2018), 2473 (2019),

2526 (2020), 2578 (2021), 2635 (2022) and 2684 (2023) concerning the strict implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya,

Reaffirming its resolution 2702 (2023),

Recognizing the leading role of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) ("the Committee"), in monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures, as per its mandate outlined in paragraph 24 of 1970 (2011),

Recalling the obligation of Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations under the authorisations set out in resolution 2292 (2016) to strictly comply with all its provisions,

Also recognizing the important role of neighbouring countries and regional organizations,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its determination that terrorism, in all forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorizations as set out in resolution 2684 (2023) for a further 12 months from the date of this resolution;
2. *Decides* that paragraph 5 of resolution 2292 shall be replaced by the following:
"*Authorises* all Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations, to, and *decides* that all such Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraph 13 of resolution 2009 (2011), paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 2095 (2013), and paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014), seize and dispose (through destruction or rendering inoperable) of such items, or, subject to approval by the Committee within 90 days after request, dispose (such as through storage or transfer to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, without prejudice to the right of the Member State, acting nationally or through regional organisations, to safely retain those items in a holding area prior to disposal, *further reaffirms* its decision that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts, *authorises* Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations, to collect evidence directly related to the carriage of such items in the course of such inspections, and *urges* Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations, to avoid causing harm to the marine environment or to the safety of navigation;"
3. *Decides* that for the purposes of paragraph 5 of resolution 2292 (2016), as amended by paragraph 2 of this resolution, the Member State, acting nationally or through regional organisations, who seizes and

disposes (through destruction or rendering inoperable) of such items shall notify the Committee of such disposal within 30 days providing details of all items disposed of and the precise manner in which they were disposed of;

4. *Decides* that for the purposes of paragraph 5 of resolution 2292 (2016), as amended by paragraph 2 of this resolution, the Committee shall be deemed to have refused the request in the absence of an approval within 90 days, subject to any extension to that period agreed by the Committee, and following any such lack of approval, the relevant State, acting nationally or through a regional organisations, may submit an updated request for approval to the Committee;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within six months and eleven months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Op 10 juni 2024 heeft de Veiligheidsraad van de Verenigde Naties tijdens zijn 9649^e zitting Resolutie 2734 (2024) inzake dreigingen voor internationale vrede en veiligheid veroorzaakt door terroristische daden aangenomen. De Engelse tekst van de resolutie luidt:

Resolution 2734 (2024)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9649th meeting, on 10 June 2024

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1363 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1566 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1624 (2005), 1699 (2006), 1730 (2006), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), 2133 (2014), 2161 (2014), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2214 (2015), 2249 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2347 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2379 (2017), 2388 (2017), 2396 (2017), 2462 (2019), 2482 (2019), 2560 (2020), 2610 (2021), and 2664 (2022),

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever committed, and reiterating its unequivocal condemnation of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims, destruction of property, and greatly undermining stability,

Recognizing that terrorism poses a threat to international peace and security and that countering this threat requires collective efforts on national, regional, and international levels on the basis of respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization,

Expressing its gravest concern about the presence, violent extremist ideology and actions of ISIL and Al-Qaida, and the growing presence of their affiliates around the world,

Reaffirming its commitment to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the importance of Member States fulfilling all of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Underscoring the important role of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Security Council, in facilitating international cooperation in countering terrorism,

Stressing that Member States have the primary responsibility in countering terrorist acts and violent extremism conducive to terrorism,

Recalling the Presidential Statements of the Security Council on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts of 15 January 2013 (S/PRST/2013/1), 28 July 2014 (S/PRST/2014/14), 19 November 2014 (S/PRST/2014/23), 29 May 2015 (S/PRST/2015/11), 28 July 2015 (S/PRST/2015/14), 11 May 2016 (S/PRST/2016/6), 13 May 2016 (S/PRST/2016/7), 11 March 2020 (S/PRST/2020/5), 12 January 2021 (S/PRST/2021/1), 15 December 2022 S/PRST/2022/7, and 7 December 2023 S/PRST/2023/6,

Reaffirming the need to counter by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Recognizing that development, security, and human rights are mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism, and underlining that a particular goal of counter-terrorism strategies should be to ensure sustainable peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists,

Urging all States, including States where ISIL is present, to prevent any trade, economic, and financial ties with ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, including through enhancing their border security efforts,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate, and incapacitate the terrorist threat,

Emphasizing that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, including in support of countering terrorism, and stressing in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of this resolution,

Stressing that the measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for civilian populations, and in this regard, welcoming the adoption of UNSCR 2664 (2022) generally, and further, recalling the Council's review of the humanitarian carveout for its applicability to the UN 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions regime by December 2024,

Stressing the important role the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee plays in identifying possible cases of non-compliance with the measures reaffirmed pursuant to paragraph 1, including its role in determining the appropriate course of action on each case,

Recalling that ISIL originated as a splinter group of Al-Qaida, and recalling further that any individual, group, undertaking, or entity supporting ISIL or Al-Qaida is eligible for listing,

Condemning the frequent, recent terrorist attacks perpetrated by ISIL around the world resulting in numerous casualties, as well as the continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law by ISIL, and recognizing the need for sanctions to reflect current threats and, in this regard, recalling paragraph 7 of resolution 2249 (2015),

Recalling that all States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings, and urges States to act in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find and bring to justice, extradite or prosecute any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the direct or indirect financing of activities conducted by terrorists or terrorist groups,

Reminding all States that they have an obligation to take the measures described in paragraph 1 with respect to all individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), and 2161 (2014), 2253 (2015), and 2368 (2017) regardless of the nationality or residence of such individuals, groups, undertakings, or entities,

Urging all Member States to participate actively in maintaining and updating the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List by contributing additional information pertinent to current listings, submitting delisting requests when appropriate, and by identifying and nominating for listing additional individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities which should be subject to the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, while ensuring that such nominations are evidence-based,

Reminding the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to remove expeditiously and on a case-by-case basis individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities that no longer meet the criteria for listing outlined in this resolution, welcoming improvements to the Committee's procedures and the format of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, expressing its intent to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear, and recognizing the challenges, both legal and otherwise, to the measures implemented by Member States that are reaffirmed by paragraph 1 of this resolution,

Recognizing the importance of building capacities of Member States to counter terrorism and terrorist financing,

Welcoming again the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009) and the enhancement of the Ombudsperson's mandate in resolutions 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), 2161 (2015) and 2253 (2015) noting the Office of the Ombudsperson's significant contribution in providing additional fairness and transparency, and recalling the Security Council's firm commitment to ensuring that the Office of the Ombudsperson is able to continue to carry out its role effectively and independently, in accordance with its mandate,

