

Joint Statement on the cooperation between the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

15 November 2010

On behalf of the Chairmen of the three subsidiary bodies of the Security Council established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) dealing with terrorism, I would like to give an update on the continued cooperation among the Committees and their expert groups as requested by the Security Council in recent resolutions pertaining to the three Committees, notably in resolutions 1805 (2008), 1810 (2008) and 1904 (2009).

The three Committees attach great importance to the coordination and cooperation among their expert groups, namely the Monitoring Team, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the 1540 Committee Experts. The Committees welcome the continuing efforts of the expert groups regarding joint outreach activities, exchange of information and joint meetings and encourage the groups to further enhance coordination of these activities.

On the occasion of previous briefings, a comparative table was issued to highlight the main aspects of the respective mandates and areas of competence of the three Committees and their expert groups. Today, in order to highlight the ongoing cooperation among the three expert groups, we also intend to distribute a table prepared by the three expert groups containing information about the main areas of cooperation. This table will also be posted on the respective websites. I will focus in my speech only on the following main aspects of cooperation.

Outreach

Cooperation is of the utmost importance when it comes to outreach and exchange with Member States and international organizations. Cooperation has increased regarding coordination of visits to Member States and participation at relevant conferences, joint visits to States and participation in workshops organized by one of the expert groups or under the auspices of one of the Committees that may be relevant to the mandates of the other Committees and their expert groups.

The Committees continue to believe that these coordinated visits and workshops are very important tools to enhance the dialogue with Member States, to help improve the understanding of the distinct though connected and complementary mandates of the three Committees, and to assist Member States in the implementation of the relevant resolutions.

We welcome, as an important step in this regard, the recently finalized common strategy of the three expert groups to engage with international, regional and sub-regional organizations in a coordinated and complementary way, which has been discussed and taken note of by all three Committees. *The expert groups are currently preparing a modalities paper for the implementation of this coordinated approach with regard to four organizations which have been chosen as the pilot projects for this common strategy.*

In addition to the above mentioned activities, the expert groups provide briefings to regional organizations which have missions in New York, such as the African Union, Pacific Island Forum and CARICOM.

The three expert groups also continue to implement the common strategy on dealing with non- or late-reporting States through exchange of information and joint visits, when appropriate, and in assisting Member States in submitting their responses to the three Committees on their implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

In accordance with the needs expressed by Member States, the three expert groups have commenced exchanging information on the technical assistance needs of particular countries to with a view to furthering cooperation in this domain, while bearing in mind the different mandates and roles of each Committee with regard to technical assistance.

Exchange of information

Another important area of cooperation is the matter of information exchange. At present, the three expert groups are sharing some of their respective reports on visits and are currently exploring the modalities to systematically share all country and trip reports. Furthermore, they exchange information on the results of such visits to coordinate follow-up and future activities.

When an expert group does not participate in a visit, it offers relevant information on the Member State(s) that are being visited to the expert group making the visit. There are also exchanges of information on relevant contacts and focal points designated by States for the domestic implementation of the respective resolutions. In addition, CTED continues to share with the two other expert groups the monthly reports of the Executive Director which include reports on all trips made by CTED. Furthermore, CTED and the 1267 Monitoring Team have made a reciprocal arrangement for access to their electronic databases, which has been extended to the 1540 expert group. Access to the 1540 legislative database and the information from its matrices is underway.

Joint meetings

In addition to outreach activities and internal exchange of information, the three expert groups continue regular meetings among the heads of each team, as well as at the expert level, in preparation for visits, workshops and other joint activities related to specific countries, regions or themes.

