

تعديل بيانات 26 شخص و 3 كيانات بقائمة الجزاءات بشأن تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام (داعش)، وتنظيم القاعدة

قامت لجنة الجزاءات المنشأة عملاً بقرار مجلس الأمن 1267 (1999) و 1989 (2011) والقرار 2253 (2015) والقرارات اللاحقة لها، بشأن تنظيم داعش وتنظيم القاعدة، بتعديل بيانات 26 شخص و 3 كيانات بهذه القائمة (موضحة كافة البيانات الخاصة بالأشخاص والكيانات بالجدول أدناه) وذلك بتاريخ 2023/02/02.¹

وعليه، يتم تطبيق الجزاءات (تجميد الأصول، وحظر الأسلحة، ومنع السفر)، وفقاً لما ورد بالفقرة الأولى من قرار مجلس الأمن 2610 (2021) بموجب الفصل السابع من ميثاق الأمم المتحدة، وتسري على هذه الأشخاص والكيانات والأشخاص والكيانات الأخرى المدرجة بتلك القائمة.

البيانات الخاصة بالأشخاص المدرجة:

الشخص 1

QDi.002	مسلسل الإدراج
AMIN	الاسم الأول
MUHAMMAD	الاسم الثاني
UL HAQ	الاسم الثالث
SAAM KHAN	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
1960	تاريخ الميلاد
Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan	محل الميلاد
a) Al-Haq, Amin b) Amin, Muhammad	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Dr. Amin b) Ul-Haq, Dr. Amin	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Afghanistan	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية

¹ <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15190.doc.htm>

NA	العنوان
25 Jan. 2001 (amended on 18 Jul. 2007, 16 Dec. 2010, 6 Dec. 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
<p>Security coordinator for Usama bin Laden (deceased). Repatriated to Afghanistan in February 2006. <u>He was in Afghanistan as of August 2021</u>. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 15 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 4 Dec. 2019</p> <p>INTERPOL–UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .</p>	معلومات إضافية
<p>AMIN MUHAMMAD UL HAQ SAAM KHAN</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDi.002 AMIN MUHAMMAD UL HAQ SAAM KHAN</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>10 January 2011</p> <p><u>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u></p> <p>Reason for listing:</p> <p>Amin Muhammad Ul Haq Saam Khan was listed on 25 January 2001 pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004), 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” Usama bin Laden (<u>deceased</u>) and Al-</p>	أسباب الإدراج

Qaida (QDe.004). Additional information: Amin Muhammad Ul Haq Saam Khan coordinated security for Usama bin Laden (deceased). Related listed individuals and entities: Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001.	
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الشخص 2

QDi.018	مسلسل الإدراج
ABDUL MANAN AGHA	الاسم الأول
NA	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
عبد المنان آغا	الاسم الرسمي
NA	تاريخ الميلاد
NA	محل الميلاد
Abdul Manan	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Abdul Man'am Saiyid b) Saiyid Abd al-Man (formerly listed as)	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
NA	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
17 Oct. 2001 (amended on 26 Jun. 2013, 1 May 2019)	تاريخ الإدراج
Pakistan. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 15 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019.	معلومات إضافية
ABDUL MANAN AGHA In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of	أسباب الإدراج

<p>reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDi.018 ABDUL MANAN AGHA</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>10 January 2011</p> <p>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:</p> <p>3 February 2015</p> <p><u>2 February 2023</u></p> <p>Reason for listing:</p> <p>Abdul Manan Agha was listed on 17 October 2001 pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Usama bin Laden (<u>deceased</u>) 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 or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida (QDe.004).</p> <p>Related listed individuals and entities:</p> <p>Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001</p>	
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الشخص 3

QDi.119	مسلسل الإدراج
ARIS	الاسم الأول
MUNANDAR	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
a) 1 Jan. 1971	تاريخ الميلاد
b) Between 1962 and 1968	
Sambi, Boyolali, Java, Indonesia	محل الميلاد

NA	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Indonesia (as at Dec. 2003)	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
9 Sep. 2003 (amended on 9 Sep. 2005, 4 Oct. 2006, 12 Dec. 2014, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 25 May 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL–UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals click here	معلومات إضافية

الشخص 4

QDi.186	مسلسل الإدراج
ABU	الاسم الأول
RUSDAN	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
16 Aug. 1960	تاريخ الميلاد
Kudus, Central Java, Indonesia	محل الميلاد
NA	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Abu Thoriq b) Rusdjan c) Rusjan	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)

d) Rusydan e) Thoriquddin f) Thoriquiddin g) Thoriquidin h) Toriquuddin	
NA	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA Indonesia, number 1608600001	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
16 May 2005 (amended on 12 Dec. 2014, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
<u>Arrested in Indonesia in 2021. Was the acting Jemaah Islamiyah (JI, QDe.092) emir before his arrest, and remains a senior figure of JI.</u> Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 8 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
ABU RUSDAN In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.186 ABU RUSDAN Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 30 October 2009	أسباب الإدراج

Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:

17 April 2018

3 March 2021

2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Abu Rusdan was listed on **16 May 2005** pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 16 of resolution 1526 (2004) 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" and "recruiting for" Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092).

Additional information:

Abu Rusdan has been a key official in Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) (QDe.092) and has supported acts of terrorism on behalf of JI. Members of JI have been trained, funded and directed by Al-Qaida (QDe.004) leadership to pursue Al-Qaida's terrorist agenda, including executing some of the deadliest terrorist attacks against civilians and government officials in South-East Asia.

Abu Rusdan went for paramilitary training in Afghanistan in 1986 with Huda bin Abdul Haq (deceased), also known as Mukhlas. Abu Rusdan remained in Afghanistan until 1989 along with Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin (QDi.087), also known as Hambali. He has also recruited for JI.

Abu Rusdan has taught at the JI-affiliated Al-Muttaqien School in Jepara, where many persons linked to key Al-Qaida and JI figures have resided.

Abu Rusdan replaced Abu Bakar Ba'asyir (QDi.217) as the 'emir' or leader of JI after Ba'asyir's arrest in October 2002. He was elected by Abu Dujana, Aris Sumarsono (QDi.187), Sulaiman and Huda bin Abdul Haq. As 'emir', Abu Rusdan chaired JI leadership meetings and organized the group's affairs.

A captured senior regional leader of JI admitted that in February 2004, Abu Rusdan ordered him to establish ties with the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) (QDe.001). He in turn ordered his subordinate, Zulkifli Abdul Hir (deceased), to establish ties with Khadafi Abubakar Janjalani (deceased), at that time a leader of ASG.

Abu Rusdan was detained in 2003 in Kudus, Java. In arrests of other JI operatives around the same time, 40 kilograms of explosives, a

number of small arms, homemade weapons and ammunition were uncovered.

In February 2004, Abu Rusdan was convicted by an Indonesian court for having helped to hide Bali bomber Huda bin Abdul Haq and was sentenced to three and a half years in jail. Abu Rusdan was released prior to completing the sentence in late 2005 and resumed supporting JI-activities regardless of the conditions attached to his release. Abu Rusdan was arrested in Indonesia in September 2021.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Abu Sayyaf Group (QDe.001), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092), listed on 25 October 2002

Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin (QDi.087), listed on 28 January 2003

Aris Sumarsono (QDi.187), listed on 16 May 2005

Abu Bakar Ba'asyir (QDi.217), listed on 21 April 2006

الشخص 5

QDi.204	مسلسل الإدراج
ISNILON	الاسم الأول
TOTONI	الاسم الثاني
HAPILON	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
a) 18 Mar. 1966 b) 10 Mar. 1967	تاريخ الميلاد
Bulanza, Lantawan, Basilan, Philippines	محل الميلاد
a) Isnilon Hapilun b) Isnilun Hapilun c) Tuan Isnilon	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Abu Musab	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)

b) Salahudin	
Philippines	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
a) Basilan, Philippines (previous location until 2016) b) Lanao del Sur, Philippines (location since 2016)	العنوان
6 Dec. 2005 (amended on 4 Oct. 2017, 6 Dec. 2019, <u>2 Feb. 2023</u>)	تاريخ الإدراج
Senior leader of Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) (QDe.001). Leader of local affiliates of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI) (QDe.115), in the southern Philippines as of May 2017. Reportedly deceased in 2017. Physical description: eye colour: brown; hair colour: brown; height: 5 feet 6 inches – 168 cm; weight: 120 pounds – 54 kg; build: slim; complexion: light-skinned; has facial birthmarks. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 8 Jun. 2010. Wanted by the Philippines authorities for terrorist offences and by authorities of the United States of America for involvement in terrorist acts. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 4 Dec. 2019. Photos included in INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
ISNILON TOTONI HAPILON In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.	أسباب الإدراج

QDi.204 ISNILON TOTONI HAPILON

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

26 August 2009

Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:

3 February 2015

4 October 2017

17 April 2018

2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Isnlon Totoni Hapilon was listed on **6 December 2005** pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1617 (2005) 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" the Abu Sayyaf Group (QDe.001).

