Joint special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the -Qaida Sanctions Committee

-financing threats and trends and the implementation of Security

Economic and Social Council Chamber, United Nations Headquarters, New York, Thursday, 18 November 2021, 9.00 a.m.-12.00 p.m.

Monitoring the

Funds are also needed for propaganda and recruitment; social services, sustenance, salaries, and support;

adequately addressed during the virtual components of all the hybrid visits conducted , as well as in desk review of country files.

In conducting those assessments and in the context of our related analysis, we have observed that most States are well aware of the terrorism-financing threats emanating from United Nations-designated transnational terrorist groups such as ISIL and Al-Qaida and associated entities, as well as from certain local groups designated pursuant to their national sanctions regimes.

However, we have also observed that many States have not made sufficient progress in analysing the other evolving risks relating, for example, to the financing of so-called terrorism motivated by xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance.

Many States have not adequately assessed, on a strategic level, the risk that terrorists may benefit from the financial proceeds of transnational organized crime.

Moreover, many States do not consider the gender-specific implications of terrorism-financing and CFT measures and rarely evaluate the vulnerabilities of non-financial economic sectors such as the construction or pharmaceutical sectors, as noted by the Council in its resolution 2462.

The gaps that CTED identifies in criminalization of terrorism financing often relate to the financing of FTF travel and the failure to provide for a definition of funds that covers economic resources of any kind and is not limited to financial assets.

However, the biggest challenge appears to be ensuring effective prosecution of terrorism financing based on the required mental elements of the offence - especially in cases where such financing is not linked to any particular terrorist act.

Counter-

regulating them, thus curtailing the opportunities offered by that sector in terms of

contributed to the joint initiative conducted under the umbrella of the Global

Counterterrorism Forum to identify and disseminate good practices in countering the

financing of terrorism while safeguarding civic space.

Excellencies, distinguished participants,

The global terrorism-financing threat grows ever more complex, especially as

terrorists continue to identify new ways to exploit new and emerging technologies.

Rest assured that CTED will continue to work closely with all its partners to help

Member States counter that threat, while ensuring compliance with their obligations

under international law, including international human rights law, international

humanitarian law and international refugee law.

I look forward to our discussions.

Thank you.

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