



United Nations Security Council  
Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)  
and  
Counter-Terrorism Committee  
Executive Directorate (CTED)

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The Third Symposium and Exhibition  
on ICAO MRTDs, Biometrics  
and Security Standards  
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## Objectives of keynote address:

- Means and benefits of cooperation and coordination between international and UN bodies

## Discussing:

- Security Council resolution resolution 1373 (2001)
- Role and mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate
- The working tools and best practices
- Border controls to limit terrorist mobility



- UN counter-terrorism instruments
- Security Council resolutions responding to terrorist attacks
  - Libya, Sudan and Taliban regime
  - 1267                      - 1373                      - 1540
  - 1269                      - 1377                      - 1566
  - 1368                      - 1535                      - 1624
- General Assembly resolution on UN Global anti-Terrorism Strategy



➤ Common themes:

- concerns with border controls
- fraudulent documents
- preventing movement of terrorists
- control measures on issuance of travel documents
- importance of cooperation with international and regional organizations



# Resolution 1373

- criminalize the financing of terrorism
- freeze terrorist assets without delay
- suppress recruitment of terrorists
- prevent the commission of terrorist acts
- prevent terrorist acts by using early warning
- deny safe haven to terrorists
- prevent terrorists from using their territories to prepare terrorist acts against other states
- ensure terrorists are brought to justice



# Resolution 1373

- prevent terrorist mobility and control issuance and fraudulent use of travel documents
- intensify exchange of information with other governments
- become parties to the international counter-terrorism instruments
- ensure that refugee status is not abused by terrorists



# Counter-Terrorism Committee

- CTC and CTED established under resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1535 (2004)
- CTC mandate
  - Comprises all 15 Security Council members
  - Monitors implementation of resolution 1373 through review of reports submitted by States
  - Facilitates technical assistance to UN Member States through dialogue with potential donors and providers
  - Improves cooperation with all relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations
  - promotes the use of international best practices.



# Counter-Terrorism Committee

- In monitoring implementation, CTC considers:
  - legislative aspect – has state put in place effective counter-terrorism legislation, e.g. anti-money laundering, terrorist financing, immigration and border control
  - operational aspect – has state implemented processes and mechanisms to enforce legislation, e.g. immigration, customs and other border controls to prevent terrorist mobility





# Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

- performs technical implementation analyses of member state reports.
- conducts on-site visits to recommend to states, through the CTC, measures that may enhance their efforts to combat terrorism.
- Identifies TA requirements and matches with donors



# Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

## **Working tools**

- Preliminary Implementation Assessment (PIA)
- Visits to states

## **PIA**

- tailor made approach for each state
- consists of a table which is divided in sections according to the provisions of resolution 1373
- contains analytical information on states implementation of the resolution based on information provided by states



# Preliminary Implementation Assessment (PIA)

- The PIA constitutes a thorough, consistent, transparent and even-handed analysis of States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).
- PIAs are prepared by CTED, considered by the Committee, and shared with the State concerned.
- Member States are requested to examine the areas of the PIA in which gaps in implementation have been identified or further information is needed and to take appropriate action to address these issues.
- The new tailored-made approach is expected to facilitate CTED's work in collecting the necessary information to be able to assess countries' implementation of the resolution while at the same time it will ease the reporting fatigue of the countries in the region that has been conveyed to the Committee.

Provisions of resolution 1373 (2001)	Field	Implementation of provisions of resolution 1373 (2001)
<b>2.8. Prevent the movement of terrorists by effective border controls and controls on issuance identity and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents (2 (g))</b>		
2.8.1 Effective controls on the cross-border movement of persons and their property (including cash and other monetary instruments)	<b>L</b>	
	<b>P</b>	
2.8.2 Procedures for identifying illegal immigrants or aliens	<b>P</b>	
2.8.3 Controls on the issuance of identity and travel documents	<b>L</b>	
2.8.4 Provisions to ensure aviation, maritime, and cargo security	<b>P</b>	



## CTC Visits to Member States

- Visits to Member States are one of the most effective tools available to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).
- Visits allow the Committee :
  - to gather first hand information
  - to establish a direct dialogue with the relevant authorities
  - to identify with them the potential needs of technical assistance that may be required
  - to convey a political message on the importance and urgency to make every effort to put in place the provisions of the resolution



## Facilitation of Technical Assistance

- One of the most important functions of the CTC is to help States get the technical assistance they need to implement the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and related resolutions
- The Committee could only serve as a facilitator since it has no funds to deliver projects or other material requests from Member States



## Facilitation of Technical Assistance

- CTED is able to facilitate the provision of assistance by:
  - identifying States' needs,
  - prioritizing and matching these needs with appropriate providers,
  - referring needs to providers,
  - following up with providers in order to encourage them to respond to referrals,
  - and seeking feedback on referrals and on the delivery of assistance.



## Facilitation of Technical Assistance

- The Committee's technical assistance plan:
  - facilitating the provision of technical assistance with a view to effective implementation
  - developing further its cooperation with donors in order to facilitate the provision of technical assistance
- International best practices part of technical assistance





## Recapitulation

- from review of SC resolutions, 2 trends discerned:
  - border controls on terrorist mobility
  - call on CTC and international, regional and sub regional organizations to work together



## Areas of synergy and cooperation

1. Criteria to use in assessing member state implementation of relevant border controls in PIA are those developed by ICAO
2. Participation on CTC visits by ICAO experts
3. Development of standards and best practices
4. Consultation and cooperation on facilitation of technical assistance
5. Joint meetings to plan for future activities and raise awareness

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Thank you