Welcoming the Ombudsperson's biannual reports to the Security Council, including the reports submitted on 21 January 2011, 22 July 2011, 20 January 2012, 30 July 2012, 31 January 2013, 31 July 2013, 31 January 2014, 31 July 2014, 2 February 2015, 14 July 2015, 1 February 2016, 1 August 2016, 23 January 2017, 7 August 2017,

the Update of the Office of the Ombudsperson submitted in lieu of a biannual report on 8 February 2018, 8 August 2018, 6 February 2019, 1 August 2019, 7 February 2020, 7 August 2020, 8 February 2021, 23 July 2021, 9 August 2022, 22 February 2023, 12 September 2023, and 28 March 2024,

Welcoming the continuing cooperation between the Committee and INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular on technical assistance and capacity-building, and all other United Nations bodies, and strongly encouraging further engagement with the United Nations Office of Counter-terrorism and the UN Global Counterterrorism Compact Entities to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counterterrorism efforts of the United Nations system,

Recalling its resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2133 (2014) strongly condemning kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, expressing its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law, reiterating its call upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, welcoming the endorsement by the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) in September 2015 of the "Addendum to the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists" and urging all States to remain vigilant about kidnapping and hostage-taking by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and their affiliates,

Gravely concerned that in some cases ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities continue to profit from involvement in transnational organized crime, and expressing concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, and artefacts, and from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal, petroleum, and petroleum products, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes including extortion and bank robbery,

Recognizing the need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, terrorist organizations, and individual terrorists even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production and trafficking of drugs and their chemical precursors, and recalling paragraph 5 of resolution 1452 (2002),

Reiterating the central role of the United Nations, in particular its Security Council, in preventing and countering terrorism and stressing the essential role of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in setting global standards for preventing and combatting money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing and its Global Network of FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs),

Recalling its decision that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, to terrorists, as well as its calls on States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding trafficking in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional, and international levels,

Strongly condemning the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, unmanned aircraft systems (UASs) and their components, improvised explosive device (IED) components, and military equipment including Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems to and between ISIL, Al-Qaida, their affiliates, and associated groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, and encouraging Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons, systems and components between ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including through proposing relevant listing requests,

Expressing concern at the risks posed by the use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, and other new and emerging technologies to facilitate terrorist acts, as well as their use to incite, recruit, fund, or plan terrorist acts,

Stressing the need to effectively counter the ways that ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities use their narratives to incite and recruit others to commit terrorist acts, and further recalling in this regard resolution 2354 (2017) and the "Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives" (S/2017/375) with recommended guidelines and good practices,

Expressing concern at the flow of international recruits to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated groups and the scale of this phenomenon, and recalling its resolution 2178 (2014) deciding that Member States shall, consistent with international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, prevent and suppress the recruiting, organizing, transporting, or equipping of foreign terrorist fighters and the financing or facilitation of their travel and of their activities,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individual about whom that State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that he or she is seeking entry into or transit through their territory for the purpose of participating in the foreign terrorist fighter-related activities described in paragraph 6 of resolution 2178 (2014), and reiterating further the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable

international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls, and, in this context, to exchange information expeditiously, improve cooperation among competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists, and financing that would support terrorists,

Expressing concern at the increasing number of foreign terrorist fighters leaving zones of armed conflict, returning to their countries of origin, transiting through, traveling to or relocating to or from other Member States, and encouraging Member States to share relevant information, as appropriate, within and between governments about funding flows and movement of foreign terrorist fighters to mitigate the risk they pose,

Calling upon Member States to continue information sharing, through appropriate channels and arrangements, and consistent with international and domestic law, on individuals, groups, undertakings and entities implicated in terrorist activities, in particular their supply of weapons and sources of material support, and on the ongoing international counter-terrorism coordination including among special services, security agencies and law enforcement organizations and criminal justice authorities,

Condemning any engagement in direct or indirect trade, in particular of petroleum and petroleum products, modular refineries, and related materiel including chemicals and lubricants, with ISIL, Al-Nusrah Front (ANF), and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities designated by the Committee, and reiterating that such engagement would constitute support for such individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities and may lead to further listings by the Committee,

Condemning the destruction of cultural heritage, particularly in Iraq and Syria by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and ANF, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects; and recalling its decision that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990 and from Syria since 15 March 2011, including by prohibiting cross-border trade in such items, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return to the Iraqi and Syrian people,

Recalling its resolution 2396 (2017) expressing concern with the continued threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat, including terrorist acts perpetrated by foreign terrorist fighters,

Condemning in the strongest terms abductions of women and children by ISIL, Al-Qaida, ANF and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities and recalling resolution 2242 (2015), expressing outrage at their exploitation and abuse, including rape, sexual violence, forced marriage, and enslavement by these entities, encouraging all State and non-state actors with evidence to bring it to the attention of the Council, along with any information that such human trafficking and related forms of exploitation and abuse may support the perpetrators financially, emphasizing that this resolution requires States to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make available any funds, financial assets or economic resources for ISIL's benefit, and noting that any person or entity who transfers funds to ISIL directly or indirectly in connection with such exploitation and abuse would be eligible for listing by the Committee,

Recalling its resolution 2331 (2016) and resolution 2388 (2017), condemning all acts of trafficking, further expressing its intention to invite the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and on Children and Armed Conflict to brief the Committee, in accordance with the Committee's rules of procedure, and to provide relevant information including, if applicable, the names of individuals involved in the trafficking in persons who may meet the Committee's designation criteria, further *recognizing* ISIL, AQ, and associated individuals, groups, and entities' use of sexual and gender-based violence, including when associated to trafficking in persons, which are known to be part of the ideology of certain terrorist groups, and is used as a tactic of terrorism and an instrument to increase their finances and power through recruitment and the destruction of communities, as described in the relevant Secretary-General's Reports, including S/2023/413,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretariat to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists to facilitate implementation by national authorities, further welcoming the Secretariat's efforts to translate all list entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations, and encouraging the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, as appropriate, to continue its work to implement the data model approved by the Committee,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Measures

1. *Reaffirms* its decision in paragraph 1 of resolution 2368 (2017) that all States shall take the following measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities:

Asset Freeze

- a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

Travel Ban

- b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;

Arms Embargo

- c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;

Listing Criteria

2. *Reaffirms* that 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) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List include any of the following, when undertaken by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof:
 - a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities;
 - b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel;
 - c) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting their acts or activities of Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;
3. *Recognizes* that planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence including rape, enslavement of persons, and cases of abduction and trafficking in persons may be eligible for designation in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List on the basis of the criteria set out in paragraph 2 of this resolution, when such acts are being used by ISIL, AQ and associated individuals, groups and entities as a tactic of terrorism;
4. *Notes* that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crime, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors;
5. *Confirms* that any individual, group, undertaking or entity either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting, any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida, including on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, shall be eligible for listing;
6. *Confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting and related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida, ISIL, and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
7. *Confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to funds, financial assets or economic resources that may be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of listed individuals in connection with their travel, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds, other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), and in paragraphs 10, 83 and 84 below;
8. *Notes* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial transactions involving any funds, economic resources or income-generating activities that benefit individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including, but not limited to, trade in petroleum products, natural resources, chemical or agricultural products, weapons, or antiquities by listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, kidnapping for ransom, and the proceeds of other crimes including, trafficking in persons, extortion and bank robbery;
9. *Confirms* that the requirements reaffirmed in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;
10. *Reaffirms* that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions reaffirmed in paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;

