

# United Nations Nations Unies

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

On 14 May 2019, the Committee approved **the addition of the entry** specified below to its Sanctions List of individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo set out in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) and adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

## **B. Entities and other groups**

**QDe.161 Name:** ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND THE LEVANT - KHORASAN (ISIL- K)

**A.k.a.:** a) ISIL KHORASAN b) ISLAMIC STATE'S KHORASAN PROVINCE c) ISIS WILAYAT KHORASAN d) ISIL'S SOUTH ASIA BRANCH e) SOUTH ASIAN CHAPTER OF ISIL **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 14 May 2019 **Other**

**information:** Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - Khorasan (ISIL - K) was formed on January 10, 2015 by a former Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) (QDe.132) commander and was established by former Taliban faction commanders who swore an oath of allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115)). ISIL – K has claimed responsibility for numerous attacks in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities>

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

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

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

The Consolidated United Nations Security Council List is also updated following all changes made to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. An updated version of the Consolidated List is accessible via the following URL: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>.

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

14 May 2019

## Narrative Summary

**QDe.161**

### **ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT - KHORASAN (ISIL - K)**

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.

*Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website:*  
14 May 2019

*Reasons for listing:*

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - Khorasan (ISIL - K) was listed on 14 May 2019 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”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel”, “recruiting for”, “otherwise supporting acts or activities,” is “either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting” and engages in “other acts or activities indicating association with Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof”: Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

*Additional information:*

ISIL Khorasan (ISIL - K) announced its formation in an online video on January 10, 2015. The group was led by a former Tehrik-e Taliban (QDe.132) commander, and was established by former Taliban faction commanders who swore an oath of allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115)) leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi (listed as Ibrahim Awwad Ibrahim Ali al-Badri al-Samarrai (QDi.299)). On January 26, 2015 ISIL spokesman Abou Mohamed al Adnani (QDi.325), announced ISIL's expansion into the area historically known as Khorasan, by acknowledging ISIL – K's leader's pledge of allegiance to al-Baghdadi and claiming al-Baghdadi accepted the pledge and appointed him as governor of the Khorasan Province.

ISIL- K has carried out numerous attacks since its formation:

- In April 2015, the group claimed responsibility for a bombing at a bank in Jalalabad, Afghanistan that killed at least 34 people and injured over 120.
- In September 2015, the group carried out an assault on police checkpoints in eastern Afghanistan, killing at least two police officers.
- In November 2016, the group claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing at a Sufi shrine in Quetta, Pakistan that killed at least 50 people and injured over 100 people.

- In December 2017, the group claimed responsibility for multiple suicide bombings at a Shi'ite cultural center and news agency in Kabul, Afghanistan that killed more than 41 people, including women and children, and injured over 84 people.
- In July 2018, the group claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing outside a polling station in Quetta, Pakistan that killed at least 31 people and injured over 24 people. In the same month, the group also claimed responsibility for an attack in the southwestern province of Baluchistan that killed 128 people, including a politician running for a provincial legislature.
- In November 2018, the group claimed responsibility for a suicide attack in northwestern Pakistan, targeting Shi'ite Muslims in a market in Orakzai, killing at least 33 people and injuring 56 others.

*Related listed individuals and entities:*

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

Abou Mohamed al Adnani (QDi.325), listed on 15 Aug. 2014

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

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