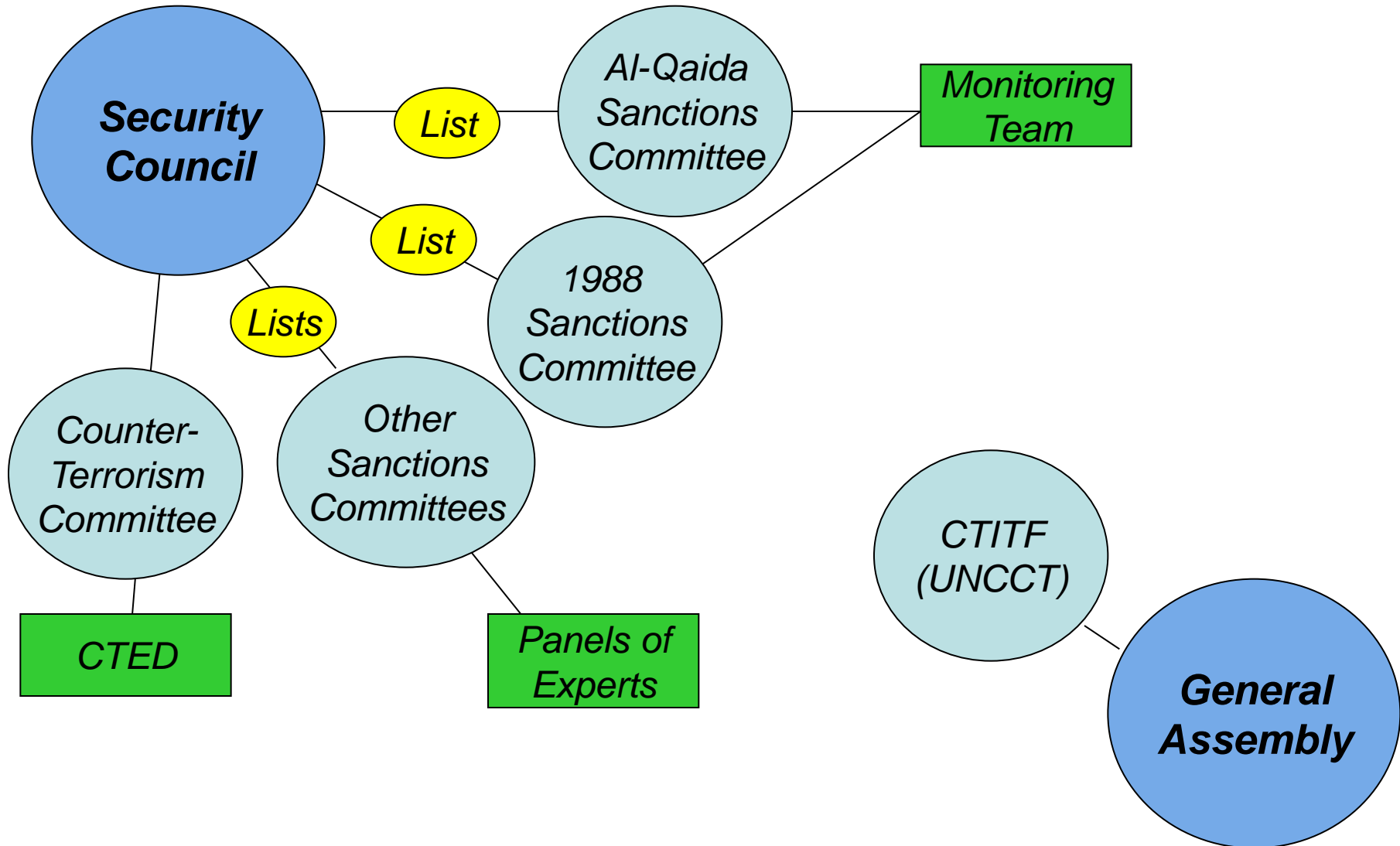




United Nations Security Council
Travel Ban on Al-Qaida and associates:
Implementation Opportunities and Challenges



UN Counter-Terrorism





Structure of this Presentation

- Security Council resolutions, ISIL/Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, the Monitoring Team
- Legal basis: Travel Ban, Assets Freeze, implementation stages
- Implementation instruments: ISIL/Al-Qaida Sanctions List (and consolidated list), narrative summaries, INTERPOL-UNSC Special Notices



ICAO and Security Council cooperation

Security Council resolution 1617 (2005)