Moreover, CTC invites the Monitoring Team, the 1540 Committee Experts, CTITF and other relevant UN offices on a regular basis to meetings with international and regional organizations and to its thematic briefings in the framework of its official meetings. *In the last six months, these thematic discussions have been held on various topics, such as 'Crimes that fund terrorism', 'Facilitating the provision of technical assistance to Member States', 'Human rights in the context of resolution 1373 (2001), and "Helping Member States to implement the "Safe Haven" requirements of resolution 1373 (2001)".*

The 1540 Committee Working Group on Cooperation with International Organizations has also invited the other two expert groups to meetings with international organizations, *including a briefing from UNICRI and a briefing from an EU representative.*

Co-location

Co-location of the three expert groups would greatly contribute to enhanced cooperation and information exchange among them. In this context, I would like to recall that in resolution 1904 (2009) adopted on 17 December 2009, and recently reaffirmed in the Presidential Statement S/PRST/2010/19 adopted on 27 September 2010, the Security Council reiterated the need to enhance ongoing cooperation among the three Committees as well as their respective expert groups and requested the Secretary General to make the necessary arrangement for the groups to be co-located as soon as possible. In order to underline the importance of this matter, the three Chairmen have recently written to the Secretary General to draw his attention to this request by the Security Council.

Cooperation within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)

Since the three expert groups are also members of the CTITF, the Task Force provides an additional framework within which the three expert groups can further coordinate their activities and share information. The expert groups contribute to the work of several CTITF Working Groups, and the Monitoring Team and CTED have assumed leading functions in some of these Groups. The three expert groups also participate in the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) Initiative.

After a first joint meeting between the three expert groups and the CTITF Secretariat earlier this year, the heads of the three expert groups continue to meet regularly with the Chair of CTITF. These meetings provide an opportunity to review current joint work and to identify other areas which could be used to utilise their respective areas of expertise and capacity within the UN system as partners in a joint effort to assist Member States to better implement the respective resolutions pertaining to their work.

Conclusion

Terrorism and WMD proliferation to non-state actors continue to be a global threat to international peace and security requiring a global answer. Cooperation and coordination are therefore crucial elements in the efforts to counter the threat of terrorism, including the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons for terrorist purposes. The three subsidiary bodies of the Security Council and their respective expert groups are committed to continue to cooperate and to coordinate their work, within their respective mandates, in order to contribute to an effective and efficient approach within the overall UN framework, and within the broader efforts of the international community. As the cooperation among the three Committees ought to be implemented at all levels, we recently convened a meeting with representatives of the three Committee Chairmen and the three expert groups to exchange information about the status of ongoing cooperation and to explore further ways to enhance it. We hope that meetings in this format will continue to be organized on a regular basis in order to better coordinate counter-terrorism efforts of the Council. In this respect, the Committees look forward to receiving further guidance from the Council on areas of common interest and in order to enhance these joint efforts.

Further information about ongoing activities of the three Committees and the respective expert groups can be found on the following webpages:

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc>

<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267>

<http://www.un.org/sc/1540>

Table on Areas of Cooperation between the Monitoring Team (1267 MT) of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Experts and the Expert Group of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) as prepared by these 3 Experts Groups for Information

In addition to twice-yearly joint briefings to the Security Council by the Chairmen of the three Committees, the Expert Groups of the three Committees have cooperated/coordinated in the areas set out below. All three Expert Groups participated in each of the areas below unless otherwise indicated.