Additional information:

Isnlon Totoni Hapilon ~~is~~ was one of the leaders of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) (QDe.001). Since 1997, he has held several positions in operational leadership of the group and prior to the death of ASG founder Abdurajak Abubakar Janjalani in December 1998, Hapilon was a member of ASG's central committee. Hapilon has provided protection to Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092) members, including Umar Patek (QDi.294). Hapilon ~~has~~ had perpetrated several brutal acts of violence including kidnappings of Philippine and foreign nationals. As of November 1997, Hapilon was an ASG commander. In late 1999, Hapilon served as an instructor at an ASG camp where classes included military tactics. As of early 2000, Hapilon was an advisor to ASG leader Khadafi Abubakar Janjalani (deceased), the younger brother of ASG's founder. He also served as his deputy. In August 2000, Jeffrey Schilling, a United States citizen, was kidnapped by ASG members who held him hostage for more than seven months on Jolo Island in the Philippines. Hapilon is believed to have been among the armed ASG members who guarded him in December 2000. Schilling was rescued from his captors in April 2001. In May 2001, Hapilon and other ASG members seized, detained, and transported 20 hostages, including 17 Philippine nationals and three United States nationals, from the Dos Palmas Resort in the Philippines, on behalf of ASG. In June 2001, two of the

Philippine hostages and one of the United States nationals were beheaded. Hapilon and other ASG members concealed and moved the hostages in the dense jungles and mountains of Basilan Island, the Philippines, for over a year. During that time, ASG took over a church and hospital on Basilan Island and held approximately 200 people hostage, including the three United States citizens from the ASG kidnapping at the Dos Palmas Resort. In 2002, Isnilon Totoni Hapilon and four other ASG members, including Khadafi Janjalani (deceased) and Jainal Antel Sali Jr. (deceased), were indicted in the United States for their alleged involvement in terrorist acts against United States and other foreign nationals in and around the Philippines. In August 2003, Hapilon and approximately 100 ASG members were present in "Camp Usama", an ASG training camp established in 2002 by Hapilon in the southern Philippines. As of August 2004, Hapilon commanded approximately 70 armed followers. Since the death of Khadafi Janjalani in 2006, Isnilon Hapilon, like Radulan Sahiron (QDi.208), has been among the remaining top commanders of ASG. In 2007, Hapilon and Zulkifli Abdul Hir (deceased) reportedly planned a prison break in Mindanao, the Philippines, where a prominent local ASG-financier along with tens of other detainees escaped. In 2014, Hapilon and his ASG faction, among other militants, pledged allegiance to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, listed as Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali al-Badri al-Samarrai (QDi.299), the leader of ISIL, and Hapilon was anointed as the "emir" of ISIL supporters in the Philippines. In 2016, Hapilon and his ASG faction relocated to Mindanao and connected with a local ISIL-affiliated group in the Province of Lanao del Sur. In May 2017, when the Philippine authorities sought to apprehend him in Marawi City in Mindanao, Hapilon, his ASG faction and the ISIL-affiliated local group engaged in prolonged fighting against the Government forces. He was reportedly killed in 2017.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Abu Sayyaf Group (QDe.001), listed on 6 October 2001
 Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092), listed on 25 October 2002
 Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI) (QDe.115) on 18 October 2004
 Radulon Sahiron (QDi.208), listed on 6 December 2005
 Dinno Amor Rosalejos Pareja (QDi.242), listed on 4 June 2008
 Pio Abogne De Vera (QDi.245), listed on 4 June 2008
 Umar Patek (QDi.294), listed on 19 July 2011

الشخص 6

QDi.216	مسلسل الإدراج
ABDULLAH	الاسم الأول

ANSHORI	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
1958	تاريخ الميلاد
Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia	محل الميلاد
a) Abu Fatih b) Thoyib, Ibnu c) Toyib, Ibnu d) Abu Fathi	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Indonesia	الجنسية
Indonesia, number T710219 (issued in Sukoharjo, Central Java, Indonesia) na	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
21 Apr. 2006 (amended on 6 Dec. 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Senior leader of Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092) Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 8 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 4 Dec. 2019 INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية

الشخص 7

QDi.404	مسلسل الإدراج
Muhammad MUHAMMAD	الاسم الأول
Bahrūm BHRUM	الاسم الثاني
Naim NAIM	الاسم الثالث
Anggih Tamtomo ANGGIH TAMTOMO	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
6 Sep. 1983	تاريخ الميلاد
a) Surakarta, Indonesia b) Pekalongan, Indonesia	محل الميلاد

a) Bahrn Naim b) Anggih Tamtomo	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Abu Rayyan b) Abu Rayan c) Abu Aisyah	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Indonesia	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
a) Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic b) Raqqa, Syrian Arab Republic	العنوان
20 Jul. 2017 (amended on 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Syrian-based Indonesian national who has served in a variety of roles supporting the 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-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية

الشخص 8

QDi.407	مسلسل الإدراج
OMAN	الاسم الأول
ROCHMAN	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
5 Jan. 1972	تاريخ الميلاد
Sumedang, Indonesia	محل الميلاد
a) Oman Rahman b) Abu Sulaiman Aman Abdurrahman Al-Arkhabiliy c) Aman Abdul Rahman d) Aman Abdurahman e) Aman Abdurrachman f) Oman Abdulrohman g) Oman Abdurrahman h) Aman Abdurrahman	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Indonesia	الجنسية

NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
Pasir Putih Prison, Nusa Kambangan Island, Indonesia	العنوان
20 Jul. 2017 (<u>amended on 2 Feb. 2023</u>)	تاريخ الإدراج
De facto leader for all Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), supporters in Indonesia, despite his incarceration in Indonesia since December 2010. <u>Sentenced to death by the Indonesian Supreme Court.</u> INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
<p>OMAN ROCHMAN</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDi.407 OMAN ROCHMAN</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>20 July 2017</p> <p><u>Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u></p> <p>Reason for listing:</p> <p>Oman Rochman was listed on 20 July 2017 pursuant to Annex III of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida 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," "recruiting for," and "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).</p> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>Oman Rochman acts for or on behalf of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115) (ISIL), in the areas of recruitment and media dissemination, and as of late 2015 was considered to be one of the leaders for all ISIL supporters in Indonesia, despite his incarceration in Indonesia since December 2010.</p>	أسباب الإدراج

As of February 2016, Rochman, while incarcerated, recruited prospective militants to join ISIL and was likely communicating with ISIL leaders in the Syrian Arab Republic. Rochman authorized terrorist attacks on January 14, 2016 in Jakarta, Indonesia and issued a fatwa (decree) from prison in January 2016 encouraging Indonesian militants to join ISIL. As of January 2016, Rochman was leading ISIL members in Indonesia and gave the order to a Jakarta attacker in December 2015 to carry out ISIL attacks in January 2016.

Rochman pledged allegiance to ISIL in early 2014 and was actively recruiting for ISIL as of early 2015. In 2015, Rochman instructed an Indonesian associate to travel to the Syrian Arab Republic to join ISIL. He also recruited an individual in prison to travel to Syria to join ISIL after the individual was released from prison. As of mid-2015, Rochman required Indonesian extremists who desired to join ISIL in Syria to obtain a recommendation from him before departing for Syria.

Rochman was the main Indonesian translator for ISIL, as of October 2014, and disseminated information online from prison, including ISIL's call for Muslims to kill "Westerners" indiscriminately. In August 2014, Rochman was identified as a key figure who spearheaded the spread of ISIL's ideology in Indonesia by translating ISIL writings and distributing them through Islamic studies groups and social media.

In December 2010, Rochman was sentenced to nine years in prison for violating Article 13 of Indonesia's counter-terrorism law. Rochman has been incarcerated for his role in contributing funds and recruiting for a terrorist training camp in Aceh, Indonesia that had been affiliated with Abu Bakar Ba'asyir (QDi.217). As of 2017, Rochman remains imprisoned in Indonesia. Rochman was sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Indonesia.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

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

Abu Bakar Ba'asyir (QDi.217), listed on 21 April 2006

الشخص 9

QDi.236	مسلسل الإدراج
HAMID	الاسم الأول

ABDALLAH	الاسم الثاني
AHMAD	الاسم الثالث
AL-ALI	الاسم الرابع
حامد عبد الله أحمد العلي	الاسم الرسمي
20 Jan. 1960	تاريخ الميلاد
Kuwait	محل الميلاد
a) Dr. Hamed Abdullah Al-Ali b) Hamed Al-'Ali c) Hamed bin 'Abdallah Al-'Ali d) Hamid 'Abdallah Al-'Ali e) Hamid 'Abdallah Ahmad Al-'Ali f) Hamid bin Abdallah Ahmed Al-Ali g) Hamid Abdallah Ahmed Al-Ali	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
Abu Salim	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Kuwait	الجنسية
Kuwait number 1739010, issued on 26 May 2003, issued in Kuwait (and expired on 25 May 2008)	رقم جواز السفر
na Kuwait, number 260012001546	رقم الهوية
Kuwait (residence as at Mar. 2009)	العنوان
16 Jan. 2008 (amended on 1 Jul. 2008, 23 Jul. 2008, 25 Jan. 2010, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 14 Sep. 2009. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
HAMID ABDALLAH AHMAD AL-ALI In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.236 HAMID ABDALLAH AHMAD AL-ALI Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 6 April 2009	أسباب الإدراج

Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Hamid Abdallah Ahmad al-Ali was listed on 16 January 2008 pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 12 of resolution 1735 (2006) as being associated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004) for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating or perpetrating acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” and “recruiting for” Al-Qaida affiliated cells in Kuwait.

Additional information:

Hamid Abdallah Ahmad al-Ali is a Kuwait-based terrorist facilitator and inciter who provided financial support and ideological justification for Al-Qaida-affiliated groups seeking to commit acts of terrorism in Kuwait, Iraq, and elsewhere. Along with Jaber Abdallah Jaber Ahmad al-Jalahmah (QDi.237) and Mubarak Mushakhas Sanad Mubarak al-Bathali (QDi.238), Al-Ali also recruits radicals in Kuwait for terrorist activity, including for Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115). Al-Ali provided financial support for these recruits, including paying their travel expenses to Iraq. Al-Ali obtained much of this money from collections in his mosque. Al-Ali has supported every stage of the terrorist financing life-cycle, from financing terrorist groups and activity, to facilitating deadly attacks, and inciting others to join campaigns of violence.

Evidence shows that Al-Ali’s efforts to promote radical ideology include the provision of material support for terrorist organizations, including those in Iraq that are affiliated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004).

Al-Ali was a religious leader and financier for a Kuwait-based terrorist cell that plotted to attack United States and Kuwaiti targets in early 2005. This Al-Qaida associated terrorist cell was under his ideological supervision. Al-Ali visited the group’s terrorist camps in Kuwait, providing funds supporting acts of terrorism.

In addition to financial and ideological support and recruitment, Al-Ali also provided opportunities for potential recruits to obtain training in explosives in 2004. He used his website to provide technical advice for making explosives, chemical, and biological weapons.

