

**Joint special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the
1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee**

**“Terrorist-financing threats and trends and the implementation of Security
Council resolution 2462 (2019)”**

Thursday, 18 November 2021

Thank you very much Madam. Chair for convening this meeting and allowing us to participate.

Madam. Chair,

I will just make a few brief points in the light of the discussions that were held today.

- **First,** there are several inherent deficiencies in the global counter-terrorism architecture and norm building process, which has allowed a number of opaque and non-inclusive processes, lacking global membership, being consolidated within the counter-terrorism architecture.

In many other instances, the technical requirements for the implementation of the required measures remain vague, or open to flexible interpretation.

It is important to address these deficiencies.

- **Second,** existing critical gaps in context of application of CFT measures must also be addressed.

As several speakers pointed out today, there is an urgent need for focusing on countering financing of terrorism by far-right groups and individuals which continue to largely evade the global counter-terrorism architecture.

- **Third**, despite the fact that relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions emphasize that counter-terrorism measures must not undermine humanitarian work, in many cases, broad-brush use of CFT laws has created immense difficulties for humanitarian actors and charitable organizations.

The impact ranges from curtailing the ability of these humanitarian organizations to deliver aid in a timely manner to their legitimate efforts to obtain the necessary funds to carry out their activities.

A case in point is Afghanistan where bilateral and Security Council sanctions are not only impacting the work of UN humanitarian organizations but also creating a deterrent for the international banking and financial systems to engage with Afghanistan, further exacerbating the humanitarian situation and taking the country on the verge of an economic collapse.

- **Lastly**, the credibility of the international CFT regime rests on transparency and impartiality – not to mention the trust of the Member States.

Politicization of technical bodies overseeing implementation of CFT measures undermines the confidence in such international mechanisms, thereby undermining international efforts aimed at countering financing of terrorism.

Unfortunately, we heard an intervention during the meeting from a Committee Member which is a testimony to such an approach.

Pakistan is a victim of terrorism including externally supported and financed. Pakistan has provided irrefutable evidence of such direct support and financing to the Security Council's 1267 Sanctions Committee.

Madam. Chair.

As a responsible member of the international community, Pakistan has made enormous efforts towards aligning our AML/CFT regime in line with international standards.

The legislative, institutional and operational actions taken by Pakistan in all key areas of targeted financial sanctions and convictions in terrorist financing cases are effective, sustained, irreversible & verifiable.

We will continue to play our role towards supporting international efforts aimed at addressing the Terrorist-financing threats.

I Thank you