11. *Encourages* Member States to make use of the provisions regarding available exemptions to the measures reaffirmed in paragraph 1 (a) above, set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), confirms that exemptions to the travel ban must be submitted by Member States, individuals or the Ombudsperson, as appropriate, including when listed individuals travel for the purpose of fulfilling religious obligations, and notes that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) may receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity, for Committee consideration, as described in paragraph 84 below;

Measures implementation

12. *Reiterates* the importance of all States identifying, and if necessary introducing, adequate procedures to implement fully all aspects of the measures described in paragraph 1 above;
13. *Reaffirms* that those responsible for committing, organizing, or supporting terrorist acts must be held accountable, recalls its decision in resolution 1373 (2001) that Member States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings, underlines the importance of fulfilling this obligation with respect to such investigations or proceedings involving ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and urges Member States to provide full coordination in such investigations or proceedings, especially with those States where, or against whose citizens, terrorist acts are committed, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find and bring to justice, extradite, or prosecute any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the direct or indirect financing of activities conducted by ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;
14. *Reiterates* Member States' obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available economic resources to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, recalls also that this obligation applies to the direct and indirect trade in petroleum and refined petroleum products, modular refineries, and related material including chemicals and lubricants, and other natural resources, and recalls further the importance of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated individuals or entities;
15. *Encourages* all Member States to more actively submit to the Committee listing requests of individuals and entities supporting ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and directs the Committee to immediately consider, in accordance with its resolution 2199 (2015), designations of individuals and entities engaged in financing, supporting, facilitating acts or activities, including in petroleum and antiquities trade-related activities with ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;
16. *Recalls* its resolution 2331 (2016) and 2610 (2021), reaffirms its intention to consider targeted sanctions for individuals and entities associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida involved in trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict and in sexual violence in conflict, and encourages all Member States to consider submitting to the Committee listing requests in this regard;
17. *Encourages* information exchange and other appropriate forms of cooperation between relevant United Nations entities, including the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, within their respective mandates, regarding initiatives and strategies to curb sexual and gender-based violence in the context of armed conflict;
18. *Requests* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, when consulting with Member States, to include in its discussions credible cases of trafficking in persons and sexual violence by ISIL (also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and to report to the Committee on these discussions as appropriate;
19. *Expresses* increasing concern about the lack of implementation of resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015) including the insufficient level of reporting by Member States to the Committee on the measures they have taken to comply with its provisions and 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, al-Qaida, 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;
20. *Strongly urges* all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, particularly Recommendation 6 on targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing; to apply the elements in FATF's Interpretive Note to Recommendation 6, with the final objective of effectively preventing terrorists from raising, moving and using funds, in line with the objectives of Immediate Outcome 10 of the FATF methodology; to take note of, inter alia, related best practices for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions

related to terrorism and terrorist financing and the need to have appropriate legal authorities and procedures to apply and enforce targeted financial sanctions that are not conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings; to apply an evidentiary standard of proof of “reasonable grounds” or “reasonable basis”, as well as the ability to collect or solicit as much information as possible from all relevant sources; and to consider elements in FATF Recommendation 15 on virtual assets as “property,” “proceeds,” “funds,” “funds or other assets,” or other “corresponding value” and apply the relevant measures under the FATF Recommendations to virtual assets and virtual asset service providers (VASPs);

21. *Welcomes* the recent FATF reports including ISIL, Al-Qaeda, and Affiliates Financing updates, Crowdfunding for Terrorist Financing (2023), and ongoing FATF work related to terrorist financing, including the development of risk indicators related to terrorist financing, welcomes further the FATF guidance on criminalizing terrorist financing (2016), including Interpretive Note to Recommendation 5, clarifying that Recommendation 5 applies to “funds or other assets” and that this term covers the broadest range of financial assets and economic resources, including petroleum and petroleum products and other natural resources, and other assets which could be used to obtain funds, the relevant elements of resolution 2178 (2014), specifically clarifying that terrorist financing includes the financing of the travel of individuals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;
22. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 2462 (2019) that all States shall, in a manner consistent with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense the willful provision or collection of funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services, directly or indirectly, with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act;
23. *Demands* that Member States ensure that all measures taken to implement this resolution comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law;
24. *Encourages* FATF to continue its efforts to prioritize countering terrorist financing, in particular identifying and working with Member States with strategic anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing deficiencies that have hindered Member States from effectively countering the financing of terrorism, including by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, group, entities and undertakings, and in this regard, reiterates that the provision of economic resources to such groups is a clear violation of this and other relevant resolutions and is not acceptable;
25. *Clarifies* that the obligation in paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 1373 (2001) applies to making funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act;
26. *Calls upon* States to ensure that they have established as a serious criminal offense in their domestic laws and regulations the willful violation of the prohibition described in paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 1373 (2001);
27. *Calls upon* Member States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as required by paragraph 1 (a), and taking into account relevant FATF Recommendations and international standards designed to enhance financial transparency including effectively supervising the money value transfer systems and detecting and preventing the physical cross-border movement of currency to support terrorism, as well as to protect non-profit organizations, from terrorist abuse, using a risk-based approach, while working to mitigate the impact on legitimate activities through all of these mediums;
28. *Urges* Member States to remain vigilant about the use of crowdfunding and information and communication technology for terrorist purposes, to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from recruiting and raising funds for terrorist purposes, including through virtual assets, and to counter terrorist propaganda and incitement to violence on the Internet, such as on and social media platforms, as well as through other information and communication technologies, including by developing effective counter narratives, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with obligations under international law, and stresses the importance of cooperation with civil society and the private sector in this endeavour;
29. *Urges* Member States to promote awareness of the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List as widely as possible, including to relevant domestic agencies, the private sector and the general public to ensure effective implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 above and encourages Member States to urge that their respective company, property and other relevant public and private registries regularly screen their available databases, including but not limited to those with legal and/or beneficial ownership information, against the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
30. *Highlights* the importance of strong relationships with the private sector in countering the financing of terrorism, welcomes the work by FATF to develop risk indicators related to terrorist financing and calls

upon Member States to engage with financial institutions and share information on terrorist financing (TF) risks to provide greater context for their work in identifying potential TF activity related to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and to promote stronger relationships between governments and the private sector as well as between private sector entities in countering terrorist financing;