In his role as a recruiter for terrorist organizations, Al-Ali has issued “fatwas” providing justification for acts of terrorism, including a fatwa endorsing suicide bombing operations and more specifically the flying of aircraft into targets during such operations. This fatwa sanctioned “the permissiveness, and sometimes necessity, of suicide operations on the conditions of crushing the enemy (or

causing moral defeat to the enemy), to obtain victory.” According to this fatwa, “in modern time(s) this can be accomplished through the modern means of bombing, or by bringing down an airplane on an important site that causes the enemy great casualties.”

As of August 2022, he was reported to be under surveillance and monitoring by Kuwait.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

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

Mubarak Mushakhas Sanad Mubarak al-Bathali (QDi.238), listed on 16 January 2008

Jaber Abdallah Jaber Ahmad al-Jalahmah (QDi_237), listed on 16 January 2008

الشخص 10

QDi.238	مسلسل الإدراج
MUBARAK	الاسم الأول
MUSHAKHAS	الاسم الثاني
SANAD	الاسم الثالث
MUBARAK AL-BATHALI	الاسم الرابع
مبارك مشخص سند مبارك البذالي	الاسم الرسمي
1 Oct. 1961	تاريخ الميلاد
Kuwait	محل الميلاد
a) Mubarak Mishkhis Sanad Al-Bathali b) Mubarak Mishkhis Sanad Al-Badhali c) Mubarak Al-Bathali d) Mubarak Mishkhas Sanad Al-Bathali e) Mubarak Mishkhas Sanad Al-Bazali f) Mobarak Meshkhas Sanad Al-Bthaly	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
Abu Abdulrahman	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Kuwait	الجنسية
a) Kuwait number 101856740, issued on 12 May 2005 (and expired on 11 May 2007) b) Kuwait number 002955916	رقم جواز السفر

Kuwait 261122400761	رقم الهوية
Al-Salibekhat area, Kuwait (residence as at Mar. 2009)	العنوان
16 Jan. 2008 (amended on 1 Jul. 2008, 23 Jul. 2008, 25 Jan. 2010, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
<p>Sentenced to prison by Kuwait on 24 August 2018. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 14 Sep. 2009. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals</p>	معلومات إضافية
<p>MUBARAK MUSHAKHAS SANAD MUBARAK AL-BATHALI</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDi.238 MUBARAK MUSHAKHAS SANAD MUBARAK AL-BATHALI</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>6 April 2009</p> <p><u>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u></p> <p>Reason for listing:</p> <p>Mubarak Mushakhas Sanad Mubarak al-Bathali was listed on 16 January 2008 pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 12 of resolution 1735 (2006) as being associated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Ansar al-Islam (QDe.098) and Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (QDe.118) 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" "recruiting for" and "otherwise supporting acts or activities" of these entities.</p> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>Mubarak Mushakhas Sanad Mubarak al-Bathali, a key associate of Jaber Abdallah Jaber Ahmad al-Jalahmah (QDi.237), is a Kuwait-based terrorist facilitator and inciter. He also serves as a fundraiser and recruiter for the Al-Qaida (QDe.004) network. Al-Bathali has supported every stage of the terrorist financing life-cycle, from financing terrorist groups and activity, to facilitating deadly attacks, and inciting others to join campaigns of violence. Al-Bathali has</p>	أسباب الإدراج

spoken at several mosques in Kuwait to raise funds for Al-Qaida operatives.

Al-Bathali raised funds in Kuwait for terrorist organizations over several years. In 1999, Al-Bathali met with several top Al-Qaida members and gave them \$100,000. In 2001, Al-Bathali sent a courier to carry approximately \$20,000 to an Al-Qaida finance manager in Pakistan. In 2002-2003, Al-Bathali contributed \$20,000 to Ansar al-Islam (QDe.098) through contacts in Syria. In 2003 and 2004, Al-Bathali provided funds to Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), through intermediaries. In 2004, Al-Bathali gathered several hundred Kuwaiti dinars each week for terrorist organizations including Al-Qaida, Ansar al-Islam and Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (QDe.118).

In 2001, Al-Bathali and his son produced about 6,000 copies of a propaganda tape recorded by an advisor to Usama bin Laden (deceased). Al-Bathali was also supportive of the 8 October 2002 attack on United States of America Marines in Faylaka Island, Kuwait, which resulted in the death of a United States Marine.

In January 2003, Al-Bathali and Al-Jalahmah met with an individual who was involved in the 21 January 2003 Al-Qaida-linked terrorist attack on two United States contractors outside Camp Doha, Kuwait, and discussed financing his militant training operations.

In 2003, Al-Bathali reiterated his objectives of recruiting Muslim youth in the Arabian Peninsula, especially in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, to support Al-Qaida-affiliated fighters in Iraqi Kurdistan. This support was to include collecting donations for fighters, and CDs about Ansar al-Islam, and using the Internet for propaganda and fundraising purposes. In 2006, Al-Bathali continued to facilitate travel for extremists planning to fight in Iraq and Afghanistan. In an interview published in May 2008, he acknowledged that he was recruiting young people to send them to fight abroad, in particular in Afghanistan, and that he had sent others previously to Iraq, Kosovo and Chechnya.

Al-Bathali was sentenced to prison by Kuwait for 3 years on 24 August 2018.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Ansar al-Islam (QDe.098), listed on 24 February 2003

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (QDe.118), listed on 2 May 2005

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

Hamid Abdallah Ahmed al-Ali (QDi.236), listed on 16 January 2008	
Jaber Abdallah Jaber Ahmad al-Jalahmah (QDi. 237), listed on 16 January 2008	

الشخص 11

QDi.266	مسلسل الإدراج
MAHMOUD	الاسم الأول
MOHAMMAD	الاسم الثاني
AHMED	الاسم الثالث
BAHAZIQ	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
a) 17 Aug. 1943 b) 1943 c) 1944	تاريخ الميلاد
India	محل الميلاد
a) Bahaziq Mahmoud b) Abu Abd al-'Aziz c) Abu Abdul Aziz d) Shaykh Sahib	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Saudi Arabia	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
Saudi Arabia, number 4-6032-0048-1	رقم الهوية
na Saudi Arabia	العنوان
10 Dec. 2008 (amended on 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Financier of Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (listed under permanent reference number QDe.118). Has served as the leader of Lashkar-e-Tayyiba in Saudi Arabia. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals	معلومات إضافية

الشخص 12

QDi.291	مسلسل الإدراج
IBRAHIM	الاسم الأول
HASSAN	الاسم الثاني
TALI	الاسم الثالث
AL-ASIRI	الاسم الرابع
إبراهيم حسن طالع العسيري	الاسم الرسمي
a) 19 Apr. 1982 b) 18 Apr. 1982 c) (24/06/1402 (Hijri Calendar))	تاريخ الميلاد
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	محل الميلاد
a) Ibrahim Hassan Tali Asiri (إبراهيم حسن طالع عسيري) b) Ibrahim Hasan Talea Aseeri c) Ibrahim Hassan al-Asiri d) Ibrahim Hasan Tali Asiri e) Ibrahim Hassan Tali Assiri f) Ibrahim Hasan Tali'A 'Asiri g) Ibrahim Hasan Tali al-'Asiri h) Ibrahim al-'Asiri i) Ibrahim Hassan Al Asiri	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Abu Saleh b) Abosslah c) Abu-Salaah	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Saudi Arabia	الجنسية
Saudi Arabia number F654645, issued on 30 Apr. 2005 (expired on 7 Mar. 2010. Issue date in Hijri Calendar 24/06/1426. Expiry date in Hijri Calendar 21/03/1431.)	رقم جواز السفر
Saudi Arabia civil identification number 1028745097	رقم الهوية
Yemen	العنوان
24 Mar. 2011 (amended on 15 Apr. 2014, 15 Jun. 2015, 9 May 2018, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Operative and principal bomb maker of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) (QDe.129). Believed to be hiding in Yemen as at Mar. 2011. Wanted by Saudi Arabia. <u>Reportedly deceased</u> . Also associated with Nasir 'abd-al-Karim 'Abdullah Al-Wahishi (deceased), Qasim Yahya Mahdi al-Rimi (QDi.282), and Anwar Nasser Abdulla Al-Aulaqi (QDi.283) (<u>deceased</u>). Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 15 November 2021. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals	معلومات إضافية

IBRAHIM HASSAN TALI AL-ASIRI

In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

QDi.291 IBRAHIM HASSAN TALI AL-ASIRI

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

24 March 2011

Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:

3 February 2015

15 June 2015

17 April 2018

2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Ibrahim Hassan Tali al-Asiri was listed on 24 March 2011 pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 1904 (2009) 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 of, or in support of", "recruiting for" and "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) (QDe.129).

Additional information:

Ibrahim Hassan Tali al-Asiri ~~is~~ was an operative of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) (QDe.129). Al-Asiri ~~acts~~ acted as the principal bomb maker for AQAP ~~and is currently believed to be hiding in Yemen.~~

Before joining AQAP, Al-Asiri was part of an Al-Qaida-affiliated (QDe.004) terrorist cell in Saudi Arabia and was involved in planned bombings of oil facilities in the Kingdom. In 2006, Al-Asiri was arrested by the Saudi police and imprisoned for nine months for trying to enter Iraq to join a militant group there. Upon his release, Al-Asiri attempted to create a new militant cell inside Saudi Arabia; however, police raided its meeting place and six of his colleagues were killed while he and his brother Abdullah fled to Yemen. Soon

afterwards, Al-Asiri joined AQAP and has continued to engage in terrorist activity.

Al-Asiri encouraged his brother Abdullah to participate in AQAP activity. In August 2009, Abdullah carried out a suicide attack when he detonated a bomb concealed within his body with the intent to assassinate the Assistant Minister for Security Affairs of Saudi Arabia. Although the assassination attempt failed, the plot demonstrated a high level of sophistication on the part of AQAP. Ibrahim al-Asiri is credited with designing the bomb, which contained one pound of explosives. Later, AQAP released a video of Ibrahim al-Asiri and his brother Abdullah in which an AQAP commander stated that Ibrahim al-Asiri had also wanted to perpetrate a suicide attack but had to be kept behind to oversee the mission of Abdullah.

