

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH ISIL (DAE'SH) AND AL-QAIDA



EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ISLAMABAD, Friday, November 7, 2025

Part II

Statutory Notifications (S.R.O.)

Government of Pakistan

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ORDR

Islamabad the November 7, 2025

S.R.O. No.2105(I)/2025 dated November 07, 2025,– WHEREAS the United Nations Security Council vide its Resolutions Nos. 1267(1999), 1333 (2000), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2082 (2012), 2083 (2012), 2133 (2014), 2160 (2014), 2161 (2014), 2170(2014), 2178(2014), 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2368 (2017), 2610 (2021), 2734 (2024) and **2799 (2025)** has directed to apply travel restrictions, arms embargo and to freeze the funds and other financial resources of certain individuals and entities;

2. AND WHEREAS through freeze the funds and other financial resources of certain individuals and entities; paragraph 1 of United Nations Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council has decided that all States shall take the following measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2253 (2015), with respect to ISIL (also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities:

Asset Freeze

- (a) Freeze, without delay and without prior notice, the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including:
 - (i) All funds or other assets including funds derived from property that are owned or controlled by the designated person or entity, and not just those that can be tied to a particular terrorist act, plot or threat;
 - (ii) Those funds or other assets including funds derived from property that are wholly or jointly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by designated persons or entities;
 - (iii) The funds or other assets derived or generated from funds or other assets including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by designated persons or entities;
 - (iv) funds or other assets, economic resources, or financial or other related services or other assets including funds derived from property of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of designated persons or entities;

Prohibition

- (v) And to ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources or other related services are made available, directly or indirectly, wholly or jointly for such persons 'benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory; and
- (vi) no person shall make any donations^[1] in the form of funds, economic resources, financial assets or other related services, whether wholly or jointly owned or controlled, to persons or entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf or at the direction of designated persons or entities, unless authorized and notified through SROs in accordance with the relevant UNSCRs.

Travel Ban

- (b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfillment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;

Arms Embargo

- (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;

3. AND WHEREAS through paragraph 13 of United Nations Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council reiterated that all States shall ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available economic resources to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, *recalls also* that this obligation applies to the direct and indirect trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries, and related material including chemicals and lubricants, and other natural resources, and *comply* with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated individuals or entities;

4. AND WHEREAS the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1948 (XIV of 1948) enjoins upon the Federal Government to apply certain measures for giving effect to the decisions of the United Nations Security Council;

5. AND WHEREAS the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued S.R.O.s under the UN Security Council Act 1948 (XIV of 1948) to apply certain measures for giving effect to the decisions of the UN Security Council and to reflect changes / updates made by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to the list of individuals / entities subject to these measures;

6. AND WHEREAS the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has so far issued **424** S.R.O.s to date in this regard;

7. NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1948 (XIV of 1948), the Federal Government is pleased to order that the Resolution 2368 (2017) be fully implemented including in particular that individuals and entities listed in the Annex to this order reflecting the updates made by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council till date, shall stand subjected to the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo in accordance with the aforesaid resolutions and as mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

8. NOW THEREFORE, the Annex to this order contains **removal of two individuals namely AHMED AL SHARAA and ANAS HASAN KHATTAB** in the sanctions list, as of **November 7, 2025**, and will be subject to sanction measures in line with paragraph 7 above;

9. NOW THEREFORE, all persons^[2] shall implement the measures stated in paragraph 2 of this order in accordance with the aforementioned resolutions, against these listed individuals and entities in order to ensure full implementation of all

SROs issued by the Federal Government, and, whereas any subsequent change to the list of individuals and entities will be communicated through issuance of S.R.O.s;

10. AND WHEREAS through paragraph 53 of United Nations Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council has decided that all States are required to take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing as provided in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 21 of resolution 1989 (2011) and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) regarding available exemptions, including the possibility of submitting such requests through the Focal Point mechanism;

Annexure

10036th Meeting (PM)

SC/16214

6 November 2025

Security Council Adopts Resolution 2799 (2025), Removing Syria's Transitional President, Interior Minister from ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida Sanctions List

The Security Council decided today to remove two individuals from its Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list – including the President appointed in the wake of Syria's December 2024 popular uprising – as delegates widely welcomed efforts to “lift all obstacles” to the country's economic recovery.

