

Joint briefing to the Security Council by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

United Nations Headquarters New York, Thursday, 11 May 2017

1. On behalf of the Chairs of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), I have the honour to brief the Council on cooperation among the three Committees and their respective expert groups.

2. The three Committees have recognised the grave threat of terrorism as well as the challenges presented by terrorists and their organizations to resort to new means to finance, plan, prepare, facilitate, recruit, and commission terrorist acts, possibly involving the use of weapons of mass destruction. The three Committees have also stressed the need to raise the awareness of Member States of their obligations in effectively implementing relevant Security Council resolutions. The three Committees also believe that building the capacity of Member States to meet those challenges is of particular importance.

3. Terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, and the risk of WMD proliferation to non-State actors, continue to pose a serious threat to international peace and security. The Security Council, in dealing with these grave threats, emphasized the importance of cooperation and coordination between the three Committees and their respective expert groups.

4. The three committees continue to collaborate, and their three expert groups have continued the practice of synchronizing their efforts, where

appropriate and feasible, in conducting country visits. Over the past year, experts from the “1267” and “1540” Committees have joined the CTC on two such visits: in May 2016 on the visit to Kazakhstan, and in February 2017, on the visit to Tajikistan.

5. Exchange of information between the three Committees continues through their respective expert groups, especially with regards to visits, technical assistance needs, and in reaching out to international and regional organizations of common interest.

6. As part of their support to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the three Committees have maintained close cooperation within the framework of a number of CTITF Working Groups. In particular, the three groups worked with the CTITF Foreign Terrorist Fighter Working Group to develop a capacity-building implementation plan to assist Member States to comply with Council resolution 2178, on stemming the flow of FTFs. Their collaborative efforts also continue through their participation in, inter alia, the CTITF Working Groups on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure; Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks; Tackling the Financing of Terrorism; and Border Management and Law Enforcement.

7. The 1540 Group of Experts, in its role as a CTITF collaborating entity, encourages the CTITF WMD Working Group to focus on the prevention of the proliferation of WMDs to non-State actors, now that the Group’s work on responses to WMD attacks is completed.

8. Pursuant to Council resolution 2253, CTED and the “1267” Committee Monitoring Team continue to work closely in drafting the Secretary-General’s reports on the threat posed by ISIL/Da’esh. Four reports have been submitted, and drafting of the fifth and final report is underway.

9. CTED and the “1267” Monitoring Team have also been collaborating closely on the use of the internet and telecommunications technologies for terrorist purposes. The Monitoring Team participated in CTED and ICT4Peace consultations with the private sector in Zurich, Silicon Valley and Kuala Lumpur in late 2016 and in drafting a report. As a result, Microsoft has updated its terms of use and is now using the 1267 Sanction List as a reference to determine terrorism-related content.

10. The three Committees have also actively shared information on terrorism financing and proliferation financing. CTED and the 1540 Group of Experts recently met to discuss the risk of illicit trafficking through online public trading platforms such as eBay and Ali Baba. The three expert groups also coordinate in the context of FATF. In December 2016, they met with the FATF Secretariat to discuss ongoing issues, developments and challenges.

11. In April 2016, the CTC, the “1267” Committee, Member States, the FATF and other organizations held an open briefing on depriving terrorist groups of funding, particularly Al-Qaida, ISIL and their affiliates. In December 2016, they held a joint special meeting on practices and lessons learned on depriving terrorist groups from accessing, raising, and moving funds.

12. The CTC continues to invite the other two expert groups to attend regional and thematic briefings by CTED staff, various experts, and visiting officials from international and regional organizations.

13. The three committees also recognize the need to further enhance and strengthen their coordination and cooperation, where relevant and possible. They will therefore work to identify further synergies, including by identifying thematic areas in which joint interaction may be beneficial within the framework of their respective mandates.

14. While efforts are considered and undertaken in the UN system on enhancing the UN's capacity to meet the challenge of global terrorism, the three Committees will continue to implement the tasks and mandates of the Security Council resolutions with the full support of CTED, the Monitoring Team and the 1540 Group of Experts.