Welcomed the efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization to prevent travel documents from being made available to Al-Qaida terrorists and their associates

Security Council resolution 1735 (2006)

Requested the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and relevant international and regional organisations, including Interpol, ICAO, IATA, and the WCO, in order to provide the Committee with better tools to fulfil its mandate more effectively and to give Member States better tools to implement the measures



Sanctions Measures: Travel Ban

- Travel Ban
- Assets Freeze
- Arms Embargo

•Travel Ban: Resolution 2253 (2015), para 2 (b):

*“Prevent the **entry** into or **transit** through their territories of these [the listed] 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 [Al-Qaida] **Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified**”.*



Sanctions Measures: Assets Freeze

Assets Freeze: Resolution 2253 (2015), para 2 (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**”.*

Para 7: “Confirms that the requirements in paragraph 2 (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 10,74 and 75 below”.



Resolution 2253 (2015) and FATF

Resolution 2253 (2015), para 17:

welcomes further the FATF clarifications to Interpretive Note to Recommendation 5 on the criminalization of terrorist financing to incorporate the relevant element 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**, and highlights that FATF Recommendation 5 applies to the financing 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**;



New element in resolution 2178 (2014)

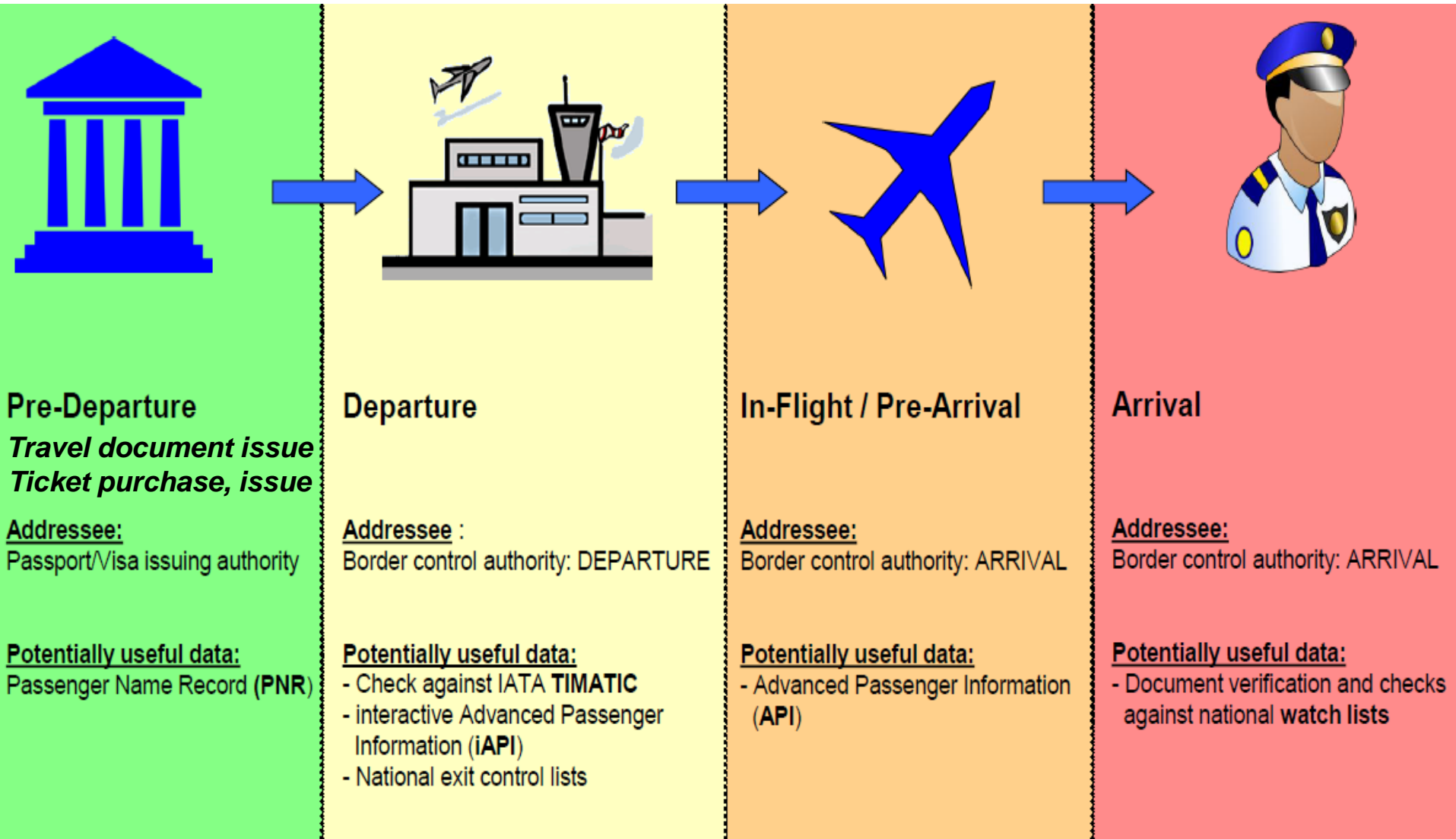
Focus on International Air Travel: Paragraph 9:

