



**INFORMATION PACKAGE ON THE WORK AND MANDATE OF
THE AL-QAIDA/TALIBAN SANCTIONS COMMITTEE**

(Updated in February 2011)

1. The Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee is also known as the 1267 Committee. The Committee was established on 15 October 1999 with the adoption of resolution 1267, which first imposed sanctions on Taliban-controlled Afghanistan for its support of Usama bin Laden, among other things.
2. The sanctions have since been modified and strengthened by subsequent resolutions so that under its mandate, the 1267 Committee has established and maintains a Consolidated List of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban, against whom three sanctions measures, namely, an assets freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo, apply.
3. The 1267 Committee is one of three subsidiary bodies established by the Security Council that deal with terrorism-related issues. The other two Committees are the Counter-Terrorism Committee (the “CTC”) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). On the occasion of the joint briefing by the Chairmen of these three Committees to the Security Council on 6 May 2008, the three Committees issued a comparative table in order to provide clarification regarding their distinct but complementary roles. The latest version of this table can be found on the 1267 Committee’s website at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/usefulpapers.shtml>
4. Like the CTC and the 1540 Committee, the members of the 1267 Committee are made up of the 15 current members of the Security Council. The current Chairman of the 1267 Committee until 31 December 2011 is the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, H.E. Mr. Peter Wittig. The two Vice-Chairs for 2011 are Brazil and the Russian Federation.
5. This information package contains 5 Annexes:
 - i. Annex I: Brief History of the 1267 Committee
 - ii. Annex II: Summary of key Al-Qaida/Taliban and other relevant resolutions
 - iii. Annex III: Description of the three Sanctions Measures and Exemptions
 - iv. Annex IV: Consolidated List (including Listing and De-listing information)
 - v. Annex V: The Committee’s Website
6. This information package has been prepared for the use of international, regional and subregional organizations and agencies (IROs) for distribution to their membership and during training programmes to explain the work and mandate of the 1267 Committee. The Committee would appreciate any feedback, comments, suggestions or questions regarding the information provided herein. Please contact the 1267 Committee at: SC-1267-Committee@un.org.
7. The 1267 Committee is also supported by a Monitoring Team, composed of 8 experts on counter-terrorism, financing of terrorism, arms embargoes, travel bans and related legal issues. The Team can be contacted by email at: 1267mt@un.org.

THE 1267 COMMITTEE

- 1) **The 1267 Committee is a sanctions committee.** The 1267 Committee monitors a sanctions regime which requires all UN Member States to:
 - i) Freeze without delay, the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the individuals and entities designated on the Consolidated List. There is no requirement to seize or confiscate/forfeit these assets, funds and resources.
 - ii) Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of the individuals designated on the Consolidated List. There is no requirement to arrest or prosecute these individuals.
 - iii) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer, 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 military equipment, spare parts and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities, to the individuals and entities on the Consolidated List.All three measures are preventive in nature and are not reliant on criminal standards set out under national laws.
- 2) The key Al-Qaida/Taliban resolutions have all been adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. It is important to note that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the sanctions measures rests with the Member States. Effective implementation is mandatory. A summary of the key Al-Qaida/Taliban resolutions and other useful resolutions can be found at Annex II. Fuller details of the three sanctions measures can be found at Annex III.
- 3) As of January 2002, the sanctions no longer exclusively target territory in Afghanistan but now apply to the individuals and entities designated on the Consolidated List wherever they may be located. States may request the Committee to add names to this list. The Committee also considers submissions by States to delete names from the Consolidated List. Details on the Consolidated List including on listing and de-listing, can be found at Annex IV.
- 4) Another task of the Committee is to consider submissions from States concerning exemptions to the assets freeze under resolution 1452 (2002) and for the travel ban under paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1904 (2009). When making all such requests, States are called upon to submit identifying information and the statement of the case describing the basis of the proposal.
- 5) Finally, the Committee regularly reports about its activities and makes recommendations to the Security Council with a view to improve the sanctions regime, including proposing additional measures.
6. More details on the 1267 Committee can be found on its Homepage at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/index.shtml> and General Information Page on its website at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/information.shtml>.

SUMMARY OF KEY AL-QAIDA/TALIBAN AND OTHER ANNEX II RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS

All Al-Qaida/Taliban resolutions can be found on the Committee's website at:

<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/resolutions.shtml>.

