

# The UNSC Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

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# Security Council and Terrorism

## Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

September 2001

*Resolution 1373*, adopted under Chapter VII of UN Charter, imposes wide range of legal, financial, police and cooperation requirements.



Counter-Terrorism Committee  
Executive Directorate (CTED)



# Resolution 1373(2001)

- Criminalize the financing of terrorism
- Freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism
- Deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups
- prevent the commission of terrorist acts
- Suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists
- Criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice
- Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by:
  - effective border controls
  - controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents
  - preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents



# Security Council and Terrorism

## Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

### **Resolution 1373**

*Establishes Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to monitor implementation of the Resolution.*



# Security Council and Terrorism Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTED)

## March 2004

*Resolution 1535 establishes Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED).*

- To enhance the Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee's ability to **monitor the implementation** of resolution 1373 (2001).
- To raise the counter-terrorism capacities of Member States by **facilitating the provision of technical assistance.**
- To **promote international cooperation**
- To **identify key gaps** in members states implementation of SC resolutions
- To **identify good practices**

# Security Council and Terrorism

## Incitement to Commit Terrorist Acts

September 2005

**Resolution 1624** condemns “in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism irrespective of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed, as one of the most serious threats to peace and security.”

*Calls upon countries to adopt measures to prohibit by law incitement to commit terrorist act or acts..*

*Identifies link between incitement to terrorism, attempts at the justification or glorification (apologie) of terrorist acts, and the furthering of terrorist acts themselves.*



# SECURITY COUNCIL COUNTER-TERRORISM BODIES

**Security Council**

**1267  
Committee  
(Al-Qaida/Taliban)  
sanctions**

**1373  
Committee  
(CTC)  
counter-terrorism**

**1540  
Committee  
non-proliferation**

**The  
Monitoring  
Team**

**CTED**  
The Counter-Terrorism  
Committee  
Executive Directorate

**1540  
Expert  
group**

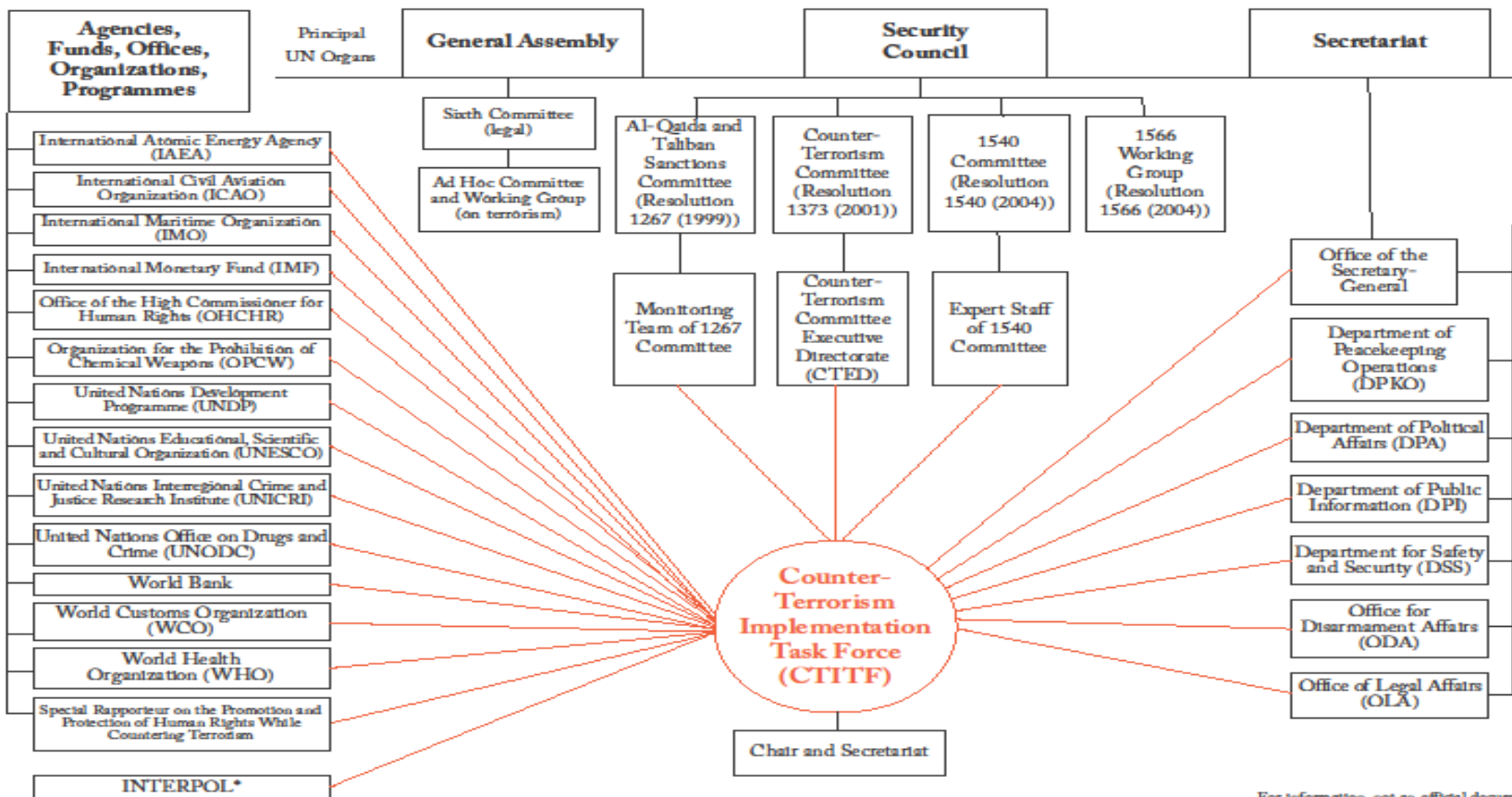
(Working level)