31. *Underscores* that ransom payments to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities continue to be one of the sources of income which supports their recruitment efforts, strengthens their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks, and incentivizes future incidents of kidnapping for ransom, and reaffirms the call upon Member States in resolution 2133 (2014) to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments, or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages;
32. *Urges* Member States to remain vigilant about the growing presence of ISIL and its affiliates around the world, and further urges Member States to identify and propose for listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that meet the criteria in paragraph 2 of this resolution;
33. *Recognizes* the importance of information sharing within and between governments to effectively counter the financing of terrorism, calls upon Member States to continue exercising vigilance over relevant financial transactions and improve information-sharing capabilities and practices within and between governments through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services, and financial intelligence units, and also calls upon Member States to improve integration and utilization of financial intelligence with other types of information available to national governments to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;
34. *Decides* that Member States, in order to prevent ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including (but not limited to) chemical components, detonators, detonating cord, or poisons, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and further encourages Member States to share information, establish partnerships, and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices;
35. *Encourages* Member States, including through their permanent missions, and relevant international organizations to meet the Committee for in-depth discussion on any relevant issues;
36. *Urges* all Member States, in their implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 1 above, to ensure that fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost passports and other travel documents are invalidated and removed from circulation, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, as soon as possible, and to share information on those documents with other Member States through the INTERPOL database;
37. *Encourages* Member States to share, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, with the private sector information in their national databases related to fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost identity or travel documents pertaining to their own jurisdictions, and, if a listed party is found to be using a false identity including to secure credit or fraudulent travel documents, to provide the Committee with information in this regard;
38. *Encourages* Member States that issue travel documents to listed individuals to note, as appropriate, that the bearer is subject to the travel ban and corresponding exemption procedures;
39. *Encourages* Member States to consult the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List when considering whether to grant travel visa applications, for the purpose of effectively implementing the travel ban;
40. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 2396 (2017) that Member States shall require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information (API) to the appropriate national authorities, in accordance with domestic law and international obligations, in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted travel to, entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of foreign terrorist fighters and individuals designated by the Committee and further reaffirms its call upon Member States to report any such departure from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, or the countries of return, transit or relocation, and relevant international organizations as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations, and to ensure API is analysed by all relevant authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting, and investigating terrorist travel offenses and travel;
41. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 2396 (2017) that Member States shall develop the capability to collect, process and analyse, in furtherance of ICAO standards and recommended practices, Passenger Name Records (PNR) data and to ensure PNR data is used by and shared with all their national competent authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offenses and related travel, reaffirms its call upon Member States, the UN, and other international, regional, and subregional entities to provide technical assistance, resources and capacity building to Member States in order to implement such capabilities,

and, where appropriate, reaffirms its encouragement for Member States to share PNR data with relevant or concerned Member States to detect foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin or nationality, or traveling or relocating to a third country, with particular regard for all individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999), 1989 (2011), 2253 (2015), and also reaffirms its urging of ICAO to work with its Member States to implement ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices for the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data;

42. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 2178 (2014) that all States shall ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of such foreign terrorist fighter-related activities described in paragraph 6 of that resolution;
43. *Encourages* Member States to exchange information expeditiously with other Member States, in particular States of origin, destination and transit, when they detect the travel of individuals on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
44. *Calls upon* Member States to improve international, regional, and subregional cooperation to address the issue of foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin, transiting through, traveling to or relocating to or from other Member States, including through increased sharing of information, in accordance with domestic and international law, for the purpose of identifying such movement of foreign terrorist fighters, the sharing and adoption of best practices, and improved understanding of the patterns of travel and financing used by foreign terrorist fighters;
45. *Urges* Member States to expeditiously exchange information, through bilateral or multilateral mechanisms and in accordance with domestic and international law, concerning the identity of foreign terrorist fighters, including, as appropriate, foreign terrorist fighters of more than one nationality with Member States whose nationality the foreign terrorist fighter holds, as well as to ensure consular access by those Member States to their own detained nationals, in accordance with applicable international and domestic law;
46. *Encourages* designating States to inform the Monitoring Team whether a national court or other legal authority has reviewed a listed party's case and whether any judicial proceedings have begun, and to include any other relevant information when submitting the standard form for listing;
47. *Encourages* all Member States to designate national focal points in charge of liaising with the Committee and the Monitoring Team on issues related to the implementation of the measures described in paragraph 1 above and the assessment of the threat from ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities;
48. *Encourages* all Member States to report to the Committee on obstacles to the implementation of the measures described in paragraph 1 above, with a view to facilitating technical assistance;
49. *Calls upon* all States to submit an updated report to the Committee no later than 180 days from the date of adoption of the form developed pursuant to paragraph 47 on their implementation, in particular the freezing of assets and any exemptions thereto, of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;
50. *Requests* the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Monitoring Team, to develop a format for reporting the information requested in paragraph 46 above and submit to the Committee for approval by consensus;

The Committee

51. *Directs* the Committee to continue to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and for removing them as well as for granting exemptions per resolution 1452 (2002), and directs the Committee to keep its guidelines under active review in support of these objectives;
52. *Requests* the Committee to report, through its Chair, at least once per year, to the Council on its findings regarding Member States' implementation efforts, and identify and recommend steps necessary to improve implementation and on the state of the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team in conjunction with other Committee Chairs, as appropriate, and expresses its intention to hold informal consultations at least once per year on the work of the Committee and further requests the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States;
53. *Directs* the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraph 1 above and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and directs the Chair, in regular reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 49, to provide progress reports on the Committee's work on this issue;
54. *Confirms* that no matter should be left pending before the Committee for a period longer than six months, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that extraordinary circumstances require additional time for consideration, in accordance with the Committee's guidelines;
55. *Requests* the Committee to facilitate, through the Monitoring Team or specialized United Nations agencies, assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

Listing

56. *Encourages* all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities;
57. *Reaffirms* that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, Member States shall use the standard form for listing, available on the Committee's website, and provide a statement of case that should include as detailed and specific reasons as possible describing the proposed basis for the listing, and as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and to the extent possible, the information required by INTERPOL to issue a Special Notice, and reaffirms that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 57;
58. *Reaffirms* that Member States proposing a new listing, as well as Member States that have proposed names for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List before the adoption of this resolution, shall specify if the Committee or the Ombudsperson may not make known the Member State's status as a designating State;
59. *Encourages* Member States to submit, where available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices;
60. *Directs* the Committee to continue to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of this resolution; further directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve the quality of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and Consolidated Sanctions List, including by improving identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; and further directs the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, to implement, disseminate and maintain the data model approved by the Committee in all official languages and requests the Secretary-General to provide additional resources in this regard;
61. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee's website, at the same time a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing that are as detailed and specific as possible, as well as additional relevant information;
62. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to inform the Committee of any relevant court decisions and proceedings so that the Committee can consider them when it reviews a corresponding listing or updates a narrative summary of reasons for listing;
63. *Calls upon* all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help inform the Committee's decision on listing and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 57;
64. *Reaffirms* that the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the Permanent Mission of the State or States where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the State of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), and requests the Secretariat to publish on the Committee's website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
65. *Reaffirms* the requirement that Member States take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 43 of resolution 2083 (2012) and annex II of this resolution, and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) and paragraphs 86 and 1 (b) of this resolution regarding available exemptions, including the possibility of submitting such requests through the Focal Point mechanism in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 86 of this resolution;