S/N	Areas of Cooperation	1267 MT, CTED Experts and 1540 Expert Group
1.	Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regular meetings among the heads/coordinators of the three Expert Groups. Recently, joined by the Chairman of the CTITF; ii. Regular meetings among the focal points of the three Expert Groups to explore additional areas to enhance cooperation, new common strategies, follow up to joint activities, and exchange of relevant information on the discussions held in the three Committees on issues of common interest; iii. Regular meetings between the relevant experts of the three groups in preparation for visits, workshops and/or other joint activities related to specific countries, regions or themes.
2.	Joint Visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 17 joint visits (MT and CTED), 1 joint visit (CTED and 1540 Experts); ii. Participation in 4 UNODA workshops on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2 by MT with the 1540 Experts and 3 by CTED with the 1540 Experts).
3.	Exchange of travel information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Travel plans: MT with CTED since 2009; MT with 1540 experts since 2010; CTED with 1540 Experts since 2010; ii. Exchange of information with 1540 experts on contacts made during CTC visits. As of 2009, CTED briefed 1540 Experts on CTC methodologies regarding the conduct of its comprehensive and focused country visits with the consent of Member States; which has contributed to the 1540 Expert Groups' preparation of its future workshops.
4.	Exchange of information through sharing of databases and trip reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MT has given a license to share its AQT database to CTED and 1540 Experts; ii. CTED has given access to share the CTED database to MT and 1540 Experts; iii. In 2010, CTED commenced sharing its Monthly reports to the CTC with the two other expert groups.
5.	Joint participation in UNODC workshops for 1 st Common Strategy for non-reporting/late reporting States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For 23 West and Central African States in Dakar, Senegal in Sept 2007; ii. For 16 Southern African States in Gaborone, Botswana in Nov 2007; iii. For 11 North and Eastern African States in Nairobi, Kenya in Nov 2008; iv. For 11 Middle East States in Abu Dhabi, UAE in June 2009; v. For 13 Caribbean/Latin American States in Basseterre, St Kitts & Nevis in July 2009.
6.	Cooperation on 2 nd Common Strategy proposal to engage with International, Regional and Sub-Regional organizations, agencies and Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Non-paper jointly submitted to all three Committees; ii. Non-paper taken note of by all three Committees; iii. Discussions on the follow-up for implementation through a Modalities Paper underway in the three Expert Groups.
7.	Cooperation on 3 rd Common Strategy proposal on the provision of technical assistance to Member States	Discussions on a possible joint project underway.
8.	Training Workshops	MT and 1540 Experts participation in CTED Training Workshops since 2008 for example on terrorist financing (including on cash couriers), border and customs controls, maritime security, human rights, and mutual legal assistance.

S/N	Areas of Cooperation	1267 MT, CTED Experts and 1540 Expert Group
9.	Joint participation in UNODC workshops (Sub-regional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. UNODC/CICTE/OAS workshop in the Dominican Republic, March 2007 (MT and CTED); ii. UNODC/PIFS workshops 2007, 2008 (CTED and 1540 Experts) and 2009 (CTED and 1540 Experts); iii. UNODC/SIDS workshop, Vienna, July 2008 (CTED and 1540 Experts); iv. UNODC/CICTE/OAS workshop in the Dominican Republic, Feb 2009; v. For GCC States in Doha, Qatar in May 2010 (MT and CTED); vi. For OIC States, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia in May 2010.
10.	Regional and Sub-regional Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. ACRST/CAERT in June 2009 and March 2010 (MT and CTED); ii. PIF WG on CT in 2007, 2008 (CTED and 1540 experts), 2009 (CTED and 1540 experts) and 2010 (CTED and 1540 Experts); iii. ESAAMLG, Arusha, Tanzania in March 2010 and Lilongwe, Malawi in Aug 2010 (MT and CTED); iv. GIABA, Praia, Cape Verde in May 2010 and Saly, Senegal in Aug 2010 (MT and CTED).
11.	Other Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. CTC 4th Special Meeting, Kazakhstan in Jan 2005 (MT and CTED); ii. CTC 5th Special Meeting, in Kenya in Oct 2007; iii. FATF, Abu Dhabi, UAE in Feb 2010 (MT and CTED); iv. FATF, Amsterdam, Netherlands in June 2010 (MT and CTED); v. FATF, Paris, France in Oct 2010 (MT and CTED); vi. FATF Joint Typologies Exercise, Cape Town, South Africa in Nov 2010 (MT making presentation on behalf of CTED).
12.	Cooperation within CTITF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All three Expert Groups are part of the CTITF umbrella and represented at CTITF meetings; ii. Co-Chair of the WG on Countering Terrorist Use of the Internet (MT); iii. Co-Chair of the WG for Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative (CTED) iv. Coordinator of the WG on Border Management (CTED); v. Working Group on WMD (1540 Experts) vi. First combined CTITF and three Expert Groups meeting on 7 April 2010 (organized by MT); vii. Exchange of Travel Plans (MT and CTITF since 2010); viii. Regular meetings between heads of the 3 Expert Groups and CTITF; ix. Meetings between the relevant experts of the three Expert Groups under the relevant WGs, such as the WG on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism; x. CTITF Initiative (CTED co-chair) Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) (CTITF-led visits to Abuja, Nigeria: Feb 2010 and Aug 2010 (CTED and 1540 Experts).
13.	Briefings to Regional Group Missions in New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Joint briefing to African Union Missions in NY in Dec 2007; ii. CTED organized joint briefing to CARICOM representatives in June 2009; iii. 1540 organized joint briefings to PIF Missions in NY (April and Dec 2009; Jan and Oct 2010).
14.	Video-conferencing with Member States in capitals	Discussions with 2 Member States (with the assistance of UNODC).
15.	Official Committee meetings in New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Since 2009, CTC started inviting the MT experts to attend its formal committee meetings where briefings were made by representatives from international and regional organizations and to thematic briefings. This was extended to the 1540 experts in 2010; ii. In 2009, the 1540 Committee invited the MT and CTED experts to attend its Comprehensive Review from 30 Sept to 2 Oct 2009; iii. From 2009, the 1540 Committee Working Group on Cooperation with International Organizations invited the MT and CTED experts to attend briefings from UNODC (Dec 2009), IAEA (April 2010), UNICRI (23 June 2010) and EU (26 Aug 2010).