A Saudi Arabian citizen, in 2009 Al-Asiri was added to the Saudi most wanted terrorist list, and an INTERPOL Orange Notice was distributed worldwide. The notice was submitted as a global alert and as a request to locate Al-Asiri who posed a dangerous threat, concerning terrorism-related activities including but not limited to those undertaken on behalf of AQAP.

Al-Asiri was reportedly deceased in 2017.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) (QDe.129), listed on 19 January 2010

Qasim Yahya Mahdi al-Rimi (QDi.282), listed on 11 May 2010

Anwar Nasser Abdulla al-Aulaqi (QDi.283), listed on 20 July 2010

Othman Ahmed Othman al-Ghamdi (QDi.292), listed on 16 June 2011

الشخص 13

QDi.335	مسلسل الإدراج
'ABD AL-RAHMAN	الاسم الأول
KHALAF	الاسم الثاني
UBAYD JUDAY'	الاسم الثالث

AL-'ANIZI	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
6 Mar. 1973	تاريخ الميلاد
NA	محل الميلاد
a) 'Abd al-Rahman Khalaf al-Anizi b) 'Abd al-Rahman Khalaf al-'Anzi	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Abu Usamah al-Rahman b) Abu Shaima' Kuwaiti c) Abu Usamah al-Kuwaiti d) Abu Usama e) Yusuf	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Kuwait	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
na <u>Kuwait, number 273030601222</u>	رقم الهوية
Syrian Arab Republic (located in since 2013)	العنوان
23 Sep. 2014 (amended on 15 Feb. 2017, 1 May 2019, <u>2 Feb. 2023</u>)	تاريخ الإدراج
<u>A sentence of imprisonment for 15 years was issued against him by Kuwait in absentia on 30 July 2015.</u> Provides support to Al-Qaida (QDe.004) and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), in Syria and Iraq. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals	معلومات إضافية
'ABD AL-RAHMAN KHALAF 'UBAYD JUDAY' AL-'ANIZI In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.335 'ABD AL-RAHMAN KHALAF 'UBAYD JUDAY' AL-'ANIZI Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 23 September 2014 <u>Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u> Reason for listing:	أسباب الإدراج

'Abd al-Rahman Khalaf 'Ubayd Juday' al-'Anizi was listed on 23 September 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2161 (2014) as being associated with Al-Qaida 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" and "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QDe.137) and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

Additional information:

Since at least 2008, 'Abd al-Rahman Khalaf 'Ubayd Juday' al-'Anizi worked with a senior Al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI) (QDe.115) facilitator and AQI financial official to transfer funds from Kuwait to Syria. He also worked with an AQI facilitator to pay for the travel of foreign terrorist fighters moving from Syria to Iraq. Al-'Anizi worked to smuggle several foreign terrorist fighters from Kuwait to Afghanistan, likely to join Al-Qaida (QDe.004) and was involved in facilitation activities with Iran-based Al-Qaida facilitators, including the movement of foreign terrorist fighters to Afghanistan via Iran.

Since 2013, Al-'Anizi has been in Syria. He is a well-known facilitator for Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QDe.137) and helps in sending operatives and logistics to Syria from the Gulf region.

Since early 2014, he has been providing a wide range of support to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as AQI, in Syria and Iraq.

On 30 July 2015, a sentence of imprisonment for 15 years was issued against him by Kuwait in absentia.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

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

Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QDe.137), listed on 14 May 2014

الشخص 14

QDi.054	مسلسل الإدراج
MAJEED	الاسم الأول

ABDUL CHAUDHRY	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
a) 15 Apr. 1939 b) 1938	تاريخ الميلاد
NA	محل الميلاد
a) Majeed, Abdul b) Majeed Chaudhry Abdul c) Majid, Abdul	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Pakistan	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
24 Dec. 2001 (amended on 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
<u>Reportedly deceased.</u> Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 1 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
MAJEED ABDUL CHAUDHRY In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.054 MAJEED ABDUL CHAUDHRY Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010 <u>Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u> Reason for listing:	أسباب الإدراج

Majeed Abdul Chaudhry was listed on **24 December 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Usama bin Laden (deceased) 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” Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida (QDe.004) and the Taliban.

Additional information:

Majeed Abdul Chaudhry is a nuclear scientist who served as a director of Ummah Tameer e-Nau (UTN) (QDe.068). Other directors of UTN included Mahmood Sultan Bashir-Ud-Din (QDi.055) and Mohammed Tufail (QDi.056).

UTN provided Usama bin Laden (deceased) and the Taliban with information about chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. In November 2001, the Taliban left Kabul and the workers at UTN's Kabul offices fled the area with them. Searches of UTN locations in Kabul yielded documents setting out a plan to kidnap a U.S. attaché and outlining basic nuclear physics related to nuclear weapons.

He reportedly died in Islamabad, Pakistan on 15 September 2006.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Al Rashid Trust (QDe.005), listed on 6 October 2001

Wafa Humanitarian Organization (QDe.015), listed on 6 October 2001

Ummah Tameer e-Nau (UTN) (QDe.068), listed on 24 December 2001

Mahmood Sultan Bashir-Ud-Din (QDi.055), listed on 24 December 2001

Mohammed Tufail (QDi.056), listed on 24 December 2001

الشخص 15

QDi.056	مسلسل الإدراج
MOHAMMED	الاسم الأول

TUFAIL	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
5 May 1930	تاريخ الميلاد
NA	محل الميلاد
a) Tufail, S.M. b) Tuffail, Sheik Mohammed	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Pakistan	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
24 Dec. 2001 (amended on 19 Jan. 2011, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Served as a director of Ummah Tameer e-Nau (UTN) (QDe.068). <u>Reportedly deceased</u> . Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 1 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals	معلومات إضافية
MOHAMMED TUFAIL In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.056 MOHAMMED TUFAIL Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010 <u>Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u> Reason for listing:	أسباب الإدراج

Mohammed Tufail was listed on **24 December 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Usama bin Laden (deceased) 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” Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida (QDe.004) and the Taliban.

Additional information:

Mohammed Tufail served as a director of Ummah Tameer e-Nau (UTN) (QDe.068). Other directors of UTN included Mahmood Sultan Bashir-Ud-Din (QDi.055) and Majeed Abdul Chaudhry (QDi.054).

UTN provided Usama bin Laden (deceased) and the Taliban with information about chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. In November 2001, the Taliban left Kabul and the workers at UTN's Kabul offices fled the area with them. Searches of UTN locations in Kabul yielded documents setting out a plan to kidnap a U.S. attaché and outlining basic nuclear physics related to nuclear weapons.

He reportedly died in Lahore, Pakistan on 1 February 2006.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Al Rashid Trust (QDe.005), listed on 6 October 2001

Wafa Humanitarian Organization (QDe.015), listed on 6 October 2001

Ummah Tameer e-Nau (UTN) (QDe.068), listed on 24 December 2001

Majeed Abdul Chaudhry (QDi.054), listed on 24 December 2001

Mahmood Sultan Bashir-Ud-Din (QDi.055), listed on 24 December 2001

الشخص 16

QDi.296	مسلسل الإدراج
MATI UR-REHMAN	الاسم الأول

ALI MUHAMMAD	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
Na	الاسم الرابع
مطيع الرحمن على محمد	الاسم الرسمي
Approximately 1977	تاريخ الميلاد
Chak number 36/DNB, Rajkan, Madina Colony, Bahawalpur District, Punjab Province, Pakistan	محل الميلاد
a) Mati-ur Rehman b) Mati ur Rehman c) Matiur Rahman d) Matiur Rehman e) Matti al-Rehman f) Abdul Samad g) Samad Sial h) Abdul Samad Sial i) Ustad Talha j) Qari Mushtaq	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Tariq b) Hussain	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Pakistan	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
22 Aug. 2011 (amended on 10 May 2012, 17 Oct. 2013, 24 Nov. 2020, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Physical description: 5 feet 2 inches; 157.4 cm. Name of father: Ali Muhammad. Mati ur-Rehman is the chief operational commander of Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ) (QDe.096). Associated with Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (QDe.130). Reportedly deceased . Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 24 November 2020. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals	معلومات إضافية
MATI UR-REHMAN ALI MUHAMMAD In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.296 MATI UR-REHMAN ALI MUHAMMAD	أسباب الإدراج

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

22 August 2011

Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Mati ur-Rehman was listed on **22 August 2011** pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1989 (2011) as being associated with Al-Qaida (QDe.004) 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" or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ) (QDe.096), Al-Qaida (QDe.004), and Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (QDe.130).

Additional information:

Mati ur-Rehman is Lashkar i Jhangvi's (LJ) (QDe.096) chief operational commander. Mati ur-Rehman has been involved in multiple terrorist activities and is suspected of involvement in plots or attacks against a former Pakistani president and a former Pakistani prime minister, as well as against the U.S. consulate in Karachi in 2010. He has also been linked to the August 2006 plot to destroy a U.S.-bound British aircraft. In addition to leading militants seeking to carry out attacks in Pakistan, he has been involved in a militant training camp in Pakistan and, as of September 2009, was identified as a planning director for Al-Qaida (QDe.004). Mati ur-Rehman is also affiliated with Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (QDe.130). Mati ur-Rehman was one of Pakistan's most wanted terrorists as of September 2009.

He was reportedly killed in Afghanistan in 2016.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ) (QDe.096), listed on 3 February 2003

Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (QDe.130), listed on 6 August 2010

الشخص 17

QDi.312

مسلسل الإدراج

AAMIR	الاسم الأول
ALI	الاسم الثاني
CHAUDHRY	الاسم الثالث
عامر علي چوہدری	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
3 Aug. 1986	تاريخ الميلاد
NA	محل الميلاد
a) Aamir Ali Chaudary b) Aamir Ali Choudry c) Amir Ali Chaudry	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
Huzaifa	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Pakistan	الجنسية
Pakistani number BN 4196361, issued on 28 Oct. 2008 (expiring 27 Oct. 2013)	رقم جواز السفر
Pakistani 33202-7126636-9	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
18 Oct. 2012 (amended on 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Electronics and explosives expert for Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) (QDe.132). Involved in attack planning for TTP. Provided financial and logistical support for TTP and participated in TTP-sponsored militant training. <u>Reportedly deceased</u> . Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
QDi.312 AAMIR ALI CHAUDHRY Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 18 October 2012 <u>Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u> Reason for listing: Aamir Ali Chaudhry was listed on 18 October 2012 pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1989 (2011) as being associated with Al-Qaida 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", "supplying, selling	أسباب الإدراج

or transferring arms and related materiel to”, and “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) (QDe.132).

