

REFERENCE: SCA/2/20 (06)

The Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities presents his compliments to the Permanent Representatives and Observers to the United Nations and wishes to convey the following:

On 4 March 2020, the Committee approved **the addition of the entries** specified below to its Sanctions List of individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo set out in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) and adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

**B. Entities and other groups**

**QDe.164 Name:** JAMAAH ANSHARUT DAULAH

**Name (original script):** JAMAAH ANSHARUT DAULAH **A.k.a.:** a) Jemaah Anshorut Daulah b) Jamaah Ansharut Daulat **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 4 Mar. 2020 **Other information:** Established in 2015 as an umbrella group of Indonesian extremist groups that pledged allegiance to then-ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Associated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities>

**QDe.165 Name:** ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND THE LEVANT - LIBYA **Name (original script):**

ليبيا A.k.a.:

a) Islamic state of Iraq and the Levant in Libya b) Wilayat Barqa c) Wilayat Fezzan d) Wilayat Tripolitania e) Wilayat Tarablus f) Wilayat Al-Tarablus **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 4 Mar 2020 **Other information:** Formed in November 2014 upon announcement by Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, listed as Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Al-Badri Al-Samarrai (QDi.299). Associated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities>

**QDe. 166 Name:** ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND THE LEVANT - YEMEN **Name (original script):**

اليمن A.k.a.:

a) Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant of Yemen b) Islamic State in Yemen c) ISIL in Yemen d) ISIS in Yemen e) Wilayat al-Yemen, Province of Yemen **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 4 Mar. 2020 **Other information:** Formed in November 2014 upon acceptance of oaths of allegiance by Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, listed as Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Al-Badri Al-Samarrai (QDi.299). Associated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities>

The names of individuals and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List pursuant to a decision by the Committee may be found in the “Press Releases” section on the Committee's website:

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/press-releases>.

To obtain a fully updated version of the List of individuals and entities associated with ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and subject to the sanctions measures, Member States are encouraged to consult, on a regular basis, the Committee's website at the following URL: [https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list). The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List is available in HTML, PDF and XML format and is updated regularly on the basis of relevant information provided by Member States and international and regional organizations.

The Consolidated United Nations Security Council List is also updated following all changes made to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. An updated version of the Consolidated List is accessible via the following URL:

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>.

In accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1526 (2004), the Secretariat automatically conveys updates of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List to States, regional and sub-regional organizations by e-mail shortly following the postings of such updates on the Committee's website. Member States are invited to submit any updated or new information for this purpose to the Secretariat by e-mail to: [SC-1267-Committee@un.org](mailto:SC-1267-Committee@un.org) or fax: (+1) 212-963-1300. The Committee encourages all States to allow implementation of updates of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List based on e-mails, soft-copy notices, or website postings.

4 March 2020

## Narrative Summaries

### **QDe.164**

#### **Jamaah Ansharut Daulah**

*Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:*  
4 March 2020

Jamaah Ansharut Daulah was listed on 4 March 2020 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL for “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 Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof”. Jamaah Ansharut Daulah has also been found to have participated in “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel”, and in “recruiting for” and otherwise supporting acts or activities of ISIL, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

*Additional information:*

Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) was established in Indonesia in 2015 as an umbrella organization for almost two dozen Indonesian extremist groups that pledged allegiance to then-ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. The ideological leader of JAD is Oman Rochman (QDi.407). JAD is currently the largest ISIL-affiliated terror network in Indonesia. The group has carried out numerous attacks since its formation, including the May 2018 attacks on three churches in Surabaya, a port city on Java Island's east coast, killing at least 13 people and injuring 40 others. In May 2017, the group conducted two suicide bombings in East Jakarta, killing three police officers. In June 2017, the group attacked a police headquarters in North Sumatra's provincial capital of Medan, killing a police officer. In January 2016, the group conducted an attack by a suicide bomber and gunmen in Jakarta's shopping district, killing two people and injuring 25 others. ISIL has claimed credit for JAD attacks, including the 2018 Surabaya bombings.

*Related listed individuals and entities:*

Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), listed on 18 October 2004.

Oman Rochman (QDi.407), listed on 20 July 2017.

## **QDe.165**

### **Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant - Libya**

*Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:*  
4 March 2020

The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant – Libya was listed on 4 March 2020 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL for “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 Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof”. The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant – Libya has also been found to have participated in “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel”, and in “recruiting for” and otherwise supporting acts or activities of ISIL, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

*Additional information:*

The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant- Libya was established in November 2014 when then-ISIL emir Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, listed as Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Al-Badri Al-Samarrai (QDi.299), announced the formation of ISIL Libya from three recognized provinces: Barqa in the east, Tripolitania in the west, and Fezzan in the south. ISIL-Libya has since carried out numerous attacks, including the January 2015 attack at a Libyan army checkpoint in the town of Sokhna in southern Libya, which killed 16 people. In the same month, the group also claimed responsibility for an attack on a luxury hotel in Tripoli, which killed eight people. This was followed in February 2015 by the group claiming responsibility for a bomb targeting a police station and the home of Libya’s Parliamentary Speaker in the town of Al-Qubbah, which killed at least 40 people and wounding others. In February 2015, the group also released a video showing the killing of 21 Egyptian Christians kidnapped in Libya between December 2014 and January 2015.

The group claimed responsibility for an attack on the headquarters of Libya’s National Oil Corporation in Tripoli in September 2018, and on the headquarters of Libya’s Foreign Affairs Ministry in Tripoli in December 2018. In April 2019, the group carried out an attack in the town of Al-Fuqaha in Central Libya, killing the head of the town’s local council and senior local security officer. The following month, the group claimed an attack on a military training camp in Libya’s southern city of Sebha, which killed nine people.

*Related listed individuals and entities:*

Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), listed on 18 October 2004.

Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Al-Badri Al-Samarrai (QDi.299), listed on 5 October 2011.

## **QDe.166**

### **Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant - Yemen**

*Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:*  
4 March 2020

The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant – Yemen was listed on 4 March 2020 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL for “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 Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof”. The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant – Yemen has also been found to have participated in “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel”, and in “recruiting for” and otherwise supporting acts or activities of ISIL, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

*Additional information:*

The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant - Yemen emerged in November 2014 when then-ISIL emir Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi, listed as Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Al-Badri Al-Samarrai (QDi.299), announced in an audio message that he accepted the oaths of allegiance from a group of fighters in Yemen.

ISIL- Yemen carried out numerous attacks since its formation. In March 2015, the group claimed responsibility for a pair of suicide bombings targeting the Badr mosque in South Sanaa and the Al-Hashoosh Mosque in North Sanaa, which killed 137 people and wounding at least 357. In June of 2015, the group detonated four car bombs in a coordinated attack that killed or injured at least 50 people. In August 2015, the group also detonated an improvised explosive device near the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa, which targeted Houthi guards.

In May 2016, the group claimed responsibility for detonating explosives outside a police base in the port of Mukalla, which killed at least 31 police recruits in Southern Yemen. In November 2017, the group claimed responsibility for a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attack on the headquarters of the Security Belt in Aden’s Al-Mansoura district, which killed at least six people and injured dozens more.

In February 2018, the group claimed responsibility for a pair of suicide car bombings and gunmen attacking the headquarters of a Yemeni counterterrorism unit in Aden, which killed 14 people and wounded at least 40. In August 2019, the group claimed responsibility for an attack on a police station in Aden, which killed 11 people.

*Related listed individuals and entities:*

Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), listed on 18 October 2004.

Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali Al-Badri Al-Samarrai (QDi.299), listed on 5 October 2011.