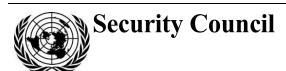
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Letter dated 15 May 2019 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a document of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, presenting its position on the recommendations contained in the twenty-third report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) (S/2019/50), which was submitted to the Committee in accordance with paragraph (a) of annex I to resolution 2368 (2017).

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

(Signed) Dian Triansyah Djani

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Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities





Recommendations of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team contained in its twenty-third report

- 1. On 27 December 2018, the twenty-third report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (S/2019/50) was submitted to the Committee pursuant to paragraph (a) of annex I to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017). A table of recommendations based on the report was also circulated to the Committee on 28 December 2018, and the Committee deliberated on the recommendations in informal consultations on 14 January 2019. The Committee would like to express its gratitude to the Monitoring Team for the exemplary work undertaken in the fulfilment of its mandate.
- 2. Since December 2005, when it established the practice, the Committee has responded to each of the reports submitted to it by the Monitoring Team and has brought to the attention of the Security Council and the public the Committee's position on the recommendations contained in those reports.

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Recommendation Position of the Committee Status of implementation

Impact assessment of Security Council resolution 2347 (2017)

- 1 The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee write to Member States encouraging those that have not yet done so to consider joining the group of friends for the protection of cultural heritage, in order to enhance efforts by Member States to combat the destruction and trafficking of cultural property.
- 2 The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee write to Member States encouraging them to fund the deployment of the World Customs Organization training on the prevention of illicit traffic of cultural heritage (PITCH training) in key countries and regions and encouraging customs administrations to apply for this training.

The Committee agreed that the Chair would write to Member States encouraging those that have not yet done so to consider joining the group of friends for the protection of cultural heritage, in order to enhance efforts by Member States to combat the destruction and trafficking of cultural property.

The Committee agreed that the Chair would write to Member States encouraging them to fund the deployment of the World Customs Organization training on the prevention of illicit traffic of cultural heritage (PITCH training) in key countries and regions and encouraging customs administrations to apply for this training.

A note verbale was dispatched to all Member States on 18 March 2019.

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Travel ban

3 The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee write to Member States highlighting the cooperation between the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Committee while stressing the need to ensure access to the databases at all border points to facilitate screening against the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list and suspected foreign terrorist fighter databases, which include individuals who are not listed.

The Committee agreed that the Chair would write to Member States highlighting the cooperation between INTERPOL and the Committee while stressing the need to ensure access to the databases at all key border points, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law, to facilitate screening against the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list and suspected foreign terrorist fighter databases, which include individuals who are not listed.

A note verbale was dispatched to all Member States on 18 March 2019.

Asset freeze

4 The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee write to Member States to recall the request set out in paragraph 44 of resolution 2368 (2017) to provide implementation reports that include any available information regarding assets frozen, and to share such information with the Monitoring Team.

The Committee agreed that the Chair would write to Member States to call upon them to submit updated reports to the Committee on their implementation, as set out in paragraph 44 of resolution 2368 (2017), including relevant enforcement actions, as appropriate, of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 2368 (2017), which includes any available information regarding assets frozen subject to the consideration of the Monitoring Team.

A note verbale was dispatched to all Member States on 18 March 2019.

Arms embargo

- The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee write to Member States to encourage those that have not done so to develop their own strategies to counter terrorist use of unmanned aerial systems in line with international best practices developed through emergent global initiatives. Member States with the requisite ability should also be encouraged to enhance efforts to share training and expertise on incident exploitation, forensics and interdiction, in order to strengthen the overall international capacity to overcome this threat.
- 6 The Monitoring Team recommends that the Committee write to Member States to encourage the establishment of national outreach initiatives that promote engagement with private sector entities that manufacture, sell or distribute products containing commercially available explosive chemicals and that help local businesses to train employees to identify relevant chemicals and suspicious purchasing behaviours and establish proper procedures for reporting to law enforcement agencies.
- 7 The Monitoring Team further recommends that the Committee, in its communications to Member States, encourage implementation of good practices in limiting the pernicious use of dual-use components, including through the practice of detonation-resilience tests for chemical components, identification technologies for detonators and explosives marked for legitimate uses, and proper physical security and stockpile management measures.

The Committee agreed that the Chair would write to Member States to encourage those that have not done so to develop, in accordance with their national laws and regulations, their own strategies to counter terrorist use of dual-use items. Member States with the requisite ability should also be encouraged to enhance efforts to share training and expertise on incident exploitation, forensics and interdiction, in order to strengthen the overall international capacity to overcome this threat.

The Committee agreed that the Chair would write to Member States to encourage the establishment of national outreach initiatives, in accordance with their national laws and regulations that promote engagement with private sector entities that manufacture, sell or distribute products containing commercially available explosive chemicals, and that help local businesses to train employees to identify relevant chemicals and suspicious purchasing behaviours and establish proper procedures for reporting to law enforcement agencies.

The Committee agreed that the Chair would write to Member States to encourage the implementation of good practices in limiting the pernicious use of dual-use components, including through the practice of detonation-resilience tests for chemical components, identification technologies for detonators and explosives marked for legitimate uses, and proper physical security and stockpile management measures.

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