1. *Resolution 1267 (1999) adopted on 15 October 1999* established the 1267 Committee and imposed amongst other things, financial sanctions on the Taliban.
2. *Resolution 1333 (2000) adopted on 19 December 2000* added a 12-month arms embargo over the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and expanded the financial sanctions to cover Usama bin Laden and Al-Qaida.
3. *Resolution 1390 (2002) adopted on 16 January 2002* added the travel ban, removed the time limit on the arms and financial sanctions over Usama bin Laden and Al-Qaida, expanded all three sanctions measures beyond the territory of Afghanistan and established the Consolidated List.
4. *Resolution 1452 (2002) adopted on 20 December 2002* provided humanitarian exceptions to the assets freeze.
5. *Resolution 1455 (2003) adopted on 17 January 2003* called for implementation reports from all States.
6. *Resolution 1526 (2004) adopted on 30 January 2004* strengthened the Committee's mandate, established the Monitoring Team, provided for wider dissemination of the Consolidated List to IROs for inclusion of listed names in their respective electronic databases and relevant border enforcement and entry/exit tracking systems, encouraged relevant IROs to become more directly involved in capacity-building efforts and offered technical assistance in areas identified by the Committee, in consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee.
7. *Resolution 1617 (2005) adopted on 29 July 2005* provided the "associated with" criteria, statements of case for listing, checklist reporting and welcomed the efforts of the ICAO to prevent travel documents from being made available to terrorists and their associates and encouraged Member States to work in the framework of Interpol, in particular through the use of the Interpol database of stolen and lost travel documents.
8. *Resolution 1699 (2006) adopted on 8 August 2006* requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and Interpol in order to provide the Security Council Committees with better tools to implement the measures adopted by the Security Council.
9. *Resolution 1730 (2006) adopted on 19 December 2006* established a focal point for de-listing requests for all sanctions committees but, with the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson in resolution 1904 (2009), now excludes the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee.

10. *Resolution 1735 (2006) adopted on 22 December 2006* extended the decision-making time for asset freeze exemptions, provided a cover sheet for listing submissions, highlighted the arms embargo explanation of terms, encouraged publicly releasable statements of case, established a notification process to listed parties, reinforced listing and de-listing issues, and requested the Secretary-General to take necessary steps to increase cooperation between the UN and relevant organizations such as Interpol, ICAO, IATA and WCO to provide the Committee and Member States with better tools.
 11. *Resolution 1822 (2008) adopted on 30 June 2008* reaffirmed the acts and activities regarding the “associated with” criteria eligibility for listing, requested States to identify publicly releasable statements of case, directed the Committee to make narrative summaries of reasons for listing accessible on the Committee’s website and introduced other initiatives on listing and de-listing, including notification of listing or de-listing to individuals and entities. It also directed the Committee to conduct a comprehensive review of all names on the List (488 names) by 30 June 2010, encouraged the Committee to continue to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for listing and de-listing, also encouraged cooperation with INTERPOL and the UNODC, and further extended the mandate of the Monitoring Team for another period of 18 months.
 12. *Resolution 1904 (2009) adopted on 17 December 2009* also reaffirmed the acts and activities regarding the “associated with” criteria eligibility for listing and made many changes to the Committee’s procedures. Some key elements are: (i) all statements of case are now publicly releasable unless otherwise informed by the submitting State (ii) there is a new standard form for the submission of names of individuals and entities for the List (iii) the narrative summaries of reasons for listing will now be made available on the Committee’s website at the same time as a new listing (iv) shortened the notification period for listings and de-listings to three days (v) provided individuals/entities with the opportunity to present their de-listing requests to an independent body which is the Office of the Ombudsperson whose mandate is described in Annex II of the resolution (vi) mandated the Committee to conduct a series of other reviews following the completion of the resolution 1822 (2008) paragraph 25 review (vii) and to amend its guidelines to ensure that no matter is left pending before the Committee for a period longer than six months. The resolution also extended the Monitoring Team for a further period of 18 months (until 30 June 2011).
-