*Calls upon Member States to require that airlines operating in their territories provide **advance passenger information** to the appropriate national authorities in order to **detect the departure** from their territories, or **attempted entry** into or **transit through** their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the [Al-Qaida] Committee [...],*

*calls upon Member States to **report** any such **departure** from their territories, or such **attempted entry** into or **transit through** their territories, of such individuals **to the Committee**, as well as **sharing this information** with the State of residence or nationality, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations;*



Multilayered Implementation



Pre-Departure

Travel document issue
Ticket purchase, issue

Addressee:

Passport/Visa issuing authority

Potentially useful data:

Passenger Name Record (PNR)

Departure

Addressee :

Border control authority: DEPARTURE

Potentially useful data:

- Check against IATA TIMATIC
- interactive Advanced Passenger Information (iAPI)
- National exit control lists

In-Flight / Pre-Arrival

Addressee:

Border control authority: ARRIVAL

Potentially useful data:

- Advanced Passenger Information (API)

Arrival

Addressee:

Border control authority: ARRIVAL

Potentially useful data:

- Document verification and checks against national watch lists



Implementation Instruments 1: Sanctions List

www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/qa_sanctions_list
www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/press-releases

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267 (1999) AND 1989 (2011)
CONCERNING AL-QAIDA AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES

Home > Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee > Sanctions List Materials

Sanctions List Materials

- Sanctions List Materials
 - Narrative Summaries
 - Procedures for Listing
 - Procedures for De-listing
- Resolutions
- Committee Guidelines
- Exemptions to the Measures
- Press Releases
- Monitoring Team
- Office of the Ombudsperson (Al-Qaida Sanctions List)
- Selected Documents
- Implementation Reports
- Annual Reports

Al-Qaida Sanctions List

By [resolution 2161 \(2014\)](#), the Security Council imposes individual targeted sanctions (an assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo) upon individuals and entities designated on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

The Al-Qaida Sanctions List currently contains the names of 246 individuals and 74 entities. The List was last updated on **26 October 2015**, and supersedes all previous versions. Further changes will be made to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List immediately following the relevant decision of the Committee. A press release documenting such changes will also be issued and posted in the "[Press releases](#)" section. The List is available in the PDF, XML and HTML formats.

In accordance with paragraph 36 of resolution 2161 (2014), the Committee makes accessible a [narrative summary of reasons for the listing](#) for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

The Committee works with INTERPOL to produce [INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices](#) for listed individuals and entities. These notices promote information sharing and implementation of the measures among Member States.

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267 (1999) AND 1989 (2011)
CONCERNING AL-QAIDA AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES

Home > Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee > Press Releases

Press Releases

- Sanctions List Materials
- Resolutions
- Committee Guidelines
- Exemptions to the Measures
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- Monitoring Team
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- Selected Documents
- Implementation Reports
- Annual Reports

Document Symbol	Date of Submission	Document Title
SC/12097	26 October, 2015	Security Council Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee Deletes One Individual from Its Sanctions List
SC/12090	20 October, 2015	Security Council Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee Highlights Current Trends of ISIL and ANF Financing
SC/12082	14 October, 2015	Security Council Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee Amends One Entry on Its Sanctions List
SC/12067	2 October, 2015	Security Council Al-Qaida sanctions committee adds six individuals to its sanctions list
SC/12066	30 September, 2015	Security Council Al-Qaida sanctions committee adds one individual to its sanctions list
SC/12062	29 September, 2015	Security Council Al-Qaida sanctions committee adds three names to its sanctions list
SC/12063	29 September, 2015	Security Council Al-Qaida sanctions committee adds four individuals and two entities to its sanctions list
SC/12060	28 September	Security Council Al-Qaida sanctions committee deletes two individuals from



