

**Remarks by 1540 Chair
at the Joint Open Briefing inviting FATF President
18 November 2013**

Security Council resolution 1540 represents a significant milestone in the international community's efforts to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery. It sets out specific obligations on States. A particularly important one is the adoption and enforcement of appropriate laws to prohibit non-State actors from acquiring or transferring WMDs and their means of delivery.

Resolution 1977 bolsters international efforts towards full implementation of resolution 1540, including by enhancing the prevention of proliferation financing related activities and taking into consideration the guiding framework of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Denying non-State actors, such as terrorists, access to funds and other resources, therefore, is an essential element of non-proliferation.

FATF Recommendation 2¹ is of particular relevance for the work of the 1540 Committee. It states that countries should ensure that policy-makers, financial intelligence units (FIU), law enforcement authorities and other relevant authorities have effective mechanisms in place.

Let me also underscore how the mutual evaluation process carried out by the Task Force has a positive impact in the implementation of key obligations under resolution 1540. This is an area in which the mandates of both FATF and the 1540 Committee coincide, emphasizing the complementary nature of our work. I would like to note the cooperative way in which FATF and the 1540 Committee have been working and recognise the briefing made to the 1540 Committee by Mr Luis Urrutia, the FATF President at the time.

The 1540 Committee is encouraged to see that proliferation financing has become a standing item on the FATF agenda. This correlates with the requirements of resolution 1540 which, as underscored by Mr. Urrutia, was the first international instrument to prohibit facilitating the proliferation of WMDs via financing.

¹ National cooperation and coordination : [...] Countries should ensure the policy-makers, the financial intelligence unit (FIU), law enforcement authorities, supervisors and other relevant competent authorities, at the policy-making and operational levels, have effective mechanisms in place which enable them to cooperate, and, where appropriate, coordinate domestically with each other concerning the development and implementation policies and activities to combat money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The 1540 Committee appreciates that FATF has engaged and invited the 1540 Committee experts to participate in relevant FATF meetings. From our perspective, these engagements have proved very fruitful, resulting in the financial provisions of resolution 1540 being incorporated in the standards developed by the FATF.

However, implementing resolution 1540 has proved to be a challenge for some Member States. From the beginning, the Security Council has recognized that some States might require assistance in implementing the resolutions. The Council has invited States to offer assistance in response to requests from other States lacking necessary capabilities and/or resources.

The 1540 Committee has been acting as a clearinghouse in matching assistance requests with offers. In this regard, I would like to highlight that the Committee is trying to step up efforts to better address the issue of proliferation financing, including through the provision of relevant technical assistance. This is an area where the Task Force has ample expertise.

The 1540 Committee has received assistance requests spanning legislative drafting, scanning and detection equipment, expert training and funding. Examples of assistance matchmaking include:

- The financial support by the United States for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
- The response by the IAEA to Kyrgyzstan's request for nuclear-security related assistance;
- The training courses provided by Canada to enhance the Colombian National Police Force's response to a CBRN threat;
- The bio-security training provided by Switzerland for Iraqi specialists; and
- UNODC's legal drafting assistance for Member States of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Republic of the Congo.

Another practical and effective way the Committee provides assistance is through visits to States. This direct engagement facilitates the review of the host country's regulatory and enforcement instruments, engaging a wide range of government agencies. This will help identify existing and potential gaps as well as assistance that may be required. This year, the Committee is paying visits to Burkina Faso, Grenada, Republic of Korea and Trinidad and Tobago. Actually the visit to my country is taking place at this moment.

Visits can also be carried out on a smaller scale with a focus on helping governments develop their national implementation action plans. These action plans are designed to map out priorities and strategies in their implementation of resolution 1540.

Last but not least, it has been suggested that the implementation of resolution 1540 can bring multiple benefits. In other words, by enhancing necessary security measures against WMD proliferation, States would also be able to better address other traditional security and economic concerns. For instance, improvement in the detection capabilities can contribute to enhanced border control. Efforts to counter proliferation financing could in turn strengthen national capacities to deal with money

laundering in general. Furthermore, guarantees for safe flow of people, material and finance will help foster an environment more conducive to economic development.

As such, the 1540 Committee is actively engaged in assistance related activities. Its Working Groups, including Assistance and International Cooperation, dedicate much energy into building direct cooperation channels with international and regional organisations that have the expertise and experience. This year alone, INTERPOL, OIE(World Organization for Animal Health) and WHO(World Health Organization) have registered as assistance providers for requests received by the Committee. There are now 49 Member States and 15 International Organisations registered as assistance providers.

In this regard, we strongly encourage FATF to become an assistance provider. Taking into consideration its role in developing relevant guidance, FATF can assist States in their efforts to fight money laundering and the financing of proliferation for terrorism. I have every confidence that FATF's engagement will help further cement the global non-proliferation network.

On this note it is a privilege for me to introduce the President of FATF, Mr. Vladimir Nechaev. Mr Nechaev also serves as Advisor

to the International Co-operation Department for the Government Executive Office of the Russian Federation. Previously, he was Assistant to the First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia from 2009 to 2012. He was also the head of the International Co-operation Department for Rosfinmonitoring (the Russian FIU) from 2002 to 2009. Thus he brings with him rich experience at high levels of government as well as expertise in financial intelligence. We are grateful to you for being with us to deliver this important briefing. The floor is yours.

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