THE THREE SANCTIONS MEASURES

Assets Freeze and exemptions

1. The Al-Qaida/Taliban assets freeze measure requires all UN Member States to freeze without delay, the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the listed individuals and entities placed on the Consolidated List by the 1267 Committee.
2. However, there is no need to seize or confiscate these assets under the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime.
3. In paragraph 4 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council confirmed that the requirements in paragraph 1(a) [the assets freeze measure] apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, as well as those used for the support of Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings, or entities associated with them.
4. In paragraph 5 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council further confirmed that the requirements in paragraph 1(a) [the assets freeze measure] shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Consolidated List.
5. In addition, resolution 1452 (2002) adopted on 20 December 2002, as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), provides for the release of funds frozen under this measure, which are necessary for basic expenses (unless the Committee gives a negative decision within three working days of receiving such request) or for extraordinary expenses, if approved by the 1267 Committee. A Fact Sheet providing basic information on the exemptions to the assets freeze measure can be found on the Committee's website under "Exemptions" at: www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/fact_sheet_assets_freeze.shtml
6. Section 11 of the Committee's Guidelines also provides the details on the procedures for applications for exemptions to the assets freeze measure.
7. The Committee has approved an Explanation of Terms paper prepared by the Monitoring Team on the assets freeze measure to assist Member States to have a better understanding of the measure and its exemptions. This Explanation of Terms paper has been translated into the six official UN languages and posted on the Committee's website under 'Useful Papers' on 11 September 2009.

Travel Ban and exemptions

8. The Al-Qaida/Taliban travel ban measure requires all UN Member States to "*prevent the entry into or transit through their territories*" by the listed individuals. The travel ban applies to all the individuals on the Consolidated List wherever they may be located. The responsibility to implement the travel ban lies with the States of entry and/or transit. There is no need to arrest or prosecute them under the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions

regime.

9. There are three possible exemptions to the travel ban measure. These are:
 - i. provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals;
 - ii. this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process; and
 - iii. the 1267 Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified.
10. Under the third type of exemption [“the Committee determines on a case by case basis only that entry or transit is justified”] it is possible to apply for an exemption to the travel ban for necessary travel needs, including medical treatment abroad and the performance of religious obligations.
11. A Fact Sheet on the Travel Ban and its exemptions can be found at: www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/fact_sheet_travel_ban.shtml. The details of the exemption(s) granted are posted in the ‘Exemptions’ section of the Committee’s website under ‘List of Current Exemptions from the Travel Ban’, in accordance with Section 12, paragraph (k) of the Committee’s Guidelines. These details are only posted for as long as the exemption is in effect.
12. To assist Member States to have a better understanding of the travel ban and their obligations under this sanctions measure, the Committee approved an ‘Explanation of Terms’ paper prepared by the Monitoring Team, which has been translated into the six official UN languages and posted on the Committee’s website under ‘Useful Papers’ on 9 December 2008.

Arms Embargo

13. The Al-Qaida/Taliban arms embargo measure requires all UN Member States to:
 - i. prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel of all types, including [but not limited to]:
 - weapons and ammunition;
 - military vehicles and equipment;
 - paramilitary equipment;
 - spare parts for the aforementioned
 - ii. and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities
 - iii. from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraftto the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who have been designated on the Consolidated List by the 1267 Committee.
14. The Security Council did not limit the Al-Qaida/Taliban arms embargo to the geographical delimitation of the territories of Member States but rather broadened the obligation of Member States with respect to implementation of the embargo based on their legal authority over their nationals abroad and their flag vessels and aircrafts in accordance with international law.

15. There are currently no exemptions to the Al-Qaida/Taliban arms embargo in terms of its application to the individuals and entities designated on the Consolidated List.
16. To assist Member States to have a better understanding of the arms embargo and what are their obligations under this sanctions measure, the Committee also approved an 'Explanation of Terms' paper prepared by the Monitoring Team, which has been translated into the six official UN languages and posted on the Committee's website under 'Useful Papers' on 23 October 2008.