Additional information:

Aamir Ali Chaudhry is a Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) (QDe.132) operative and has served as an electronics and explosives expert for that organization. As of early 2010, Chaudhry advised a TTP facilitator on fertilizer selection for the bomb used in the failed May 2010 attack in New York City, United States (Times Square). As of mid-2010, Chaudhry manufactured and prepared circuit boards for explosive devices and was also responsible for TTP's electronic needs for producing landmines and improvised explosive devices.

Chaudhry has also been involved in attack planning for TTP. As of mid-2010, Chaudhry was involved in a TTP plan to conduct a rocket attack against Pakistan’s parliament building and was leading TTP's efforts to develop a chemical poison. In early 2010, Chaudhry was working on a TTP plot to detonate explosives on an aircraft and had been working on a plan to use an airliner in an attack. Chaudhry also volunteered to conduct a suicide operation in support of TTP during this period.

As of mid-2011, Chaudhry was preparing a location in Pakistan to be a media production center for TTP. As of mid-2010, Chaudhry took instructions from now-deceased TTP leader Qari Hussein and provided financial and logistical support to TTP. Earlier, Chaudhry was tasked with establishing a TTP network outside Pakistan and, in late 2009, had selected a group of individuals who would be used by Qari Hussein to disseminate TTP messages. Chaudhry had joined TTP as of 2009 and traveled to Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas to participate in TTP-sponsored militant training.

He reportedly died in Karachi, Pakistan on 20 February 2017.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) (QDe.132), listed on 29 July 2011

الشخص 18

QDi.408	مسلسل الإدراج
ALEXANDA	الاسم الأول
AMON	الاسم الثاني

KOTEY	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
13 Dec. 1983	تاريخ الميلاد
London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	محل الميلاد
a) Alexe Kotey b) Alexandra Kote	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	الجنسية
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland number 094477324, issued on 5 Mar. 2005	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
na <u>United States of America</u>	العنوان
20 Jul. 2017 (<u>amended on 2 Feb. 2023</u>)	تاريخ الإدراج
Foreign terrorist fighter with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), in the Syrian Arab Republic. Sentenced to life imprisonment on 29 April 2022 in the United States of America, Federal Bureau of Prisons inmate number 11685-509. Physical description: eye colour: dark brown; hair colour: black; complexion: dark. Distinguishing marks: beard. Ethnic background: Ghanaian Cypriot. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
ALEXANDA AMON KOTEY In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.408 ALEXANDA AMON KOTEY Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 20 July 2017 <u>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u> Reason for listing:	أسباب الإدراج

Alexanda Amon Kotey was listed on 20 July 2017 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida 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” and “recruiting for” the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

Additional information:

Alexanda Amon Kotey is an active fighting member of ISIL, operating in the Syrian Arab Republic. He was a member of an ISIL cell known as “the Beatles”, which detained and beheaded a number of hostages in the Syrian Arab Republic, most recently in 2015.

Alexanda Kotey has been involved and publicly associated himself with ISIL as one of four members of “the Beatles”. As such, Alexandra Kotey is associated with the guarding and physical abuse of nationals of the United Kingdom and the United States of America as hostages and possibly murders. Media reporting indicates that Alexandra Kotey was responsible for recruiting several United Kingdom nationals to join ISIL, including Mohammed Emwazi, a.k.a Jihadi John (not listed).

On 29 April 2022, he was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United States of America.

Related listed individuals and entities:

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

الشخص 19

QDi.409	مسلسل الإدراج
ELSHAFEE	الاسم الأول
EL SHEIKH	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
16 Jul. 1988	تاريخ الميلاد
London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	محل الميلاد
a) El Shafee Elsheikh	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)

b) Alshafee El-Sheikh	
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	الجنسية
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland number 801121547, issued on 16 Jun. 2009 (issued by UK Passport Office with expiry date of 16 Jun. 2019, cancelled in Dec. 2014)	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
⌘ United States of America	العنوان
20 Jul. 2017 (amended on 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Foreign terrorist fighter with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), in the Syrian Arab Republic. Sentenced to life imprisonment on 19 August 2022 in the United States of America, Federal Bureau of Prisons inmate number 11698-509. Physical description: eye colour: dark brown; hair colour: black; complexion: dark. Distinguishing marks: beard. Mother's name: Maha Elgizouli. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
QDi.409 Elshafee El Sheikh Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 20 July 2017 <u>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023</u> Reason for listing: Elshafee El Sheikh was listed on 20 July 2017 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2253 (2015) as being associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida 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" and "recruiting for" the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115). Additional information: Elshafee El Sheikh is an active fighting member of ISIL, operating in the Syrian Arab Republic. He was a member of an ISIL cell known as "the Beatles", which detained and beheaded more than 27 hostages in the Syrian Arab Republic, most recently in January 2015.	أسباب الإدراج

<p>In May 2016, El Sheikh publicly associated himself with ISIL as one of four members of “the Beatles” which was responsible for the murder of British, US and other hostages. As such, El Sheikh is associated with the guarding and physical abuse of hostages and possibly their murders. Elshafee El Sheikh is believed to have radicalized a younger individual.</p> <p><u>On 19 August 2022 he was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United States.</u></p> <p>Related listed individuals and entities:</p> <p>Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), listed on 18 October 2004</p>	
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الشخص 20

QDi.058	مسلسل الإدراج
BOUBEKEUR	الاسم الأول
BOULGHITI	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
NA	الاسم الرسمي
13 Feb. 1970	تاريخ الميلاد
Rouiba, Algiers, Algeria	محل الميلاد
Boubakeur Boulghit	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
a) Abu Bakr al-Jaziri (Previously listed as. In Arabic: أبوبكر الجزائري) b) Abou Bakr Al Djazairi c) Abou Yasser El Djazairi d) Yasir Al-Jazari e) Abou Yasser Al-Jaziri	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
a) Algeria b) Palestinian	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
na Algeria	العنوان
11 Jan. 2002 (amended on 18 Jul. 2007, 1 Feb. 2008, 16 May 2011, 20 Jun. 2017, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Finance chief of the Afghan Support Committee (ASC) (QDe.069). Al-Qaida (QDe.004) facilitator and communication expert. Believed to	معلومات إضافية

be in Algeria as at of Apr. 2010 and May 2022. Son of Mohamed and Fatma Aribi. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 21 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals>.

QDi.058 ABU BAKR AL-JAZIRI-BOUBEKEUR BOULGHITI

أسباب الإدراج

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

8 July 2009

Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

~~Abu Bakr al-Jaziri~~ Boubekeur Boulghiti was listed on **11 January 2002** 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 of, or in support of" Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Usama bin Laden and Afghan Support Committee (ASC) (QDe.069).

Additional information:

~~Abu Bakr al-Jaziri~~ Boubekeur Boulghiti was the finance chief of the Afghan Support Committee (ASC) (QDe.069) and also served as the head of organized fundraising for Usama bin Laden (deceased). Al-Jaziri collected funds for Al-Qaida (QDe.004) in Jalalabad, Afghanistan, through ASC. He also collected money for Al-Qaida from local nongovernmental organizations by claiming the funds were for orphans and widows. Al-Jaziri then turned the funds over to Al-Qaida operatives. In 2000, he moved from Jalalabad to Pakistan where he continued to raise and transfer funds for Al-Qaida. He was arrested in Pakistan in 2003.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Afghan Support Committee (ASC) (QDe.069), listed on 11 January 2002

Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (QDe.070), listed on 11 January 2002

الشخص 21

QDi.136	مسلسل الإدراج
MOKHTAR	الاسم الأول
BELMOKHTAR	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
مختار بلمختار	الاسم الرسمي
1 Jun. 1972	تاريخ الميلاد
Ghardaia, Algeria	محل الميلاد
<p>a) Abou Abbes Khaled b) Belaouar Khaled Abou El Abass c) Belaouer Khaled Abou El Abass d) Belmokhtar Khaled Abou El Abes e) Khaled Abou El Abass f) Khaled Abou El Abbes g) Khaled Abou El Abes h) Khaled Abulabbas Na Oor i) Mukhtar Belmukhtar</p>	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
<p>a) Belaoua b) Belaour</p>	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Algeria	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
11 Nov. 2003 (amended on 12 Apr. 2006, 2 Jul. 2007, 7 Apr. 2008, 25 Jan. 2010, 16 May 2011, 9 Sep. 2014, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
<p>Reportedly deceased in November 2016. Father's name is Mohamed. Mother's name is Zohra Chemkha. Member of the Council of the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) (AQIM). Head of Al Mouakaoune Biddam (QDe.139), Al Moulathamoun (QDe.140) and Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141). Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 30 Jul. 2009. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals.</p>	معلومات إضافية
MOKHTAR BELMOKHTAR	أسباب الإدراج
In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida	

Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

QDi.136 MOKHTAR BELMOKHTAR

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

8 July 2009

Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:

27 November 2013

9 September 2014

3 February 2016

17 April 2018

2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Mokhtar Belmokhtar was listed on **11 November 2003** pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002) 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" and "recruiting for" the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014).

Additional information:

Mokhtar Belmokhtar ~~is~~ was a former Algerian soldier with experience in training camps in Afghanistan. He is the longest serving active group leader and is the head of Al Mouakaoune Biddam (QDe.139), Al Moulathamoun (QDe.140) and Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141). His family connections with local tribes allow the groups to capitalize on criminal opportunities in the southern Maghreb, such as smuggling, to finance terrorism.

