

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	41
	The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution <a href="#">2468 (2019)</a>	11
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2453 (2019)</a>	14
		Resolution <a href="#">2483 (2019)</a>	12
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2480 (2019)</a>	46
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2472 (2019)</a>	18
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	38
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2477 (2019)</a>	11
		Resolution <a href="#">2485 (2019)</a>	24
		Resolution <a href="#">2503 (2019)</a>	12
<b>Thematic</b>	Women and peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2493 (2019)</a>	2
<b>Participation of women in the security sector and in security sector reform</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	20, 29 (ii) (f), 32
	The situation in Libya	Resolution <a href="#">2486 (2019)</a>	5
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2480 (2019)</a>	56
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	13, 44
<b>Thematic</b>	Women and peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2467 (2019)</a>	23, 26
		Resolution <a href="#">2493 (2019)</a>	10 (b)

### 31. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

During the period under review, the Council held four meetings under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” and adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter. Two of the meetings took the form of briefings,<sup>603</sup> one was held as an open debate<sup>604</sup> and one was convened for the adoption of a decision.<sup>605</sup> The Council unanimously adopted two resolutions: resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), on the financing of terrorism,

and resolution [2501 \(2019\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a period of 12 months, until December 2020. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In 2019, the Council continued to focus under this agenda item on the threat posed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) and the sanctions measures against it, as well as on several other issues, such as the threat posed by returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters. The Council also addressed the issue of preventing and combating the

<sup>603</sup> See [S/PV.8460](#) and [S/PV.8605](#). For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

<sup>604</sup> See [S/PV.8496](#).

<sup>605</sup> See [S/PV.8686](#).

financing of terrorism, in connection with which it unanimously adopted resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#). The greatest number of briefings were delivered by the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism. In addition, the Council heard two briefings by the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, one briefing by the President of the Financial Action Task Force and one briefing by an expert in anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

On 11 February 2019, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism on the eighth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat.<sup>606</sup> He explained that the report had been prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. He noted that ISIL (Da'esh) remained a threat as a global organization with a centralized leadership, despite the decrease in the number of international attacks and plots in 2018, adding that the threat was further increased by returning, relocating or released foreign terrorist fighters. In terms of its financial strength, he said that despite some loss of revenue due to territorial setbacks, ISIL (Da'esh) was able to sustain its operations through criminal activities and accessible reserves, in cash or investment in businesses. The Council then heard a briefing by the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, who stressed that ISIL (Da'esh) continued to present the international community with many complex challenges despite its dwindling controlled territory, and warned that of all international terrorist organizations, ISIL (Da'esh) remained the most likely to carry out a large-scale, complex attack.

On 28 March 2019, at the initiative of France, which held the Presidency for the month,<sup>607</sup> the Council held a high-level open debate on preventing and combating the financing of terrorism, which was presided over by the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France.<sup>608</sup> At the outset of the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter. In that resolution, the Council reaffirmed resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and in particular its decisions that all States should prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support to entities or

persons involved in terrorist acts.<sup>609</sup> The Council also decided that all States should, in a manner consistent with their obligations under international law, ensure that their domestic laws established serious criminal offences sufficient to prosecute the wilful provision or collection of funds, financial assets or economic resources with the intention that such funds 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.<sup>610</sup> The Council also called upon Member States to conduct financial investigations in terrorism related cases and to seek ways to address the challenges in obtaining evidence to secure terrorist financing convictions.<sup>611</sup> It also called upon Member States to more effectively investigate and prosecute cases of terrorist financing and to apply effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal sanctions to individuals and entities convicted of terrorist financing activity, as well as to intensify the timely exchange of information, enhance the traceability and transparency of financial transactions, and strengthen international cooperation to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism.<sup>612</sup>

Following the adoption of resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism stressed that the adoption of the resolution came at a critical time as recent terrorist attacks around the world had demonstrated that financial flows continued to reach terrorist groups from both illegal and legal means. He further noted that while several Council resolutions had been focused on countering the financing of terrorism, resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#) helped to consolidate the various requirements into a single document and expanded the focus to key emerging issues, including innovative terrorist financing typologies.

At the same meeting, the President of the Financial Action Task Force stressed that terrorist groups continued to obtain funding from a wide range of sources to conduct terrorist attacks and to maintain and grow their terrorist organizations, and that therefore combating all those aspects of terrorist financing was a top priority shared by the Council and the Financial Action Task Force. He also underlined that fewer than one fifth of the countries around the world that the Financial Action Task Force had assessed to date were effectively applying the targeted financial sanctions and prosecutions that were necessary in line with resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#). In her briefing, the expert in anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism noted that new

<sup>606</sup> [S/2019/103](#). See also [S/PV.8460](#).

<sup>607</sup> The Council had before it a concept note annexed to a letter dated 14 March 2019 ([S/2019/239](#)).

<sup>608</sup> See [S/PV.8496](#).

<sup>609</sup> Resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>610</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.

<sup>611</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 7.

<sup>612</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 8, 19–20 and 28.

technologies, such as mobile money transfer services, were arguably the single most effective contributor to global financial inclusion initiatives, facilitating access to cheap and reliable financial services for an ever increasing formerly unbanked population segment, particularly in developing countries. While innovative financial technologies could offer significant economic opportunities, they also presented a risk of being misused by criminals for money laundering and other criminal activity, including terrorist financing. She hoped that the Council would take cognizance of the need for Member States to put in place the necessary measures to combat the financing of terrorism and money laundering without stifling financial inclusion, in order to promote sustainable development in developing countries.