Adopting resolution 2799 (2025) (to be issued as document [S/RES/2799\(2025\)](#)) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by a vote of 14 in favour to none against, with 1 abstention (China), the 15-member Council decided to remove Syria's transitional President Ahmed al-Sharaa, and transitional Minister for Interior, Anas Hasan Khattab, from the list of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities targeted by sanctions.

The Sanctions List is overseen by a subsidiary Committee of the Security Council, established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), and was first extended to parties alleged to be supporting ISIL/Da'esh in resolution 2253 (2015).

Delegates Welcome 'New Era' on Syria's Road to Recovery

Several Council members and other representatives took the floor to welcome the resolution's adoption.

“Now is Syria’s chance at greatness,” said the representative of the United States, whose delegation sponsored the resolution. With today’s adoption, the Council is sending a “clear political signal” in recognition of Syria’s “new era”, he said, noting that the new Government is working to fulfil its commitments on counterterrorism. The delisting decided today will help give the Syrian people the best possible chance for a stable and prosperous future, he said.

Echoing those points, the United Kingdom’s delegate welcomed progress made by the Syrian Government to advance the country’s political transition, as well as to address terrorism and the threat posed by chemical weapons.

The representatives of the Russian Federation and France both emphasized the importance of supporting Syria’s economic recovery, alongside its political transition. “It is the international community’s responsibility to lift all obstacles to this recovery,” said the latter, noting that the text also outlines the Council’s expectations that the Syrian Government will continue its fight against terrorism.

The representative of Algeria agreed that today’s adoption marks another important step towards a more prosperous and stable future for Syria. The resolution reflects the Council’s collective support for Syrians as they navigate the current transition, he said, adding that his delegation voted in favour in view of its respect for Syria’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. “Syria must be rebuilt by all Syrians, without exclusion,” he stressed.

‘Immense’ Opportunities — with Notes of Caution

The representatives of Pakistan and Somalia also welcoming the resolution, with the former praising the adoption as step on Syria’s journey ahead — presenting “immense opportunities”, as well as challenges. He expressed hope the Government would continue to centralize its authority and address security challenges, ultimately helping Syria to emerge as one of the world’s strong and prosperous nations.

The representative of China — whose delegation abstained in the vote — said that, while the Council held multiple rounds of consultations, in which China expressed legitimate concerns about terrorism including foreign terrorist fighters in Syria, the draft’s sponsor pushed the text forward to serve its own interests. “Syria is in a precarious state” in which many foreign terrorist fighters — including members of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement — continue to threaten the country’s security and stability, he warned, urging the new Syrian Government to win the trust of the international community.

Morocco’s delegate, speaking on behalf of the Arab Group, said the text is a “decisive turning point”. Reaffirming the Group’s commitment to Syria’s territorial unity and independence, she rejected any foreign interference in its internal affairs or any attempt to impose agendas which run counter to its people’s interests. In its preambular paragraphs, the resolution also encourages the international community to make progress on humanitarian action and financing the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan, which remains underfunded, she stressed.

Syria Welcomes Resolution as ‘Badge of Honour’, Sign of Growing Confidence

Syria’s delegate also took the floor, welcoming the adoption and noting that the text aligns with “the historic and courageous decision of President [Donald J.] Trump to support Syria”. Welcoming the Council’s strong support, as well as its commitment to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his country, he described the resolution as the fruit of positive and continuous engagement with his country over the past months.

“We consider [this resolution] a sign of a growing confidence in the new Syria, its people and its leadership,” he said, describing it as a “badge of honor”. Syria is turning the page on war and suffering, he stressed, and building a modern State founded on the rule of law. “Damascus continues to extend its hand to all countries of the world,” he said, striving to be a meeting point for East and West.

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(Dr. Fareha Bugti)

Director General (CT)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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[\[1\]](#) Non-Exhaustive list of Funds, Financial Assets and other Economic Resources is provided at 1.3.1.2 and 1.3.1.3 of guidelines on implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions Concerning Targeted Financial Sanctions, Travel Ban and Arms Embargo

[\[2\]](#) The definition of person shall be as defined in Article 2(h) of the United Nations Security Council (Freezing and Seizure) Order, 2019 (Person” includes any agency, association, authority, body, company, department, entity, firm, office or individual) issued under UNSC Act 1948, vide S.R.O No. S.R.O. 261 (I)/2019 dated 4 March 2019.

NO. 2105 (I)/2025

**11/07/2025
REMOVAL**