Review of Delisting Requests – Ombudsperson/Member States

66. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution 1904 (2009), as reflected in the procedures outlined in annex II of this resolution, for a period of 36 months from the date of expiration of the Office of the Ombudsperson's current mandate in June 2024, and expresses its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 17 May 2027; affirms that the Ombudsperson shall continue to receive and review

requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List in an independent and impartial manner and shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any government, and further affirms that the Ombudsperson shall continue to present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that have requested removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting;

67. *Recalls* its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity, where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing in the Comprehensive Report of the Ombudsperson on a delisting request pursuant to annex II;
68. *Recalls* its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of a Comprehensive Report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with annex II of this resolution, where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee Member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Security Council;
69. *Recalls* its decision that the Committee may, by consensus, shorten the 60-day period referred to in paragraph 65 on a case-by-case basis;
70. *Reiterates* that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution are preventative in nature and are not reliant upon criminal standards set out under national law;
71. *Recalls* OP 20 of resolution 1904 (2009) and underscores the importance of the Office of the Ombudsperson, and requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson by providing necessary resources, including for translation services, as appropriate, and to make the necessary arrangements, to ensure its continued ability to carry out its mandate in an independent, impartial, effective and timely manner, and to keep the Committee updated on actions in this regard;
72. *Strongly urges* Member States to provide all relevant information to the Ombudsperson, including any relevant confidential information, where appropriate, encourages Member States to provide relevant information, including any detailed and specific information, when available and in a timely manner, welcomes those national arrangements entered into by Member States with the Office of the Ombudsperson to facilitate the sharing of confidential information, strongly encourages Member States' further progress in this regard, including by concluding arrangements with the Office of the Ombudsperson for the sharing of such information, and confirms that the Ombudsperson must comply with any confidentiality restrictions that are placed on such information by Member States providing it;
73. *Strongly urges* Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to encourage individuals and entities that are considering challenging or are already in the process of challenging their listing through national and regional courts to first seek removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List by submitting delisting petitions to the Office of the Ombudsperson;
74. *Notes* the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) international standards and, inter alia, best practices relating to targeted financial sanctions, as referenced in paragraph 24 of this resolution;
75. *Recalls* its decision that when the designating State submits a delisting request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity after 60 days unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the measures shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee Member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Security Council;
76. *Also recalls* its decision that the Committee may, by consensus, shorten the 60-day period referred to in paragraph 72 on a case-by-case basis;
77. *Further recalls* its decision that, for purposes of submitting a delisting request in paragraph 72, consensus must exist between or among all designating States in cases where there are multiple designating States; and further recalls its decision that co-sponsors of listing requests shall not be considered designating States for purposes of paragraph 65;
78. *Strongly urges* designating States to allow the Ombudsperson to reveal their identities as designating States to those listed individuals and entities that have submitted delisting petitions to the Ombudsperson;

79. *Directs* the Committee to continue to work, in accordance with its guidelines, to consider delisting requests of Member States for the removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that are alleged to no longer meet the criteria established in the relevant resolutions, and set out in paragraph 2 of this resolution, and strongly urges Member States to provide reasons for submitting their delisting requests;
80. *Encourages* States to submit delisting requests for individuals who are officially confirmed to be dead, and for entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, while at the same time taking all reasonable measures to ensure that assets that had belonged to these individuals or entities will not be transferred or distributed to other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List or any other Security Council sanctions list;
81. *Encourages* Member States, when unfreezing the assets of a deceased individual or an entity that is reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist as a result of a delisting, to recall the obligations set forth in resolution 1373 (2001) and, particularly, to prevent unfrozen assets from being used for terrorist purposes;
82. *Reaffirms* that, prior to the unfreezing of any assets that have been frozen as a result of the listing of Usama bin Laden, Member States shall submit to the Committee a request to unfreeze such assets and shall provide assurances to the Committee that the assets will not be transferred, directly or indirectly, to a listed individual, group, undertaking or entity, or otherwise used for terrorist purposes in line with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and decides further that such assets may only be unfrozen in the absence of an objection by a Committee member within 30 days of receiving the request, and stresses the exceptional nature of this provision, which shall not be considered as establishing a precedent;
83. *Calls upon* the Committee when considering delisting requests to give due consideration to the opinions of designating State(s), State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, and other relevant States as determined by the Committee, directs Committee members to provide their reasons for objecting to delisting requests at the time the request is objected to, and requests the Committee to provide reasons to relevant Member States and national and regional courts and bodies, upon request and where appropriate;
84. *Encourages* all Member States, including designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation to provide all information to the Committee relevant to the Committee's review of delisting petitions, and to meet with the Committee, if requested, to convey their views on delisting requests, calls upon the Ombudsperson to provide a copy of the Comprehensive Report to member states that participate in the delisting review process, and for the Committee Chair to invite these member states to the committee meeting where the Comprehensive Report is discussed, and further encourages the Committee, where appropriate, to meet with representatives of national or regional organizations and bodies that have relevant information on delisting petitions;
85. *Confirms* that the Secretariat shall, within three days after a name is removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the Permanent Mission of the State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation (to the extent this information is known), and recalls its decision that States receiving such notification shall take measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform the concerned individual, group, undertaking or entity of the delisting in a timely manner;
86. *Reaffirms* that, in cases in which 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 in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) of this resolution 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, and further directs the Committee to notify the Ombudsperson of the Committee's decision;

Exemptions/Focal Point

87. *Recalls* that the assets freeze measures outlined in paragraph 1 above shall not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources that the Committee determines to be:
 - a) necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources, following notification of intention to authorize access to such funds and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within 3 working days of the notification;
 - b) necessary for extraordinary expenses, being expenses other than basic expenses, following notification of the intention to authorize release of such funds and approval of the Committee of the request within 5 working days of the notification, and where appropriate, there should be specific periods of time requested by the notifying Member States for such expenses;
88. *Decides* that in order to ensure careful consideration of requests for basic and extraordinary exemptions from the assets freeze submitted under paragraphs 84 (a) and 84 (b), the Committee, through the

Secretariat, will immediately acknowledge receipt of the request, except in instances where the information provided is insufficient, in which case the Secretariat will inform that a decision cannot be taken until such information is provided;