THE CONSOLIDATED LIST (including Listing and De-listing information)

1. The Committee, under its mandate, has established and maintains a list of individuals and entities with respect to Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them ("the Consolidated List"). The List is split into four sections covering (1) individuals and (2) entities associated with the Taliban, and (3) individuals and (4) entities associated with Al-Qaida. With effect from March 2010, the Committee decided to remove the record of the names of individuals and entities that have been removed from the List from the Committee's website completely (explained in the de-listing section below). The Consolidated List serves as the foundation for the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions against Al-Qaida and the Taliban. The latest version of the List can be found at:
<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>.
2. The Committee is continuously seeking to improve the information on the List to ensure that the sanctions measures can be implemented effectively. In paragraph 28 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council encouraged all Member States, in particular designating States and States of residence or nationality, to submit to the Committee additional identifying and other information, 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.
3. In accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1526 (2004), the Secretariat transmits a hard copy of the entire Consolidated List to the Member States on a quarterly basis. At the same time, all updates to the List, whether it be the addition of a new name(s), the deletion of a name(s) or changes in the identifying information of the names already on the List, are disseminated to the Member States in three ways:
 - i. Through the issuance of press releases;
 - ii. The circulation of a Note Verbale; and
 - iii. Via Email. Such email updates are sent to more than 300 contact points provided by Member States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations.
4. To assist UN Member States to have a better understanding of the updating process, the 1267 Committee has provided a Fact Sheet which can be found on the Committee's website at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/fact_sheet_consolidated_list.shtml
5. On 25 July 2006, the Committee assigned a permanent reference number for every name on the List. The permanent reference number **consists of three letters and two numbers** with the following meaning:
 - The first letter indicates whether it is in the Taliban (T) or the Al-Qaida (Q) section of the List.
 - The second letter indicates whether it is an individual (I) or an entity (E).
 - The third letter represents the first letter of the last name for individuals and the first letter in the name for entities.

- The first number represents the order in which the individual/entity was added to the List.
 - The second number represents the year the individual/entity was put on the List.
6. For example, for the entry “Name: 1. ABDUL QADEER 2: ABDUL BASEER 3: na 4: na.” the permanent reference number is **TI.A.128.01**. The first letter, T, indicates that this name is in the Taliban section of the List. The second letter, I, indicates that it is an individual. The third letter, A, indicates that the individual’s last name (family name) begins with an A. The first number, 128, indicates that he was the 128th individual to be added to that section of the List. Finally, the last number, 01, indicates that he was added to the List in the year 2001. Permanent reference numbers never change and provide a useful way to refer to entries on the List without risk of confusion as well as a reliable way to locate or look up the name of an individual or entity when known.
7. The 1267 Committee also approved a “Guidance Note” to help States to make effective searches of the names on the List. The latest version of this Guidance Note can be found on the Committee’s website at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/pdf/sguidance.pdf>.

Listing

8. Section 6 of the [Committee's Guidelines](#) sets out the procedures for the submission of listing requests and other listing issues.
9. Member States are encouraged to submit names for listing as soon as they gather supporting evidence of association by the individual or entity concerned with Al-Qaida and/or the Taliban. The Committee will consider proposed listings on the basis of the “associated with” standard described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1617 (2005) as reaffirmed in paragraph 2 of resolution 1904 (2009) .
10. Paragraph 2 of resolution 1617 (2005) as reaffirmed in paragraph 2 of resolution 1904 (2009) states as follows:
 “.... acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking, or entity is “associated with” Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban include:
 (a) participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;
 (b) supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to;
 (c) recruiting for; or
 (d) otherwise supporting acts or activities of;
 Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof.”
11. Paragraph 3 of resolution 1617 (2005) as further reaffirmed in paragraph 3 of resolution 1904 (2009) states: “...any undertaking or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban shall be eligible for designation.”

12. In paragraph 8 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council encouraged all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the Consolidated List names of individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them, as described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1617 (2005) and reaffirmed in paragraph 2 of resolution 1904 (2009) and further encouraged Member States to appoint a national contact point concerning entries on the Consolidated List.
13. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1617 (2005), as reiterated in paragraph 5 of resolution 1735 (2006) and as reaffirmed in paragraph 12 of resolution 1822 (2008), Member States also need to provide a detailed statement of case in support of the proposed listing. The statement of case should provide as much detail as possible on the basis(es) or justification for the listing, including:
 - a. specific findings demonstrating the association or activities alleged;
 - b. the nature of the supporting evidence (e.g., intelligence, law enforcement, judicial, media, admissions by subject, etc.);
 - c. supporting evidence or documents that can be supplied; and
 - d. the details of any connection with a currently listed individual or entity.
14. In accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council decided further 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 14 of resolution 1904 (2009).
15. In paragraph 14 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council directed the 1267 Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, at the same time a name is added to the Consolidated List, to make accessible on the Committee's website a narrative summary of reasons for listing for the corresponding entry or entries on the Consolidated List, and further directed the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to continue its efforts to make accessible on the Committee's website narrative summaries of reasons for listing for entries that were added to the Consolidated List before the date of adoption of resolution 1822 (2008). Section 9 of the [Committee's Guidelines](#) provides details on narrative summaries. These narrative summaries are available on the Committee's website at the following URL: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/narrative.shtml>.
16. The Cover Sheet for listing in Annex I to resolution 1735 (2006) has been replaced by the new standard form for listing under paragraph 13 of resolution 1904 (2009) for the use of Member States for the submission of new names for listing. There is a separate standard form for listing of individuals and for listing of entities. The submitted standard form for listing should include, to the extent possible, relevant and specific information to enable the accurate identification by the competent authorities who have to implement the sanctions measures against the individual, group, undertaking or entity submitted for listing. States are also encouraged to use the standard form for listing for the submission of identifying information on all the names on the List. Both new standard forms for