# The UN Counter-Terrorism Efforts



## Main Actors of the United Nations System in Counter-Terrorism Efforts



\*while Interpol is not a part of the UN system, it is a member of CTITF.



# SCR 1373(2001)

- Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), para. 2(e) requires all Member States to bring terrorists to justice.
- Country visits undertaken by CTED on behalf of the Counter-terrorism Committee (CTC) have shown that this requirement poses a major challenge for States' criminal justice systems.

# Prosecutors' seminars

- The Committee launched a series of technical practitioners' seminars on the theme *Bringing Terrorists to Justice*, in New York from 1 to 3 December 2010 (S/2011/240)
- Follow-up seminars funded by the US:
  - Ankara (18-20 July 2011) – The use of intelligence in counter terrorism prosecutions
  - Algiers (5-7 June 2012) – The role of the prosecutor in the prevention of terrorism
  - Dar Es Salaam (26-28 February 2013) – Policy considerations in the prosecution of terrorism
  - Tunis (10-12 December 2013) – Terrorists Acting Alone
  - **Malta (15-17 December 2014)**  
**– Foreign Terrorist Fighters**



# SC Resolution 2178 (2014)

## Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) – definition



individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict



# SC Resolution 2178 (2014)

## Obligations of MS

- OP5: Prevent and suppress recruiting, organizing, transporting, and equipping of FTF, and the financing of FTF
  
- OP6: Ensure establishment of serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide ability to prosecute and to penalize:
  - ...nationals and others departing their territories who travel or attempt to travel for purposes of terrorism travel from their territories to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, for the purpose of perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts, or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;
  - ...the wilful provision or collection of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention or knowledge that they will be used to finance the travel of FTF
  - ...the wilful organization or other facilitation by their nationals or in their territories of FTF travel
  
- OP8: Prevent entry into or transit through their territories of individuals believed to be travelling for purposes described in OP6

# SC Resolution 2178 (2014)

## CTED

- **Primary mandate to assist the CTC:**
  - in monitoring the implementation by MS of SC resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005);
  - in identifying shortfalls in implementation;
  - Identifying best practices;
  - in facilitating the provision of technical assistance.
  - Promoting international cooperation



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