Mokhtar Belmokhtar, together with Saifi Ammari (QDi.152), masterminded the exploitation of the Sahara's permissive operating environment by GSPC (Salafist Group for Call and Combat), now listed as the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).

Mokhtar Belmokhtar ~~is~~ was the subject of international arrest warrant for establishing and belonging to the international terrorist group AQIM.

In June 2004, a tribunal in Illizi, Algeria, sentenced Belmokhtar in absentia to lifetime imprisonment for forming terrorist groups, robbery, detention and use of illegal weapons.

In March 2007, Belmokhtar was sentenced in absentia by a criminal court in Algeria to 20 years imprisonment for forming terrorist groups, kidnapping foreigners, importing and trafficking in illegal weapons.

In March 2008, the court of Ghardaïa, Algeria, sentenced Belmokhtar in absentia to lifetime imprisonment for the murder of 13 customs officers.

Mokhtar Belmokhtar ~~is~~ was active in northern Mali and, among other crimes, was involved in the kidnap of two Canadian diplomats working for the United Nations who were abducted in December 2008.

Mokhtar Belmokhtar was reportedly killed in November 2016.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014), listed on 6 October 2001

Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134), listed on 5 December 2012

Al Mouakaoune Biddam (QDe.139), listed on 2 June 2014

Al Moulathamoun (QDe.140), listed on 2 June 2014

Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141), listed on 2 June 2014

Ansar al Charia Derna (QDe.145), listed on 19 November 2014

Ansar al Charia Benghazi (QDe.146), listed on 19 November 2014

Saifi Ammari (QDi.152), listed on 4 December 2003

Kamel Djermane (QDi.167), listed on 3 May 2004

Abdelmalek Droukdel (QDi.232), listed on 27 August 2007

Yahia Djouadi (QDi.249), listed on 3 July 2008	
Amor Mohamed Ghedeir (QDi.250), listed on 3 July 2008	
Salah Eddine Gasmi (QDi.251), listed on 3 July 2008	
Ahmed Deghdegh (QDi.252), listed on 3 July 2008	
Mohamed Belkalem (QDi.279), listed on 22 April 2010	
Tayeb Nail (QDi.280), listed on 22 April 2010	
Abd al-Rahman Ould Muhammad al-Husayn Ould Muhammad Salim (QDi.298), listed on 15 September 2011	
Djamel Akkacha (QDi.313), listed on 5 February 2013	
Mohamed Lahbous (QDi.319), listed on 24 October 2013	

الشخص 22

QDi.232	مسلسل الإدراج
ABDELMALEK	الاسم الأول
DROUKDEL	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
عبد المالك دروكدال	الاسم الرسمي
20 Apr. 1970	تاريخ الميلاد
Meftah, Wilaya of Blida, Algeria	محل الميلاد
Abou Mossaab Abdelouadoud	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Algeria	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
Algeria	العنوان
27 Aug. 2007 (amended on 7 Apr. 2008, 13 Dec. 2011, 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج

<p>Reportedly deceased in June 2020. Head of The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014). Sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment in Algeria on 21 March 2007. Father's name is Rabah Droukdel. Mother's name is Z'hour Zdigha. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 4 May 2009. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals.</p>	<p>معلومات إضافية</p>
<p>ABDELMALEK DROUKDEL</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDi.232 ABDELMALEK DROUKDEL</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>15 June 2009</p> <p>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:</p> <p>9 September 2014</p> <p>17 April 2018</p> <p><u>2 February 2023</u></p> <p>Reason for listing:</p> <p>Abdelmalek Droukdel was listed on 27 August 2007, pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 12 of resolution 1735 (2006) as being associated with the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) 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" this entity.</p> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>Abdelmalek Droukdel, a.k.a Abou Mossaab Abdelouadoud, is <u>was</u> the Emir of the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) (AQIM), formerly known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC). He assumed leadership of GSPC in mid-2004.</p>	<p>أسباب الإدراج</p>

As an explosives expert for the Armed Islamic Group, a.k.a. GIA (QDe.006), Droukdel built explosive devices that killed hundreds of civilians in attacks perpetrated in public areas.

In a statement dated 13 September 2006, Droukdel announced the official alliance of GSPC with Al-Qaida (QDe.004) and pledged allegiance to Usama bin Laden (deceased). In a statement dated 24 January 2007, he announced that as a consequence of its merging with Al-Qaida, and after consulting Usama bin Laden, GSPC changed its name to the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb. In a July 2008 interview with the New York Times, Droukdel again claimed responsibility for having GSPC officially join Al-Qaida and acknowledged the role played by Ahmad Fadil Nazal al-Khalayleh a.k.a. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi (deceased) in the first phases of the merging process.

Under Droukdel's leadership, AQIM carried out a series of terrorist attacks, such as the October 2006 car-bomb attacks on the Dergana and Reghaia police stations in the eastern suburbs of Algiers, the attack on a bus carrying expatriate employees of the Algerian-American "Brown & Root Condor" oil company near Bouchaoui on 10 December 2006, the attack on a convoy of the Russian Stroy Transgaz company on 3 March 2007, and the seven car-bomb attacks on security installations in the Boumerdes and Tizi-Ouzou wilayat (regions) on 13 February 2007.

Droukdel also supervised the terrorist attacks against the Government palace and the office of the criminal investigation department of the police in Algiers, Algeria that took place on Wednesday, 11 April 2007. These car bombings killed 33 persons and wounded 245 others, the majority of whom were passers-by and neighborhood residents.

A few hours after the attacks, AQIM broadcast a videotape on Internet sites and on television networks, claiming responsibility for these suicide bombings. They provoked unanimous condemnation inside and outside Algeria, including from the United Nations Security Council which issued a presidential statement condemning these attacks in the strongest terms (S/PRST/2007/10 of 12 April 2007).

AQIM claimed responsibility for the 11 December 2007 attacks against the United Nations offices and the Constitutional Court building in Algiers in a statement issued on the same day. The United Nations Security Council immediately condemned the operations in the strongest terms (S/PRST/2007/45 of 11 December 2007). In his July 2008 interview with the New York Times, Droukdel again claimed responsibility for these bombings.

In August 2008, Droukdel directed the execution of three suicide-attacks that killed many civilians in the wilayat (regions) of Boumerdes, Bouira and Tizi Ouzou, Algeria.

Droukdel has encouraged AQIM to kidnap Algerian and foreign nationals as a way to fund its terrorist activities. The group was involved in holding two Austrian tourists abducted in February 2008 in southern Tunisia, in holding two United Nations representatives abducted in northern Niger in December 2008, and in holding four European tourists abducted in the border area between Mali and Niger in January 2009.

Droukdel was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia by the tribunal of Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria, on 27 March 2007 for his involvement in Al-Qaida-related terrorist activities.

In October 2011, Abdelmalek Droukdel wanted cover to expand the agenda of his terrorist organization into the Sahel and increase its territorial control over northern Mali. AQIM wanted to create an ostensibly independent movement that would hide its true roots by abandoning the name "Al-Qaida". AQIM suggested that the new group be led by Iyad ag Ghali (QDi.316). Since its establishment, Ansar Eddine (QDe.135) and its leader, Iyad ag Ghali, have enjoyed AQIM's continual support:

- Military support: from the battle at Aguelhok on 24 January 2012 to the offensive in early January 2013 against southern Mali, Ansar Eddine received backing from AQIM in its fight against the Malian Armed Forces, notably in the capture of the towns of Aguelhok on 24 January 2012; Tessalit on 10 March 2012; Kidal on 30 March 2012; Gao on 30 March 2012; and Timbuktu on 1 April 2012.
- Financial support: Iyad ag Ghali received a payment of 400,000 euros from one of the leaders of an AQIM brigade in the Sahel, the Tariq ibn Ziyad Brigade.
- Logistical support: originally comprising some 50 men close to Iyad ag Ghali, Ansar Eddine has welcomed numerous AQIM fighters.

The ties between Ansar Eddine and AQIM have grown stronger since November 2012.

In November 2012, an alliance was concluded between AQIM, Ansar Eddine, and MUJAO. Offices were established north of Gao by a mission combining AQIM, Ansar Eddine and MUJAO and a common strategy was defined.

On 25 November 2012, Iyad ag Ghali expressed his support for AQIM's ideology.

Since the start of Operation Serval, Iyad ag Ghali has aligned himself with AQIM and MUJAO brigades that are fighting the French and Malian armed forces.

Abdelmalek Droukdel was reportedly killed on 3 June 2020.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Armed Islamic Group (QDe.006), listed on 6 October 2001

The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014), listed on 6 October 2001

Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134), listed on 5 December 2012

Ansar Eddine (QDe.135), listed on 20 March 2013

Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141), listed on 2 June 2014

Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136), listed on 11 November 2003

Saifi Ammari (QDi.152), listed on 4 December 2003

Ahmed Deghdegh (QDi.252), listed on 3 July 2008

Yahia Djouadi (QDi.249), listed on 3 July 2008

Salah Eddine Gasmi (QDi.251), listed on 3 July 2008

Amor Mohamed Ghedeir (QDi.250), listed on 3 July 2008

Djamel Akkacha (QDi.313), listed on 5 February 2013

Iyad ag Ghali (QDi.316) listed on 25 February 2013

الشخص 23

QDi.249	مسلسل الإدراج
YAHIA	الاسم الأول
DJOUADI	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث

NA	الاسم الرابع
يحيى جوادي	الاسم الرسمي
1 Jan. 1967	تاريخ الميلاد
M'Hamid, Wilaya (province) of Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria	محل الميلاد
a) Yahia Abou Ammar b) Abou Ala	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Algeria	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
NA	العنوان
3 Jul. 2008 (amended on 15 Nov. 2012, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Reportedly deceased as of February 2022. Belongs Belonged to the leadership of the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (listed under permanent reference number QDe.014). Located in Northern Mali as of Jun. 2008. Mother's name is Zohra Fares. Father's name is Mohamed. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 15 November 2021. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
<p>YAHIA DJOUADI</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDi.249 YAHIA DJOUADI</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>28 January 2009</p> <p>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:</p> <p>9 September 2014</p> <p><u>2 February 2023</u></p>	أسباب الإدراج

Reason for listing:

Yahia Djouadi was listed on **3 July 2008** pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1822 (2008) as being associated with the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) 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” of this entity.