Following the briefings, speakers at the meeting emphasized the need for States to fully implement the relevant Council resolutions and the importance of fostering international cooperation and coordination in the fight against terrorism.

During his second briefing, on 27 August 2019, the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism presented the ninth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat.<sup>613</sup> He reiterated that challenges remained regarding foreign terrorist fighters, returnees and relocators. He stressed that Member States faced significant and multifaceted challenges relating to the repatriation of their nationals, including women and children, from territories previously controlled by ISIL (Da'esh) and that Member States had the primary

<sup>613</sup> S/2019/612. See also S/PV.8605.

responsibility for their own nationals, adding that policies and actions that led to statelessness should be avoided. The lull in attacks directed by ISIL (Da'esh) might be temporary and the international community needed to remain vigilant to mitigate the risk posed by the evolution of ISIL (Da'esh) and its affiliates, deny it new recruits and prevent its resurgence. In her briefing to the Council, the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate addressed the gender dimensions of terrorism and violent extremism. She noted that significant knowledge gaps remained regarding the number and profiles of women who had travelled to and returned from territory held by ISIL (Da'esh) and stressed that women tended to receive limited rehabilitation and reintegration support, thereby potentially putting them at greater risk of marginalization and recidivism.

On 16 December 2019, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2501 (2019), by which it extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), for a period of 12 months, until December 2020.<sup>614</sup> In the resolution, the Council welcomed efforts to initiate inclusive intra-Afghan negotiations aimed at securing a durable peace settlement that ended the conflict in Afghanistan and ensured that Afghanistan was never again a safe haven for international terrorism.<sup>615</sup>

<sup>614</sup> Resolution 2501 (2019), para. 2. For more information on the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, see part IX, sect. I.

<sup>615</sup> Resolution 2501 (2019), eighth preambular paragraph. For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see part I, sect. 17.

## Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8460 11 February 2019	Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat (S/2019/103)				Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, Executive Director of the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	All Council members, all invitees

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the maintenance of  
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.8496</a> 28 March 2019	Preventing and combating the financing of terrorism Letter dated 14 March 2019 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2019/239</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by 68 Member States <sup>a</sup> ( <a href="#">S/2019/268</a> )	72 Member States <sup>b</sup>	Eight invitees <sup>c</sup>	All Council members, <sup>d</sup> 47 invitees under rule 37, <sup>e</sup> all other invitees <sup>f</sup>	Resolution <a href="#">2462 (2019)</a> 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
<a href="#">S/PV.8605</a> 27 August 2019	Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat ( <a href="#">S/2019/612</a> )			Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, Executive Director of the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	All Council members, all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.8686</a> 16 December 2019		Draft resolution submitted by United States ( <a href="#">S/2019/945</a> )				Resolution <a href="#">2501 (2019)</a> 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

<sup>a</sup> Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

<sup>b</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

<sup>c</sup> Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism; President of the Financial Action Task Force; Permanent Observer and Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations; Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations; Special Representative of the International Criminal Police Organization to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations; and Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations; and expert in anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

- <sup>d</sup> France (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Indonesia was represented by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and South Africa was represented by its Minister of Defence and Military Veterans.
- <sup>e</sup> Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Canada was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Estonia was represented by its Minister of Defence; Georgia was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ireland was represented by its Minister of Defence; the Philippines was represented by its Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Romania was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Slovenia was represented by its State Secretary and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Tajikistan was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- <sup>f</sup> The Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism participated in the meeting by videoconference from Rome; and Mercy Buku, an expert in anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, participated in the meeting by videoconference from Nairobi. The Head of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine also aligned themselves with the statement.

## 32. Briefings

During the period under review, the Council held six meetings in the form of briefings that were not explicitly connected to any specific item before it.<sup>616</sup> More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is given in the tables below.

In 2019, two of the meetings were held under the item “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”. On 20 May 2019, the Council held a joint briefing of the three committees related to counter-terrorism, namely, 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, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).<sup>617</sup> The briefing covered the work of the three committees, including their ongoing cooperation and that of their groups of experts in implementing counter-terrorism measures in the areas of sanctions, terrorism financing, border management and non-proliferation. Briefers and Council members discussed the evolving threat posed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh), Al-Qaida and its affiliates and by returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, as well as the means of addressing such threats, including through the implementation of the addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles, in order to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, and resolution 2462 (2019), adopted on 28 March 2019, in order to counter the

financing of terrorism. Participants also discussed the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime; preventing the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials to non-State actors and their use for terrorist purposes; the surge in violent extremism motivated by racism, intolerance, misogyny, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia; and the upcoming comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In addition, on 17 December 2019, the Council held the customary end-of-year briefing by the outgoing Chairs of the various subsidiary bodies.<sup>618</sup>

Consistent with prior practice, the Council held one meeting under the item “Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe”.<sup>619</sup> The Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) gave a briefing to the Council on the situation concerning Ukraine, including on his January trip to the country, as well as the work of OSCE towards conflict resolution and mediation in Transnistria, Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh. He emphasized that preventing and resolving conflicts and mitigating their impact on people was one of the top priorities of the Slovak chairmanship of OSCE. Another priority was working towards a safer future through a comprehensive approach that included preventive action to tackle terrorism and violent extremism and enhanced cooperation within the women and peace and security and the youth and peace and security agendas. In addition, he underscored the importance of effective multilateralism as a

<sup>616</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

<sup>617</sup> See [S/PV.8528](#).

<sup>618</sup> See [S/PV.8688](#).

<sup>619</sup> See [S/PV.8479](#).