listing can be found on the Committee's website at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/listing.shtml>. Explanatory Notes for both new standard forms have also been posted on the same webpage.

17. To further assist UN Member States, the 1267 Committee has also provided a Fact Sheet giving basic information on the listing procedure which can be found on the Committee's website under "Listing" at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/fact_sheet_listing.shtml
18. For new entries to the Consolidated List (listing), in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the Consolidated List, notify the Permanent Mission of the country or countries where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the country of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), and include all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing that name, a description of the effects of designation, as set forth in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering de-listing requests, and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) regarding the exemption procedures to the assets freeze, in its communication to the Member States.
19. Under paragraph 19 of resolution 1904 (2009), Member States receiving such notification are required to take, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, all possible measures to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the designation and to include with this notification a copy of all relevant publicly releasable information including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of designation, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering de-listing requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 and Annex II of resolution 1904 (2009) and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) regarding available exemptions.
20. Also, unless the Committee decides otherwise, any new entry to the Consolidated List will be transmitted to Interpol to request, where feasible, the issuance of a UNSC-Interpol Special Notice. The Special Notices, launched in December 2005, are the result of cooperation between the Committee and Interpol and are intended to assist Member States in identifying the individuals on the Consolidated List. The Monitoring Team has been mandated under Annex I (w) of resolution 1904 (2009) to work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs of listed individuals for possible inclusion in the Special Notices. These Special Notices can be found at: <http://www.interpol.int/Public/NoticesUN/Default.asp>.

Review of names

21. In paragraph 25 of resolution 1822 (2008), the Security Council directed the Committee to conduct a review of all names on the Consolidated List (488 names) at the date of adoption of the resolution, by 30 June 2010, under which the relevant names were circulated to the designating States and States of residence and/or citizenship, where known, pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Committee's guidelines, in order to

ensure the Consolidated List is as updated and accurate as possible and to confirm that listing remains appropriate. The modalities for the review can be found in Section 10 of the Committee's Guidelines. The resolution 1822 (2008) paragraph 25 review was completed on 29 July 2010. At the conclusion of this review, the Committee decided that the listings of 443 of the 488 names reviewed remained appropriate and 45 names were removed from the List.

22. The review process is a key priority in the work of the Committee. Under resolution 1904 (2009), the Committee has been mandated by the Security Council to conduct a series of reviews, including a review of individuals on the List who are reportedly deceased (paragraph 26); names which lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures (paragraph 31); and a review to resolve all pending issues before the Committee as at December 2009 by 31 December 2010 (paragraph 42). The Committee will also undertake a review of entities that are reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, in order to decide whether these listings remain appropriate, on the basis of previously agreed criteria and modalities.
23. In paragraph 32 of the same resolution, the Security Council further directed the Committee, upon completion of the review described in paragraph 25 of resolution 1822 (2008), to conduct annually, a review of all names on the Consolidated List that have not been reviewed in three or more years, under which the relevant names are to be circulated to the designating States and States of residence and/or citizenship, where known, pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Committee's guidelines, in order to ensure the Consolidated List is as updated and accurate as possible and to confirm that the listings remain appropriate. The Committee's consideration of a de-listing request after the date of adoption of resolution 1904 (2009), pursuant to the procedures set out in Annex II of the resolution, is considered equivalent to a review of that listing.