89. *Reaffirms* that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) may:
- a) Receive requests from listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (a) of this resolution, as defined in resolution 1452 (2002) provided that the request has first been submitted for the consideration of the State of residence and any other State where assets subject to the exemption request are held, and reaffirms further that the Focal Point shall transmit such requests to the Committee for a decision, directs the Committee to consider such requests, including in consultation with the State of residence and any other relevant States, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals, groups, undertaking or entities of the Committee's decision;
 - b) Receive requests from listed individuals for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (b) of this resolution and transmit these to the Committee to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether entry or transit is justified, directs the Committee to consider such requests in consultation with States of transit and destination and any other relevant States, and reaffirms further that the Committee shall only agree to exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1 (b) of this resolution with the agreement of the States of transit and destination, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals of the Committee's decision;
90. *Reaffirms* that the Focal Point may receive, and transmit to the Committee for its consideration, communications from:
- a) individuals who have been removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
 - b) individuals claiming to have been subjected to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 above as a result of false or mistaken identification or confusion with individuals included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
91. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in consultation with relevant States, to carefully consider such communications and to respond, through the Focal Point, to such communications referred to in paragraph 87 (b), as may be appropriate, within 60 days, and further directs the Committee, in consultation with INTERPOL as may be appropriate, to communicate with Member States as may be appropriate to address possible or confirmed cases of false or mistaken identity or confusion with individuals included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

Review and maintenance of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List

92. *Encourages* all Member States, in particular designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, to submit to the Committee additional identifying and other information, including where possible and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals along with supporting documentation, on listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including updates on the operating status of listed entities, groups and undertakings, the movement, incarceration or death of listed individuals and other significant events, as such information becomes available;
93. *Requests* the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every twelve months a list compiled in consultation with the respective designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, where known, of:
- a) individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them;
 - b) individuals on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List who are reportedly deceased, along with an assessment of relevant information such as the certification of death, and to the extent possible, the status and location of frozen assets and the names of any individuals or entities who would be in a position to receive any unfrozen assets;
 - c) individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List that are reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, along with an assessment of any relevant information;
 - d) any other names on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List that have not been reviewed in three or more years ("the triennial review");
94. *Directs* the Committee to review whether these listings remain appropriate, and further directs the Committee to remove listings if it decides they are no longer appropriate;
95. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to refer to the Chair for review listings for which, after three years, no relevant State has responded in writing to the Committee's requests for information, and in this regard, reminds the Committee that its Chair, acting in his or her capacity as Chair, may submit names for removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as appropriate and subject to the Committee's normal decision-making procedures;

Coordination and outreach

96. *Directs* the Committee to continue to cooperate with other relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, in particular those established pursuant to resolutions 1533 (2004) and 1988 (2011), 1970 (2011) and 2140 (2014), and 2713 (2023);
97. *Reiterates* the need to enhance ongoing cooperation among the Committee and United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) established pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 71/291, as well as their respective groups of experts, including through, as appropriate, enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries within their respective mandates, on facilitating and monitoring technical assistance, on relations with international and regional organizations and agencies and on other issues of relevance to these bodies;
98. *Encourages* the Monitoring Team and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue their joint activities, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) and 1540 Committee experts to assist Member States in their efforts to comply with their obligations under the relevant resolutions, including through organizing regional and subregional workshops;
99. *Requests* the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to encouraging States to comply fully with this resolution and resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2082 (2012), 2083 (2012), and 2133 (2014), 2161 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), and 2214 (2015) and 2253 (2015);
100. *Directs* the Committee to consider requests for information from States and international organizations with ongoing judicial proceedings concerning implementation of the measures imposed in paragraph 1 above, and to respond as appropriate with additional information available to the Committee and the Monitoring Team;
101. *Decides*, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, as well as to support the Ombuds-person, to extend the mandate of the current New York-based Monitoring Team and its members, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), for a further period of 36 months from the expiration of its current mandate in June 2024, and expresses its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 17 May 2027, under the direction of the Committee with the responsibilities outlined in annex I, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to this effect;
102. *Directs* the Monitoring Team, in its comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee referred to in paragraph (a) of annex 1, to report on relevant thematic and regional topics and developing trends as may be requested by the Security Council or the Committee following the adoption of this resolution;
103. *Encourages* relevant United Nations Missions, within their existing mandates, resources, and capabilities, to assist the Committee and the Monitoring Team, such as through logistical support, security assistance, and exchange of information in their work relevant to the threat by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities in their respective areas of deployment;
104. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to identify, gather information on and keep the Committee informed of instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in this resolution, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, requests the Monitoring Team to work closely with State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, designating States, other relevant States, and relevant United Nations Missions, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;
105. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of its Monitoring Team, to hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Counter Terrorism Committee and CTED, UNOCT, and with the FATF to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;
106. *Reiterates* its call in 2462 (2019) for UNOCT, in close cooperation with UNODC and in consultation with CTED, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and other Global Compact entities as well as international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and other stakeholders, including the FSRBs, 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, upon their request, to implement this resolution;
107. *Requests* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to provide the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) on a quarterly-basis oral briefings on its analysis of global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014) including gathered information and analysis relevant to potential sanctions designations by Member States or Committee actions that could be taken;
108. *Recalls* its request in paragraph 14 of resolution 2331 (2016) to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, when consulting with Member States, to include in their discussions the issue of trafficking in persons in the areas of armed conflict and the use of sexual violence in armed conflict as it

relates to ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and to report to the Committee on these discussions as appropriate;

ISIL Reporting

109. *Emphasizing* the threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide strategic-level reports that demonstrate and reflect the gravity of the aforementioned threat, including from foreign terrorist fighters joining ISIL and associated groups and entities, foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin, transiting through, traveling to or relocating to or from other Member States, and the sources of financing of these groups and entities including illicit trade in petroleum, antiquities, and other natural resources, as well as their planning and facilitation of attacks, any support to ISIL, Al-Qaida or any individual included on the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and reflects the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering this threat, particularly that reflects the impact of these efforts, the next report to be provided by 31 July 2024 and then every six months thereafter, with the input of CTED, in close collaboration with the Monitoring Team, UNOCT, and other relevant United Nations actors, and with the threat assessment portion of the report to be covered by the latest Monitoring Team's bi-annual report being annexed to the Secretary General's report;

Reviews

110. *Decides* to review the measures described in paragraph 1 above with a view to their possible further strengthening in 36 months or sooner if necessary;
111. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex I

In accordance with paragraph 98 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following mandates and responsibilities:

- a) To submit, in writing, comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, every six months, the first by 30 June 2024, on the following issues:
- (i) implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;
 - (ii) the global threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida, ANF, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, including (but not limited to) the threat posed by the presence of ISIL and its affiliates in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Libya, and Afghanistan and beyond, and the threats presented by Boko Haram;
 - (iii) the impact of the measures in resolution 2199 (2015) and resolution 2253 (2015) including progress on implementation of these measures, unintended consequences and unexpected challenges, as mandated in that resolutions in the form of updates on each of the following subjects: petroleum and petroleum products trade; trade in cultural property; kidnapping for ransom and external donations; natural resources; the proceeds of crimes including trafficking in persons, extortion and bank robbery direct or indirect supply; sale or transfer of arms and related material of all types; as part of the impact assessment, pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 2199 (2015);
 - (iv) the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining Al-Qaida, ISIL, and all other associated groups, undertakings;
 - (v) any other issues that the Security Council or the Committee requests the Monitoring Team to include in its comprehensive reports as set forth in paragraph 99 of this resolution; and
 - (vi) specific recommendations related to improved implementation of relevant sanctions measures, including those referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, resolution 2178 (2014) resolution 2388 (2017), resolution 2396 (2017), and possible new measures;
- b) To assist the Ombudsperson in carrying out his or her mandate as specified in annex II of this resolution, including by providing updated information on those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking their removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
- c) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including by undertaking travel on behalf of the Committee, as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee's record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;
- d) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;
- e) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with CTED and the 1540 Committee's group of experts to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;

- f) To work closely and share information with CTED and the 1540 Committee's group of experts to identify areas of convergence and overlap and to help facilitate concrete coordination, including in the area of reporting, among the three Committees;
- g) To participate actively in and support all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy including within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, established to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, in particular through its relevant working groups;
- h) To gather information, on behalf of the Committee, on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by collating information from all relevant sources, including Member States, the private sector, and engaging with related parties, pursuing case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, and to provide cases of non-compliance and recommendations to the Committee on actions to respond to such cases of non-compliance for its review;
- i) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
- j) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and circulating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing, and preparing a draft narrative summary referred to in paragraph 57 of this resolution;
- k) To consult with the Committee or any relevant Member States, as appropriate, when identifying that certain individuals or entities should be added to, or removed from, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List;
- l) To bring to the Committee's attention new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;
- m) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;
- n) To coordinate and cooperate with the national counter-terrorism focal point or similar coordinating body in the state of visit where appropriate;
- o) To cooperate closely with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies in providing information on the measures taken by Member States on kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom by Al-Qaida, ISIL, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and on relevant trends and developments in this area;
- p) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as instructed by the Committee;
- q) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List as updated and accurate as possible;
- r) To encourage Member States to provide information to the Monitoring Team that is relevant to the fulfilment of its mandate, as appropriate;
- s) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and ISIL, and the best measures to confront them, including by developing, within existing resources, a dialogue with relevant scholars, academic bodies and experts through an annual workshop and/or other appropriate means, in consultation with the Committee;
- t) To collate, assess, monitor, report on, and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including implementation of the measure in paragraph 1 of this resolution as it pertains to preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, which shall be included in the Monitoring Team's regular report as outlined in section (a) of this annex; to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;
- u) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations, including the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Customs Organization (WCO), INTERPOL, the FATF and its Global Network of FSRBs as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), including regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be reflected in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in paragraph (a) of this annex, such as gaps and challenges in States' implementation of the measures in this resolution;
- v) To consult, in confidence, with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen implementation of the measures;
- w) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions and relevant non-financial businesses and professions, and international and regional organizations, including FATF and its Global Network of FSRBs, and civil society to promote awareness of, and enhanced compliance with, and to learn about the practical implementation of the asset freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of that measure;
- x) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector and international and regional organizations, including ICAO, IATA, WCO and INTERPOL, to promote awareness of, and enhanced compliance with, and to learn about the practical implementation of the travel ban, including the

- use of advanced passenger information provided by civil aircraft operators to Member States, and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of that measure;
- y) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of international and regional organizations and the private sector, in coordination with national authorities, as appropriate, to promote awareness of, enhance compliance with, and to learn about the practical implementation of the arms embargo, with a particular emphasis on measures to counter the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and the procurement of related components used to construct IEDs, in particular (but not limited to) trigger mechanisms, explosive precursors, commercial grade explosives, detonators, detonating cords, or poisons;
 - z) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;
 - aa) To work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs and, in accordance with their national legislation, biometric information of listed individuals for possible inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices, to work with INTERPOL to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; and to further work with INTERPOL, as appropriate, to address possible or confirmed cases of false or mistaken identity, with a view to reporting to the Committee on such instances and proposing any recommendations;
 - bb) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699 (2006), and to work, in consultation with the Secretariat, to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists and the Consolidated Sanctions List so as to facilitate implementation by national authorities;
 - cc) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;
 - dd) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

Annex II

In accordance with paragraph 63 of this resolution, the Office of the Ombudsperson shall be authorized to carry out the following tasks upon receipt of a delisting request submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity ("the petitioner").

The Council recalls that Member States are not permitted to submit delisting petitions on behalf of an individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Office of the Ombudsperson.

Information gathering (four months)

1. Upon receipt of a delisting request, the Ombudsperson shall:
 - a) Acknowledge to the petitioner the receipt of the delisting request;
 - b) Inform the petitioner of the general procedure for processing delisting requests;
 - c) Answer specific questions from the petitioner about Committee procedures;
 - d) Inform the petitioner in case the petition fails to properly address the original listing criteria, as set forth in paragraph 2 of this resolution, and return it to the petitioner for his or her consideration; and
 - e) Verify if the request is a new request or a repeated request and, if it is a repeated request to the Ombudsperson and it does not contain relevant additional information, return it to the petitioner, with an appropriate explanation, for his or her consideration.
2. For delisting petitions not returned to the petitioner, the Ombudsperson shall immediately forward the delisting request to the members of the Committee, designating State(s), State(s) of residence and nationality or incorporation, relevant United Nations bodies, and any other States deemed relevant by the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson shall ask these States or relevant United Nations bodies to provide, within four months, any appropriate additional information relevant to the delisting request. The Ombudsperson may engage in dialogue with these States to determine:
 - a) These States' opinions on whether the delisting request should be granted; and
 - b) Information, questions or requests for clarifications that these States would like to be communicated to the petitioner regarding the delisting request, including any information or steps that might be taken by a petitioner to clarify the delisting request.
3. Where all designating States consulted by the Ombudsperson do not object to the petitioner's delisting, the Ombudsperson may shorten the information gathering period, as appropriate.
4. The Ombudsperson shall also immediately forward the delisting request to the Monitoring Team, which shall provide to the Ombudsperson, within four months:
 - a) All information available to the Monitoring Team that is relevant to the delisting request, including court decisions and proceedings, news reports, and information that States or relevant international organizations have previously shared with the Committee or the Monitoring Team;

- b) Fact-based assessments of the information provided by the petitioner that is relevant to the delisting request; and
 - c) Questions or requests for clarifications that the Monitoring Team would like asked of the petitioner regarding the delisting request.
5. At the end of this four-month period of information gathering, the Ombudsperson shall present a written update to the Committee on progress to date, including details regarding which States have supplied information, and any significant challenges encountered therein. The Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for information gathering, giving due consideration to requests by Member States for additional time to provide information.