**COMPARATIVE TABLE REGARDING THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267(1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)**

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1267 (1999) CONCERNING ALQAIDA AND THE TALIBAN AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES	SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1373 (2001) CONCERNING COUNTER-TERRORISM	SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1540 (2004)
Establishment and Mandate	Establishment and Mandate	Establishment and Mandate
<p>The Committee was established on 15 October 1999 under resolution 1267 which imposed sanctions measures on Taliban-controlled Afghanistan for its support of Usama Bin Laden and Al-Qaida. The sanctions regime has been modified and strengthened by subsequent resolutions, including resolutions 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008) and 1904 (2009). As of January 2002, the sanctions measures no longer exclusively target territory in Afghanistan but also apply to the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities designated on the Consolidated List wherever they may be located. The names of the individuals and entities on the Consolidated List with respect to whom three types of sanctions measures (assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo) must be applied by all States can be found at the following URL: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/consolist.shtml. The Committee oversees the implementation by UN Member States of these three types of sanctions measures; considers names submitted for listing and de-listing as well as any additional information on listed individuals and entities; and considers exemptions to the assets freeze and travel ban measures. Since March 2009, the Committee has made accessible on its website, pursuant to paragraphs 13 of resolution 1822 (2008) and 14 of resolution 1904 (2009), narrative summaries of reasons for listing for the individuals and entities on the Consolidated List.</p>	<p>Following the adoption of resolution 1368 (2001), in the wake of the attacks of 11 September 2001, the Security Council adopted resolution 1373 (2001) which, <i>inter alia</i>, requires States to combat terrorism through a series of actions that are best carried out through the adoption of laws and regulations and the establishment of administrative structures. Resolution 1373 (2001) also called upon States to work together to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including through increased cooperation. It also established the CTC to monitor implementation of the resolution by all States and to increase the capability of States to fight terrorism. In carrying out its mandate, the CTC liaises with international, regional and subregional organizations and devotes substantial attention to facilitating the provision of assistance to those States that require such assistance for the effective implementation of the resolution. The CTC conducts visits to Member States and works closely with donors, organizations and recipient States regarding facilitation of technical assistance and capacity-building. The CTC is also mandated to maintain a dialogue with States on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) on prohibiting incitement to commit terrorists acts and promoting dialogue and understanding among civilizations. The CTC developed a Preliminary Implementation Assessment (PIA) and a Technical Guide to assist States identify steps that should be taken to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) effectively.</p>	<p>On 28 April 2004, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1540 (2004) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. The resolution requires all states to establish domestic controls to prevent access by non-State actors to nuclear, chemical, biological weapons and their means of delivery and to take effective measures to prevent proliferation of such items and establish appropriate controls over related materials. The mandate of the Committee was extended by resolution 1673 (2006) until April 2008 and again by resolution 1810 (2008) until April 2011. While reaffirming the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), the Council decided that the Committee shall intensify its efforts to promote full implementation of the resolution by all States and encouraged the submission of reports and additional information on such implementation and assistance requests. The Committee cooperates with international, regional and sub-regional organizations, and acts as a clearinghouse to match offers and requests for assistance to States to implement the resolution. The Committee submitted in July 2008, its second report to the Security Council on States' compliance with the resolution through the achievement of the implementation of its requirements (S/2008/493).</p>
Expert Group	Expert Group	Expert Group