Implementation Instruments 1: Sanctions List

www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/1267.htm

QDi.006 Name: 1: AIMAN 2: MUHAMMED 3: RABI 4: AL-ZAWAHIRI

Name (original script): أيمن محمد ربيع الظواهري

Title: a) Doctor b) Dr. **Designation:** na **DOB:** 19 Jun. 1951 **POB:** Giza, Egypt **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Ayman Al-Zawahari b) Ahmed Fuad Salim c) Al Zawahry Aiman Mohamed Rabi Abdel Muaz d) Al Zawahiri Ayman e) Abdul Qader Abdul Aziz Abdul Moez Al Doctor f) Al Zawahry Aiman Mohamed Rabi g) Al Zawahry Aiman Mohamed Rabie h) Al Zawahry Aiman Mohamed Robi i) Dhawahri Ayman j) Eddaouahiri Ayman k) Nur Al Deen Abu Mohammed l) Ayman Al Zawahari m) Ahmad Fuad Salim **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Abu Fatma b) Abu Mohammed **Nationality:** Egyptian **Passport no.:** a) Egyptian Passport number 1084010 b) Passport number 19820215 **National identification no.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 25 Jan. 2001 (amended on 2 Jul. 2007, 18 Jul. 2007, 13 Aug. 2007, 16 Dec. 2010, 22 May 2015) **Other information:** Leader of Al-Qaida (QDe.004). Former operational and military leader of Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QDe.003), was a close associate of Usama Bin Laden (deceased). Believed to be in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 21 Jun. 2010.



Implementation Instruments 2: Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List

www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/un-sc-consolidated-list

CONSOLIDATED UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS LIST

[Home](#) > Consolidated Sanctions List

- [Technical actions](#)
- [Composition of the List](#)
- [Identifiers and acronyms in the List](#)
- [Individuals](#)
- [Entities](#)

Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List

The Consolidated Sanctions List includes all individuals and entities subject to sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council. The inclusion of all names on one Consolidated Sanctions List is to facilitate the implementation of the measures, and neither implies that all names are listed under one regime, nor that the criteria for listing specific names are the same. For each instance where the Security Council has decided to impose sanctions in response to a threat, a Security Council Committee manages the sanctions regime. Each sanctions committee established by the United Nations Security Council therefore publishes the names of individuals and entities listed in relation to that committee as well as information concerning the specific measures that apply to each listed name.

The current version of the Consolidated Sanctions List is provided in .xml, .html and .pdf formats. Member States are obliged to implement the measures specific to each listed name as specified on the websites of the related sanctions committee.

For all comments and questions concerning all sanctions lists, including the Consolidated United Nations Sanctions List, kindly contact the Secretariat via the email address: sc-sanctionslists@un.org



Implementation Instruments 3:

Narrative summaries of reasons for listing (HTML)

https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list/summaries

The ISIL/Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

QDi.006 AIMAN MUHAMMED RABI AL-ZAWAHIRI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated: 07 November 2013, 22 May 2015

Reason for listing:

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri was listed on 25 January 2001 pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Usama bin Laden and the Taliban.

Additional information:

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri was a co-founder and military leader of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QDe.003), which opposes the Egyptian Government and seeks its overthrow through violent means. Al-Zawahiri assisted in the formation of Al-Qaida (QDe.004) between 1988 and 1989. He served as an advisor to Usama bin Laden (deceased) and was described as the second in command of the organization. Al-Zawahiri frequently issues statements and tapes in support of Al-Qaida and its activities. Al-Zawahiri led some members of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad to join Al-Qaida in June 2001 and encouraged others to do so, including Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hassannein (deceased), Tariq Anwar el Sayed Ahmed (QDi.014) and Sobhi Abdel Aziz Moahmed el Gohary Abu Sinna (deceased), also known as Abu Hafs al Masri. Al-Zawahiri has been indicted in the United States for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded about 5,000 others. He is accused of the murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; and attacking a federal facility resulting in death.