Dialogue (two months)

6. Upon completion of the information gathering period, the Ombudsperson shall facilitate a two-month period of engagement, which may include dialogue with the petitioner. Giving due consideration to requests for additional time, the Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for engagement and the drafting of the Comprehensive Report described in paragraph 8 below. The Ombudsperson may shorten this time period if he or she assesses less time is required.
7. During this period of engagement, the Ombudsperson:
- a) May submit questions, either orally or in writing, to the petitioner, or request additional information or clarifications that may help the Committee's consideration of the request, including any questions or information requests received from relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team;
 - b) Should request from the petitioner a signed statement in which the petitioner declares that they have no ongoing association with Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group, or derivative thereof, and undertakes not to associate with Al-Qaida or ISIL in the future;
 - c) Should meet with the petitioner, to the extent possible;
 - d) Shall forward replies from the petitioner back to relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team and follow up with the petitioner in connection with incomplete responses by the petitioner;
 - e) Shall coordinate with States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team regarding any further inquiries of, or response to, the petitioner;
 - f) During the information gathering or dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson may share with relevant States information provided by a State, including that State's position on the delisting request, if the State which provided the information consents;
 - g) In the course of the information gathering and dialogue phases and in the preparation of the report, the Ombudsperson shall not disclose any information shared by a state on a confidential basis, without the express written consent of that state; and
 - h) During the dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson shall give serious consideration to the opinions of designating States, as well as other Member States that come forward with relevant information, in particular those Member States most affected by acts or associations that led to the original listing.
8. Upon completion of the period of engagement described above, the Ombudsperson, shall draft and circulate to the Committee a Comprehensive Report that will exclusively:
- a) Summarize and, as appropriate, specify the sources of, all information available to the Ombudsperson that is relevant to the delisting request. The report shall respect confidential elements of Member States' communications with the Ombudsperson;
 - b) Describe the Ombudsperson's activities with respect to this delisting request, including dialogue with the petitioner; and
 - c) Based on an analysis of all the information available to the Ombudsperson and the Ombudsperson's recommendation, lay out for the Committee the principal arguments concerning the delisting request. The recommendation should state the Ombudsperson's views with respect to the listing as of the time of the examination of the delisting request.

Committee discussion

9. After the Committee has had fifteen days to review the Comprehensive Report in all official languages of the United Nations, the Chair of the Committee shall place the delisting request on the Committee's agenda for consideration.
10. When the Committee considers the delisting request, the Ombudsperson, shall present the Comprehensive Report in person and answer Committee members' questions regarding the request.
11. Committee consideration of the Comprehensive Report shall be completed no later than thirty days from the date the Comprehensive Report is submitted to the Committee for its review.
12. After the Committee has completed its consideration of the Comprehensive Report, the Ombudsperson may notify all relevant States of the recommendation.
13. After circulation of the Comprehensive Report to the committee, the Ombudsperson will provide a copy to the State(s) of nationality and residence, the designating State(s), and to those non-Security Council members who participated in the delisting review process by providing substantive information or at

any time, upon their request and with the approval of the committee, to any other Member State with a reasonable interest, along with a notification to such States confirming that:

- a) All decisions to release information from the Ombudsperson's Comprehensive Reports, including the scope of information, are made by the Committee at its discretion and on a case-by-case basis;
 - b) The Comprehensive Report reflects the basis for the Ombudsperson's recommendation and is not attributable to any individual Committee member; and
 - c) The Comprehensive Report, and any information contained therein, should be treated as strictly confidential and not shared with the petitioner or any other Member State without the approval of the Committee.
14. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing, the requirement for States to take the measures in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity, unless a Committee member submits a delisting request, which the Committee shall consider under its normal consensus procedures.
 15. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of a Comprehensive Report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with this annex II, including paragraph 7 (h), unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee Member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Security Council.
 16. Following the conclusion of the process described in paragraphs 64 and 65 of this resolution, the Committee shall convey, within 60 days, to the Ombudsperson, whether the measures described in paragraph 1 are to be retained or terminated, and approve an updated narrative summary of reasons for listing, where appropriate. In cases where the Committee informs the Ombudsperson that it has followed his or her recommendation, the Ombudsperson immediately informs the Petitioner of the Committee's decision and submits to the Committee, for its review, a redacted version of the Comprehensive Report to be shared with the Petitioner. The Committee reviews the redacted Report within 30 days of the decision to retain or terminate the listing, and communicates its views on the summary to the Ombudsperson. The purpose of the Committee's review is to address any security concerns, including to review if any information confidential to the Committee is inadvertently included in the redacted Report. Following the Committee's review, the Ombudsperson transmits the redacted Report to the Petitioner. The redacted Report shall accurately describe the principal reasons for the recommendation of the Ombudsperson, as reflected in the analysis of the Ombudsperson. In his or her communication with the Petitioner, the Ombudsperson will specify that the redacted Report does not reflect the views of the Committee or of any of its members. In cases where the Committee informs the Ombudsperson that it has not followed his or her recommendation or that the Chair has submitted the question to the Security Council under paragraph 16 of this Annex, the Committee communicates to the Ombudsperson, within 30 days of its decision or the Council's decision, the reasons for this decision for transmission to the Petitioner. These reasons shall respond to the principal arguments of the Petitioner.
 17. After the Ombudsperson receives the communication from the committee under paragraph 17 of Annex II, if the measures in paragraph 1 are to be retained, the Ombudsperson shall send to the petitioner, with an advance copy sent to the Committee, a letter that:
 - a) Communicates the outcome of the petition;
 - b) Describes, to the extent possible and drawing upon the Ombudsperson's Comprehensive Report, the process and publicly releasable factual information gathered by the Ombudsperson; and
 - c) Forwards from the Committee all information about the decision provided to the Ombudsperson pursuant to paragraph 17 of Annex II above.
 18. In all communications with the petitioner, the Ombudsperson shall respect the confidentiality of Committee deliberations and confidential communications between the Ombudsperson and Member States.
 19. The Ombudsperson may notify the petitioner, as well as those States relevant to a case but which are not members of the Committee, of the stage at which the process has reached.

Other Office of the Ombudsperson Tasks

20. In addition to the tasks specified above, the Ombudsperson shall:
 - a) Distribute publicly releasable information about Committee procedures, including Committee Guidelines, fact sheets and other Committee-prepared documents;
 - b) Where address is known, notify individuals or entities about the status of their listing, after the Secretariat has officially notified the Permanent Mission of the State or States, pursuant to paragraph 61 of this resolution; and

- c) Submit biannual reports summarizing the activities of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council.
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In overeenstemming met artikel 19, tweede lid, van de Rijkswet goedkeuring en bekendmaking verdragen heeft de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken bepaald dat de resoluties zullen zijn bekendgemaakt in het gehele Koninkrijk op de dag na de datum van uitgifte van dit Tractatenblad.

Uitgegeven de *negentiende* juli 2024.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,

C.C.J. VELDKAMP