

**COMPARATIVE TABLE REGARDING THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES
PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267(1999) & 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)**

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267 (1999) & 1989 (2011) CONCERNING AL-QAIDA 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)
<p>Establishment and Mandate</p> <p>The Committee was established on 15 October 1999 under resolution 1267 which previously imposed sanctions measures on Taliban-controlled Afghanistan for its support of Usama Bin Laden and Al-Qaida. The sanctions regime was 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). On 17 June 2011, with the adoption of resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), the Security Council split the 1267 Committee into two Committees, namely, the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the 1988 Sanctions Committee. The names of the individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List against whom the 3 sanctions measures (assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo) continue to be applied by all States can be found at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/AQList.htm</p> <p>The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee continues to oversee the implementation by UN Member States of these 3 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, narrative summaries of reasons for listing for the individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.</p> <p>The Security Council also recognized the need for the 1988 Sanctions Committee to maintain contact with the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, the CTC and the 1540 Committee, particularly given the continuing presence and negative influence on the Afghan conflict by Al-Qaida, and any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof.</p>	<p>Establishment and Mandate</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 terrorist 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. The format of the assessments was revised in 2012 to make it more accessible to Member States and Committee experts. On 28 September 2011, the CTC held a special meeting commemorating the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) ten years ago. The meeting resulted in an outcome document and launched the updated version of the Global Implementation Survey of resolution 1373 (2001). The Survey outlines areas of priorities for Member States, the Committee, and CTED on the effective implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). A similar survey on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) will be also adopted by the Committee</p>	<p>Establishment and Mandate</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, by resolution 1810 (2008) until April 2011 and again by resolution 1977 (2011) for a period of 10 years until 25 April 2021. 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 September 2011, its third report to the Security Council on States' compliance with the resolution through the achievement of the implementation of its requirements (S/2011/579).</p>
<p>Expert Group</p> <p>The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee is assisted by a Monitoring Team of 8 experts established under resolution 1526 (2004) 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 sanctions regime and can be contacted by email at: 1267mt@un.org.</p> <p>The Monitoring Team has been extended under resolution 1989 (2011) to continue to assist the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and under resolution 1988 (2011) to also support the 1988 Sanctions Committee for a period of 18 months until 31 December 2012.</p>	<p>Expert Group</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 2013 under resolution 1963 (2010). 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>Expert Group</p> <p>The Committee has been assisted by experts since 2005 but it is resolution 1977 (2011) which envisaged the establishment of a group of up to eight experts. In response to the Committee's significantly increased workload over the course of its mandate, the Security Council, in its resolution 2055 (2012), requested the Secretary-General, to increase the size of the group of experts to up to nine. 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>
<p>Measures</p> <p>The Al-Qaida Sanctions 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 Al-Qaida Sanctions 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 Al-Qaida Sanctions 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 Al-Qaida Sanctions 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>Measures</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>Measures</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.</p> <p>Website: http://www.un.org/sc/1540</p>