Implementation Instruments 4: INTERPOL-UNSC Special Notices

<http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Notices/Special-Notices>

AL-ZAWAHIRI, AIMAN MUHAMMED RABI

IDENTITY PARTICULARS

Family name: AL-ZAWAHIRI
 First names: AIMAN MUHAMMED RABI
 Family name in original script: الزواھیري
 Family name in original script: الزواھیري
 Family name at birth: AL-ZAWAHIRI
 Sex: Male
 Date of birth: 19/09/1991 (23 years old)
 Date of birth: 19/09/1991 (23 years old)
 Date of birth: 19/09/1991 (23 years old)
 Country of birth: GIZA, Egypt
 Nationality: Egypt

ALIASES

Also known as: SALIM Bin AHMED FUAD; AL-ZAWAHIRI Bin ATYMAN; ABU MUHAMMED Bin RABI Bin IMAN; SOOQAWARIB Bin ATYMAN; QHAWARIB Bin ATYMAN; AL ZAWAHIRY Bin AIMAN MUHAMMED RABIE; AL ZAWAHIRY Bin AIMAN; AL ZAWAHIRY Bin AIMAN MUHAMMED RABIE; MUJAZ; AL ZAWAHIRI Bin ATYMAN; AL DOCTOR Bin ABDUL QADER; ABDUL AZIZ; ABDUL MOSSA; AL ZAWAHIRY Bin AIMAN MUHAMMED RABIE; AL ZAWAHIRY Bin AIMAN MUHAMMED RABI; AL-ZAWAHIRI Bin ATYMAN

UN SANCTIONS

Followers: ABU MUHAMMED; ABU FATMA

The subject of this notice has been designated, by the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1835 (2001) concerning individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida as subject to the following sanctions:

The subject has the following permanent reference number on the list maintained by the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1835 (2001) concerning Al-Qaida which appears in the Special Notice for this subject: Q1.A.6.65.

PHOTOS

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR LISTING

Date of listing: 25/01/2001

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2001

Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 7 November 2013

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri was listed on 25 January 2001 pursuant to paragraph 6(c) of resolution 1267 (1999) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities in connection with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of, "supplying, making or transferring arms and related material" or "furthering, supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida (CG.A.4.01), Usama bin Laden and the Taliban.

Additional information:

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri was a confidante and military leader of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ; A.3.01), which opposed the Egyptian Government and sought its overthrow through violent means.

Al-Zawahiri entered in the Committee of Al-Qaida (CG.A.4.01) between 1988 and 1995. He served as an advisor to Usama bin Laden (b) (i) and was designated as the principal in command of the organization. Al-Zawahiri frequently issues statements and tapes in support of Al-Qaida and its activities.

Al-Zawahiri led some members of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad to join Al-Qaida in June 2001 and encouraged others to do so, including Nasir Fawzi Nasir Hassanain (b) (i), Tariq Atiyah al Sayid Ahmed (CG.A.14.01) and Sufian Abdul Aziz Muhammed al Gubary Abu Sawa (b) (i), also known as Abu Fathi al Ghani.

Al-Zawahiri has been indicted in the United States for the alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These embassy bombings killed 224 victims and wounded about 5,000 others. He is accused of the murder of US nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States, and attacking a federal facility resulting in death.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (CG.A.3.01), listed on 6 October 2001
 Al-Qaida (CG.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001
 Muhammed Jamal Faruqi (CG.M.36.13), listed on 21 October 2013
 Tariq Atiyah al Sayid Ahmed (CG.A.14.01), listed on 6 October 2001
 Abu Muhammed al-Zawahiri (CG.A.37.13), listed on 24 July 2013
 Muhammed Jamal Abdul Fatah Ahmed AbuQadi (CG.A.316.13), listed on 21 October 2013
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/01/010101.html>

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

Your national or local police
 FBI/DOJ/IC, Central Command

- provides photographs (public website & i24/7) and other biometrics (i24/7)
- incorporates both list info and narrative summary biographical data
- for those individuals whose passport data is known, it is included on INTERPOL stolen and lost travel document (SLTD) database
- Not all aviation/border security officials have access to SLTD or i24/7, very few use biometrics, even less check against databases



INTERPOL



Possible further steps for UN

1. Adding photos to the sanctions list
2. Offering additional format of the sanctions list that is easier to compare with API and PNR data
3. Consider offering list data and narrative summaries (biographical data) in XML, PDF and HTML formats in a single file
4. Improving identifiers for entries that cause large number of false positives in checking

Feedback from aviation sector crucial



Outlook: Compatibility with API and PNR?