Additional information:

Yahia Djouadi, a.k.a. Yahia Abu Amar, ~~is~~ was the leader of the Sahel-Sahara Zone of the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) (AQIM), as well as the head of the Tarek ibn Ziad group, one of AQIM’s components in the Sahel-Sahara region, and ~~has~~ had his support base in northern Mali.

Since the announcement of their allegiance to Al-Qaida (QDe.004) and through their new name “the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb”, the terrorist groups of this region have been attempting to consolidate their presence in the northern Sahel. With the aim of assisting Al-Qaida to achieve its objectives in the Maghreb and Sahel areas, AQIM has carried out several acts of terrorism in the region and claimed responsibility for the abduction of two Austrian tourists in southern Tunisia on 22 February 2008. The two Austrian tourists were taken to northern Mali, where Yahia Djouadi ~~is~~ was active. Yahia Djouadi was reportedly killed in Mali in February 2022.

Related listed individuals and entities:

The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014), listed on 6 October 2001

Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141), listed on 2 June 2014

Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136), listed on 11 November 2003

Saifi Ammari (QDi.152), listed on 4 December 2003

Abdelmalek Droukdel (QDi.232), listed on 27 August 2007

Ahmed Deghdegh (QDi.252), listed on 3 July 2008

Amor Mohamed Ghedeir (QDi.250), listed on 3 July 2008

Salah Eddine Gasmi (QDi.251), listed on 3 July 2008

الشخص 24

QDi.313	مسلسل الإدراج
DJAMEL	الاسم الأول
AKKACHA	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
جمال عكاشة	الاسم الرسمي
9 May 1978	تاريخ الميلاد
Rouiba, Algiers, Algeria	محل الميلاد
a) Yahia Abou el Hoummam b) Yahia Abou el Hammam	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Algeria	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
Mali	العنوان
5 Feb. 2013 (amended on 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Father's name is Slimane. Mother's name is Akrouf Khadidja. Coordinator of groups associated with The Organisation of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) in northern Mali. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. <u>Reportedly deceased in February 2019.</u> INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
DJAMEL AKKACHA In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDi.313 DJAMEL AKKACHA Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:	أسباب الإدراج

9 September 2014

2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Djamel Akkacha was listed on 5 February 2013 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 2083 (2012) as being associated with Al-Qaida 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”, or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” an entity on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, that is, the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) (AQIM).

Additional information:

Akkacha joined the Armed Islamic Group (QDe.006) in early 1997 and was arrested and jailed in 1998. Released in 2000, he joined the former Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC), listed as the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014) (AQIM), and became the leader of a terrorist cell.

In 2003, he went to northern Mali, where he joined Al Moulathamoun (QDe.140), headed by Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136). Until late 2007, he led a terrorist cell.

In 2008, owing to differences with Mokhtar Belmokhtar, he joined Amor Mohamed Ghedeir (QDi.250) and his Katibat Tarek Ibn Ziad, to lead a sub-group.

Following a disagreement with Amor Mohamed Ghedeir about the treatment of hostages, Akkacha became relatively independent of Katibat Tarek Ibn Ziad.

In 2009, he became a member of the committee established by AQIM for the acquisition and management of weapons for the group.

On 9 August 2009 he claimed responsibility for the suicide attack carried out the day before (8 August) against the French Embassy in Nouakchott.

He was is responsible for several terrorist acts in Mauritania carried out in retaliation for the arrests of terrorists by the Mauritanian security services.

<p>Akkacha was is also responsible for the kidnapping of two Italian nationals in Mauritania and for attacks against military barracks in Mauritania and Mali.</p> <p>On 3 October 2012, he was appointed by Abdelmalek Droukdel (QDi.232), head of AQIM, to the position of coordinator of the terrorist groups in the Sahel, with Amor Mohamed Ghedeir as his deputy.</p> <p><u>Akkacha was reportedly killed in Mali in February 2019.</u></p> <p>Related listed individuals and entities:</p> <p>Armed Islamic Group (QDe.006), listed on 6 October 2001</p> <p>The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014), listed on 6 October 2001</p> <p>Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141), listed on 2 June 2014</p> <p>Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136), listed on 11 November 2003</p> <p>Amor Mohamed Ghedeir (QDi.250), listed on 3 July 2008</p> <p>Abdelmalek Droukdel (QDi.232), listed on 27 August 2007</p>	
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الشخص 25

QDi.314	مسلسل الإدراج
ABDERRAHMANE	الاسم الأول
OULD EL AMAR	الاسم الثاني
NA	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
عبد الرحمن ولد العامر	الاسم الرسمي
Between 1977 and 1982	تاريخ الميلاد
abankort, Mali	محل الميلاد
a) Ahmed el Tilemsi b) Abderrahmane Ould el Amar Ould Sidahmed Loukbeiti c) Ahmad Ould Amar	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
Mali	الجنسية

NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
a) Gao, Mali b) Tabankort, Mali c) In Khalil, Mali d) Al Moustarat, Mali	العنوان
22 Feb. 2013 (amended on 1 May 2019, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Reportedly deceased as of December 2014. Leader of the Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134). Member of The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014). Arrested in April 2005 in Mauritania, escaped from Nouakchott jail on 26 Apr. 2006. Re-arrested in Sep. 2008 in Mali and released on 15 Apr. 2009. Associated with Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136). Father's name is Leewemere. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) was concluded on 21 Feb. 2019. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals	معلومات إضافية
<p>ABDERRAHMANE OULD EL AMAR</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDi.314 ABDERRAHMANE OULD EL AMAR</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>22 February 2013</p> <p>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:</p> <p>9 September 2014</p> <p><u>2 February 2023</u></p> <p>Reason for listing:</p> <p>Abderrahmane Ould el Amar was listed on 22 February 2013 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 2083 (2012) as being associated with Al-Qaida 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" and "recruiting for" the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic</p>	أسباب الإدراج

Maghreb (QDe.014) and the Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134).

Additional information:

Abderrahmane Ould el Amar ~~has been~~ was a member of the Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC), listed as the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) (QDe.014). Since 2004, Ould el Amar joined the Sahelian group Tariq Ibn Zyad led by Amor Mohamed Ghedeir (QDi.250), also known as Abdelhamid Abou Zeid. He was involved in the recruitment of new members for the benefit of this terrorist group. Arrested in April 2005 in Mauritania, he escaped from Nouakchott jail on 26 April 2006.

Ould el Amar came back to Timbuktu, Mali in December 2007 where he took part in the preparation and the planning of terrorist operations against Mauritania, and in a recruitment network for the benefit of Al Moulathamoun (QDe.140), which relies on the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). He is in close contact with Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136).

Ould el Amar was involved in the kidnapping of two French citizens in Niamey, Niger on 7 January 2011.

In December 2011, when the Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134) was created, Ould el Amar took the lead of the organization.

On behalf of MUJAO, Ould el Amar claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of seven Algerian hostages in Mali and the suicide bombing against the police headquarters in Ouargala, Algeria which occurred on 29 June 2012.

Abderrahmane Ould el Amar was reportedly killed in December 2014.

Related listed individuals and entities:

The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014), listed on 6 October 2001

Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134), listed on 5 December 2012

Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141), listed on 2 June 2014

Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136), listed on 11 November 2003

Amor Mohamed Ghedeir (QDi.250), listed on 3 July 2008

الشخص 26

QDi.415	مسلسل الإدراج
ADNAN	الاسم الأول
ABOU WALID	الاسم الثاني
AL-SAHRAOUI	الاسم الثالث
NA	الاسم الرابع
عدنان أبو وليد الصحراوي	الاسم الرسمي
16 Feb. 1973	تاريخ الميلاد
Laayoune	محل الميلاد
a) Lahbib Idrissi ould Sidi Abdi ould Said ould El Bachir b) Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahrawi c) Abu Walid al Sahrawi d) Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahraoui e) Adnan Abu Waleed al-Sahrawi f) Lehbib Ould Ali Ould Said Ould Joumani	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
NA	الجنسية
NA	رقم جواز السفر
NA	رقم الهوية
Ménaka, Gao Region, Mali	العنوان
9 Aug. 2018 (amended on 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
information: Reportedly Deceased. Former spokesperson of the Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134). Emir of the Al-Mourabitoun (QDe.141) group in Mali. Pledged allegiance to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115) in May 2015. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individuals .	معلومات إضافية
ADNAN ABOU WALID AL-SAHRAOUI In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of	أسباب الإدراج

reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

QDi.415 ADNAN ABOU WALID AL-SAHRAOUI

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

9 August 2018

Date on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Adnan Abou Walid al-Sahraoui was listed on 9 August 2018 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida 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" and "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

Additional information:

Adnan Abou Walid al-Sahraoui ~~is~~ was a former spokesperson of the Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134), he joined Al-Mourabitoun (QDe.141) at the time of its creation in August 2013.

In May 2015, Adnan Abou Walid al-Sahraoui announced his allegiance to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115) and proclaimed himself emir of the Al-Mourabitoun group in Mali. This provoked a negative response from Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136) and resulted in a split by al-Sahraoui and his followers. In October 2016, ISIL acknowledged it received a pledge of allegiance from the group under al-Sahraoui.

The group al-Sahraoui commands was ~~is~~ composed of fighters of Fulani, Tuareg, and Sahraoui origin. It mostly ~~targeting~~ targeted security forces in Niger and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) at the border between Niger and Mali. He ~~has~~ ordered several kidnappings of foreigners, including Australian citizen Kenneth Elliot. On January 2018, the group claimed responsibility for attacks against international forces, including the Tongo Tongo attack on 4 October 2017, which led to the death of four American soldiers and five Nigerien soldiers.

Adnan Abou Walid al-Sahraoui was reportedly killed in 2021.