De-Listing

24. Under Section 7 of the [Committee's Guidelines](#), a petitioner (individual(s), groups, undertakings, and/or entities on the Consolidated List) seeking to submit a request for de-listing can do so either directly to the Office of the Ombudsperson as outlined in paragraph (c) and in the attached Annex, or through his/her State of residence or nationality as outlined in paragraph (e) of the Guidelines.
25. Information on the Ombudsperson can be found at: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ombudsperson/> and also on the De-Listing page on the Committee's website. A [standard form](#) for the submission of de-listing requests can be found in the de-listing section of the Committee's website at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/pdf/De-listing%20form%20-%20English.pdf>
26. The 1267 Committee has provided basic information on the de-listing procedures in a Fact Sheet on the Committee's website under "De-listing" at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/fact_sheet_delisting.shtml
27. The Committee has also issued a Note Verbal dated 25 April 2006 to inform Member States of the procedures for the removal of names of deceased individuals on the List, on

a case by case basis. These procedures are also set out in Sections 7 (i) and 10 (d) of the Committee's Guidelines. The Note Verbal can be found on the Committee's website at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/deceased_individuals.shtml

28. The Committee accepted the Monitoring Team's recommendation in its 10th report (S/2009/502 issued on 2 Oct 2009) and, with effect from March 2010, decided to remove the record of the names of de-listed individuals and entities from the Committee's website completely. However, press releases will continue to announce the removal of de-listed individuals and entities from the Consolidated List and the statistics on the de-listed names are provided on the Introductory Page of the Consolidated List. The Secretariat also retains all relevant information about de-listed individuals and entities in its archives.
29. In paragraph 23 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council encouraged Member States to submit de-listing requests for individuals that are officially confirmed to be dead, particularly where no assets are identified, and for entities that have ceased to exist, while at the same time taking all reasonable measures to ensure that the assets that had belonged to these individuals or entities have not been or will not be transferred or distributed to other entities or individuals on the Consolidated List.
30. In paragraph 27 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council also decided that the Secretariat shall, within three working days after a name is removed from the Consolidated List, notify the Permanent Mission of the country or countries where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the country of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), and that States receiving such notification take measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform the concerned individual or entity of the de-listing in a timely manner.

THE COMMITTEE'S WEBSITE

1. The 1267 Committee has a website at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/index.shtml> where many useful documents can be found. The UN Secretariat helps the 1267 Committee maintain its website by updating the Consolidated List as soon as changes are made (including additions and deletions). The Secretariat of the Committee can be contacted by email at: SC-1267-Committee@un.org.
2. The 1267 Committee continues to enhance its procedures and has guidelines for the conduct of its work, including for listing and de-listing. The Committee's guidelines can be found at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/pdf/1267_guidelines.pdf.
3. The Committee's enhanced website now contains several new sections including documents such as Fact Sheets on each of the following: (i) listing; (ii) de-listing; (iii) exemptions to the travel ban; (iv) exemptions to the assets freeze; and (v) updating the Consolidated List. The web-links to these key documents have been referred to in the earlier pages above. Other key documents include: a "latest news section" which can be found at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/latest.shtml>.
4. The Committee has also approved a paper on the 'Experiences of Member States' which has been placed on its website under "Useful Papers". This paper is only intended to highlight how some States have implemented the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions measures in case other Member States, taking into account their own situation and needs, may find them useful examples to consider. The list of Member State experiences is not a judgment on any Member State or indication that these are practices which other Member States must follow. It can be found at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/ExperiencesofMemberStates.pdf>
5. Under paragraph 18 of resolution 1822 (2008), the Security Council encouraged Member States receiving notification of a new listing to inform the Committee on steps they have taken to implement the sanctions measures, and on the measures taken to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the designation. The Security Council further encouraged Member States to use the tools provided on the Committee's website to provide this information. These tools are: (i) 'Annual Statement of Information' which is intended as an annual reminder to Member States of all changes to the Consolidated List in the preceding year so that they can take the necessary action on these changes and (ii) 'Voluntary National Assessment of Implementation Survey' to assist Member States to provide the Committee with necessary information. These tools can be found on the Committee's website under "Reporting Tools."
6. Under paragraph 15 of resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council also encouraged Member States and relevant international organizations 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.

7. All the Committee's documents can be accessed in the six official languages of the United Nations by choosing the preferred language at the 1267 Committee's website link.