Current XML File

API Format

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  <VERSIONNUM>10</VERSIONNUM>
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  <SECOND_NAME>ABD AL-RAZZAQ</SECOND_NAME>
  <THIRD_NAME>ABD AL-BAQI</THIRD_NAME>
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  resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 15 Jun. 2010.
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RFF+TN:BART34567890:::1'
NAD+MS+++A123 CUSTOMER SVC'
COM+043 555 1212:TE+043 555 4545:FX'
TDT+20+QQ827+++QQ'
LOC+125+CDG'
DTM+189:0808080900:201'
LOC+87+AKL
DTM+232:0808081445:201'
NAD+FL+++BARRET:TODD:CHARLES' (Reflects PNR name – may include middle name)
ATT+2++M' (if known from name) ATT+2' if gender not known
DTM+329' (if date of birth not known)
MEA+CR++:2' (number checked bags – not a RU requirement so not included)
GEI+4+173' (information verified is not required in RU program)
FTX+BAG+++BA987654' (Tag Number – not required at -24)
LOC+22+AKL'LOC+178+CDG' (itinerary detail at passenger level)
LOC+179+AKL'LOC+174+FRA (itinerary detail at passenger level)
COM+514 874 0202:TE+514 874 1779:FX' (not required in RU program)
NAT+2' (Nationality unknown)
RFF+AVF:GJIO3R' (PNR Record Locator – not required at -24 but available)
RFF+ABO:UUI34T543' (Unique Passenger Ref – not required at -24 but system could generate)
DOC' (passport number unknown)
DTM+36' (Date of Travel Document Expiration – where not known)
LOC+91' (state issuing passport – if unknown)
CNT+42:1 (Trailer segment Passengers included in the API manifest (42)
UNT+29+PAX11' (trailer segment)
UNE+1+11' (trailer segment )
UNZ+1+000000011' (trailer segment)

```




Updated WCO/IATA/ICAO API Guidelines 2014

3.8 Advance Passenger Information (API) involves the capture of a passenger's biographic data and other flight details by the carrier prior to departure and the transmission of the details by electronic means to the Border Control Agencies in the destination country. API can also act as a decision making tool that Border Control Agencies can employ before a passenger is permitted to board an aircraft. **Once passengers are cleared for boarding, details are then sent to the Border Control Agencies for screening against additional databases and can identify passengers and crew of interest including those subject to United Nations Security Council sanctions lists and travel bans.** While this technique is beginning to be used by more and more Border Control Agencies it has been used by a number of countries for some time. API has the potential to considerably reduce inconvenience and delays experienced by passengers as a result of necessary border processing. **It also provides a system which carriers can use to comply with relevant legislation of the countries they fly to including legislation implementing travel bans against those on United Nations Security Council sanctions lists.**

6.9.2 **The use of automated alert lists is particularly effective in taking preventive measures in case of travel by individuals against whom there are legally sanctioned UN travel restrictions or prohibitions. Border Control Authorities and Carriers may use publicly available lists of individuals who are subject to travel bans.**



Possible further steps for ICAO

1. Amend Annex 9 to include Security Council decisions and recommendations international standards or recommend practices according to resolution 2178, paragraph 9, and resolution 2253, paragraph 2
2. Include Security Council requirements and recommendations in ICAO airport audits

Note: UN Charter Article 48



Possible further steps for ICAO

3. Possible recommended practice #1

Source: Security Council resolution 2253, paragraph 7

*Member States are required to freeze without delay and to prevent provision of “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**”*

4. Possible recommended practice #2

Source: Security Council resolution 2253, paragraph 30

*Security Council 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;***



Possible further steps for ICAO

5. Possible recommended practice #3

Source: Security Council 1267 Committee Note Verbale SCA/2/13 (36),
22 November 2013

Member States are requested to include the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and the related travel ban sanctions measures in their national guidelines for inadmissible passengers, in accordance with their national legislations.

6. Possible recommended practise #4

Source: Security Council 1267 Committee Note Verbale SCA/2/13 (36),
22 November 2013

Member States would contribute to an effective implementation of the travel ban by requesting their aviation authorities to inform the relevant institutions (such as ICAO and IATA, including TIMATIC) that not being subject to the travel ban, by virtue of not being listed or being subject to an exemption or an exception, is a necessary entry requirement for an individual.



Thank You

Monitoring Team of
the United Nations Security Council
ISIL/Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

Email:

1267mt@un.org

Website:

www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/monitoring-team/work-and-mandate