<p>The 1267 Committee is assisted by a Monitoring Team of 8 experts with expertise related to activities of the Al-Qaida organization and/or the Taliban, including: counter-terrorism and related legislation; financing of terrorism and international financial transactions, including technical banking expertise; alternative remittance systems, charities, and use of couriers; border enforcement, including port security; arms embargoes and export controls; and drug trafficking. The Team is ready to assist Member States on any issue related to the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime and can be contacted by email at: 1267mt@un.org.</p>	<p>The CTC was originally assisted by a group of 10 experts. Subsequently, in seeking to revitalize the CTC, the Security Council established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004), in order to enhance the ability of the CTC to monitor the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and effectively continue its capacity-building work. The mandate of CTED was extended until 31 December 2010 as per resolution 1805 (2008). CTED is headed by an Executive Director with the rank of Assistant Secretary-General. It consists of the Executive Director's office; the Assessment and Technical Assistance Office (ATAO), comprising the Head of Office, three Geographical Clusters and five thematic Working Groups, including a Senior Human Rights Advisor. CTED's Administration and Information Office (AIO), comprises of the Head of Office and support staff. CTED can be contacted by e-mail at: cted@un.org.</p>	<p>The 1540 Committee is assisted by an Expert Group of 8 persons with expertise in the various areas covered by the resolution. The Expert Group has developed a 'matrix' to examine the status of Member States' implementation of the resolution. The filled elements of the matrix draw upon legislative and enforcement measures provided in the national reports, as complemented by official information made available in the websites of governments and international inter-governmental organizations, and through dialogue with States.</p>
Measures	Measures	Measures
<p>The 1267 Committee monitors a sanctions regime which requires all UN Member States to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freeze without delay, the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the individuals and entities designated on the Consolidated List. There is no requirement to seize or confiscate/forfeit these assets, funds and resources. 2. Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of the individuals designated on the Consolidated List. There is no requirement to arrest or prosecute these individuals. 3. Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer, 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 military equipment, spare parts and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities, to the individuals and entities on the Consolidated List. <p>All three measures are preventive in nature and are not reliant on criminal standards set out under national laws. More information can be found on the Committee's website at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/index.shtml</p>	<p>Legal, institutional and practical measures related to resolution 1373 (2001), including their related technical assistance measures, fall under the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Counter-terrorism law and practice (e.g. international counterterrorism instruments) 2. Financial law and practice (e.g. criminalization, freezing, FIU, etc.) 3. Customs and border controls 4. Police and law enforcement 5. Immigration law and practice to prevent movement of terrorists 6. Extradition law and practice (e.g. mutual legal assistance) 7. Training and capacity-building for the judiciary 8. Expert monitoring and illegal arms trafficking 9. Civil aviation security 10. Maritime security 11. Transportation security 12. Military counter-terrorism training 13. National security <p>Website: http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/</p>	<p>Resolution 1540 (2004), in its paragraphs as numbered below, requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. States to refrain from providing any support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical, biological weapons and their means of delivery. 2. States to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws and controls which prohibit non-State actors to: conduct such activities or use such weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes; and attempts to engage, participate in as an accomplice, assist or finance such activities. 3. States to take and enforce effective domestic control measures to: account for, secure, physically protect, such weapons, delivery means, and related materials (3a-b); improve border and customs controls to detect, deter, prevent and combat illicit trafficking and brokering in such items; establish export, transit, trans-shipment, and end-user controls; and enforce criminal and civil penalties (3c-d). <p>In paragraphs 9 and 10, States are called upon to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation and take cooperative action to prevent Illicit trafficking of such weapons, delivery means and related materials. Website: http://www.un.org/sc/1540</p>