Related listed individuals and entities:	
Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), listed on 18 October 2004	
Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) (QDe.134), listed on 5 December 2012	
Al-Mourabitoun (QDe.141), listed on 2 June 2014	
Mokhtar Belmokhtar (QDi.136), listed on 11 November 2003	

البيانات الخاصة بالكيانات المدرجة:

الكيان 1

QDe.108	مسلسل الإدراج
TAIBAH INTERNATIONAL-BOSNIA OFFICES	الاسم
NA	الاسم الرسمي
a) Taibah International Aid Agency b) Taibah International Aid Association c) Al Taibah, Intl. d) Taibah International Aide Association	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
a) 6 Avde Smajlovica Street, Novo Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina b) 26 Tabhanska Street, Visoko, Bosnia and Herzegovina c) 3 Velika Cilna Ulica, Visoko, Bosnia and Herzegovina d) 26 Tabhanska Street, Visoko, Bosnia and Herzegovina	العنوان
11 May 2004 (amended on 24 Mar. 2009, 24 Nov. 2020, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Reportedly defunct. In 2002-2004, Taibah International – Bosnia offices used premises of the Culture Home in Hadzici, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The organization was officially registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a branch of Taibah International Aid Association under registry number 7. Taibah International – Bosnia offices ceased its work by decision of the Ministry of Justice of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation (decision on cessation of operation number 03-05-2-70/03). Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 21 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 24 November 2020. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities click here	معلومات إضافية
TAIBAH INTERNATIONAL-BOSNIA OFFICES	أسباب الإدراج

In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

QDe.108 TAIBAH INTERNATIONAL-BOSNIA OFFICES

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

7 April 2011

Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated: 2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Taibah International-Bosnia Offices was listed on **11 May 2004** pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 16 of resolution 1526 (2004) 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" or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" the Global Relief Foundation (GRF) (QDe.091).

Additional information:

Taibah International-Bosnia Offices ~~is~~ was a non-governmental organization based in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with significant ties to the Global Relief Foundation (GRF) (QDe.091), an Al-Qaida-affiliated (QDe.004) organization. Taibah International-Bosnia Offices reportedly stopped its activities since 10 December 2004.

GRF initially operated in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the auspices of Taibah. In 1996, Taibah broke with GRF, but continued to share the same office in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, until 2000. Until 1996, Muhamed el Nagmy, the registered leader of GRF, also worked as one of the joint leaders of Taibah International. By December 2001, El Nagmy was working in the Taibah office in Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Additionally, the acting Director of Taibah in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ali Hamid el Tayeb, again in December 2001, confirmed that El Nagmy was responsible for bringing financial support to Taibah International while holding the position as the Bosnia Representative of GRF.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Global Relief Foundation (GRF) (QDe.091), listed on 22 October 2002	
Al Furqan (QDe.107), listed on 11 May 2004	

الكيان 2

QDe.109	مسلسل الإدراج
AL-HARAMAIN & AL MASJED AL-AQSA CHARITY FOUNDATION	الاسم
NA	الاسم الرسمي
a) Al Haramain Al Masjed Al Aqsa b) Al Haramayn Al Masjid Al Aqsa c) Al-Haramayn and Al Masjid Al Aqsa Charitable Foundation d) Al Harammein Al Masjed Al-Aqsa Charity Foundation	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)
a) Branch Address: 2A Hasiba Brankovica, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina b) 14 Bihacka Street, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina c) 64 Potur mahala Street, Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina d) Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina	العنوان
28 Jun. 2004 (amended on 26 Nov. 2004, 16 Sep. 2008, 24 Mar. 2009, 24 Nov. 2020, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
Reportedly defunct. Used to be officially registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina under registry number 24. Al-Haramain & Al Masjed Al-Aqsa Charity Foundation ceased its work by decision of the Ministry of Justice of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation (decision on cessation of operation number 03-05-2-203/04). It was no longer in existence as of Dec. 2008. Its premises and humanitarian activities were transferred under Government supervision to a new entity called Sretna Buducnost. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 22 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 24 November 2020. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities .	معلومات إضافية
AL-HARAMAIN & AL MASJED AL-AQSA CHARITY FOUNDATION In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. QDe.109 AL-HARAMAIN & AL MASJED AL-AQSA CHARITY FOUNDATION	أسباب الإدراج

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

30 October 2009

Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:

18 June 2015

14 March 2022

2 February 2023

Reason for listing:

Al-Haramain & Al Masjed al-Aqsa Charity Foundation was listed on **28 June 2004** pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 16 of resolution 1526 (2004) 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" Al-Qaida (QDe.004).

Additional information:

Al-Haramain & Al Masjed al-Aqsa Charity Foundation had significant financial ties to an Al-Qaida (QDe.004) financier and provided financial support to the Bosnia-based non-governmental organization Al Furqan (QDe.107). Al-Haramain & Al Masjed al-Aqsa Charity Foundation reportedly stopped its activities since 11 Oct 2004.

Al-Haramain & Al Masjed al-Aqsa Charity Foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was linked to the Saudi Arabia-based Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation which presented itself as a private, charitable and educational non-governmental organization. When viewed as a single entity, Al-Haramain was one of the principal NGOs active throughout the world providing support for the Al-Qaida network. Funding generally came from individual benefactors and special campaigns which targeted selected business entities around the world.

The Al-Haramain branches in Kenya (QDe.105), Tanzania (QDe.106), Pakistan (QDe.104), Afghanistan (QDe.110), Albania (QDe.111), Bangladesh (QDe.112), Ethiopia (QDe.113), the Netherlands (QDe.114), and the Union of the Comoros (QDe.116) have provided financial, material and/or technological support to the Al-Qaida network, including Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092), Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QDe.002), the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QDe.003) and Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (QDe.118). These terrorist organizations received

funding from Al-Haramain and used Al-Haramain as a front for fundraising and operational activities.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QDe.002), listed on 6 October 2001

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QDe.003), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092), listed on 25 October 2002

Al-Haramain Foundation (Pakistan) (QDe.104), listed on 26 January 2004

Al-Haramayn Foundation (Kenya) (QDe.105), listed on 26 January 2004

Al Furqan (QDe.107), listed on 11 May 2004

Al-Haramain: Afghanistan Branch (QDe.110), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain: Albania Branch (QDe.111), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain: Bangladesh Branch (QDe.112), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain: Ethiopia Branch (QDe.113), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain: The Netherlands Branch (QDe.114), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain Foundation (Union of the Comoros) (QDe.116), listed on 28 September 2004

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (QDe.118), listed on 2 May 2005

الكيان 3

QDe.114	مسلسل الإدراج
AL-HARAMAIN: THE NETHERLANDS BRANCH	الاسم
NA	الاسم الرسمي
Stichting Al Haramain Humanitarian Aid	أسماء أخرى (تم تأكيدها)
NA	أسماء أخرى (غير أكيدة)

Jan Hanzenstraat 114, 1053SV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (at time of listing)	العنوان
6 Jul. 2004 (amended on 13 Apr. 2012, 15 Jun. 2015, 24 Nov. 2020, 2 Feb. 2023)	تاريخ الإدراج
<p>Reportedly defunct. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 28 Jun. 2010. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) was concluded on 24 November 2020. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities click here</p>	معلومات إضافية
<p>AL-HARAMAIN: THE NETHERLANDS BRANCH</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and subsequent related resolutions, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>QDe.114 AL-HARAMAIN: THE NETHERLANDS BRANCH</p> <p>Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:</p> <p>30 October 2009</p> <p>Date(s) on which the narrative summary was updated:</p> <p>15 June 2015</p> <p>14 March 2022</p> <p><u>2 February 2023</u></p> <p>Reason for listing:</p> <p>Al-Haramain: the Netherlands Branch was listed on 6 July 2004 pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 16 of resolution 1526 (2004) 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” Al-Qaida (QDe.004).</p> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>Al-Haramain: the Netherlands Branch provided financial, material and/or logistical and technological support to the network of Al-Qaida (QDe.004) and Usama bin Laden (deceased). <u>According to the accounts of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce, the entity has been dissolved since 2006.</u></p>	أسباب الإدراج

Al-Haramain: the Netherlands branch was a branch of the Saudi Arabia-based Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation which presented itself as a private, charitable and educational non-governmental organization. When viewed as a single entity, Al-Haramain was one of the principal NGOs active throughout the world providing support for the Al-Qaida network. Funding generally came from individual benefactors and special campaigns which targeted selected business entities around the world.

The Al-Haramain branches in Kenya (QDe.105), Tanzania (QDe.106), Pakistan (QDe.104), Afghanistan (QDe.110), Albania (QDe.111), Bangladesh (QDe.112), Ethiopia (QDe.113), the Netherlands, and the Union of the Comoros (QDe.116) have provided financial, material and/or technological support to the Al-Qaida network, including Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092), Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QDe.002), the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QDe.003) and Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (QDe.118). These terrorist organizations received funding from Al-Haramain and used Al-Haramain as a front for fundraising and operational activities.

Since 2001, Al-Haramain: the Netherlands Branch, located in Amsterdam, had been part of the larger Al-Haramain network and the networks founder was chairman of the foundation's board of directors.

In an interview with a Dutch newspaper in June 2004, the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the Netherlands said that there was no doubt that Al-Haramain has had direct links to Bin Laden's terror network.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QDe.002), listed on 6 October 2001

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QDe.003), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Qaida (QDe.004), listed on 6 October 2001

Jemaah Islamiyah (QDe.092), listed on 25 October 2002

Al-Haramain Foundation (Pakistan) (QDe.104), listed on 26 January 2004

Al-Haramayn Foundation (Kenya) (QDe.105), listed on 26 January 2004

Al-Haramayn Foundation (Tanzania) (QDe.106), listed on 26 January 2004

Al-Haramain: Afghanistan Branch (QDe.110), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain: Albania Branch (QDe.111), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain: Bangladesh Branch (QDe.112), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain: Ethiopia Branch (QDe.113), listed on 6 July 2004

Al-Haramain Foundation (Union of the Comoros) (QDe.116), listed on 28 September 2004

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (QDe.118), listed on 2 May 2005