Abstract

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and Associated Individuals and Entities; also known as "the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee" (SCC)

"From Terrorist Threats to Attacks: Measures to Increase Awareness to Enable Effective Prevention"
1. What is "the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee"?

On the UN homepage http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/index.shtml it says:

“The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) on 15 October 1999 is also known as "the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee".

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) and 1822 (2008) so that the sanctions measures now apply to designated individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and/or the Taliban wherever located. The names of the targeted individuals and entities are placed on the Consolidated List. Narrative summaries of reasons for listing of the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the Consolidated List (where available) can be found at the following URL: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/narrative.shtml.

The above-mentioned resolutions have all been adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and require all States to take the following measures in connection with any individual or entity associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden and/or the Taliban as designated by the Committee:

- freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of designated individuals and entities assets freeze,
- prevent the entry into or transit through their territories by designated individuals travel ban, and
- prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and 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, spare parts, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities, to designated individuals and entities arms embargo.

The current Chairman of the Committee is H.E. Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations. The two Vice-Chairs for 2009 are Burkina Faso and the Russian Federation. This website contains general information on the work of the Committee as well as a latest news section. The Committee has guidelines for the conduct of its work. You can also find fact sheets providing basic information on the listing and de-listing procedures as well as on the exemptions to the assets freeze and from the travel ban. The Committee publishes annual reports of its activities and the Chairman of the Committee briefs the Security Council regularly. The Secretariat of the Committee can be contacted by email at: SC-1267-Committee@un.org. The Committee is supported by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team whose reports can be found here. The Team can be contacted by email at: 1267mt@un.org.

The Committee is one of three subsidiary bodies established by the Security Council that deal with terrorism related issues. The other two committees are the Counter-Terrorism Committee (the "CTC") and the 1540 Committee. The three Committees and their expert groups coordinate their work and cooperate closely and the Committees’ Chairmen also brief the Security Council on the activities of the Committees in joint meetings, when possible. The distinct but complementary roles of the three Committees are described in a comparative table issued jointly and posted on their respective websites.

More information on United Nations counter-terrorism activities and other existing counter-terrorism resources can also be found in the UN Counter-Terrorism Online Handbook.

In addition, cooperation between the Committee and INTERPOL resulted in an important initiative to assist Member States in identifying the individuals and entities on the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices, which were launched in December 2005.”

Source: Department of Public Information, United Nations © 2008
2. What to expect?

It almost seems that the more time passes after the September 11 attacks, the more the people forget about the permanent threat coming from Al-Qaida. In today's news you find the words Al-Qaida and Taliban only in connection with the war in Afghanistan and sometimes Iraq. Recently Usama Bin Laden again published a video message, showing that he is still alive and in charge.

This committee, simulated at the VIMUN 2009, shall remind everybody of the worldwide imminent danger that derives from the terrorist group called Al-Qaida. It has the task to show, what worldwide links to the terror of Al-Qaida exist. The committee takes the challenge to evaluate the threat potential by discussing the creation of measures to increase awareness in order to enable an effective prevention.

After the attacks on the US Embassy in 1998, the USS Cole in 2000, the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001, as well as the following terror attacks in Algiers and Pakistan, various sources claimed, to have foreseen the attacks.

Acknowledged terrorist experts accused the intelligence services of the world of having neglected predictions and therefore failed in their service to provide security.

3. Chronology on Al-Qaida Attacks:


4. Links:


Resolution: 1267:

For a chronology on resolutions:


[http://www.interpol.int/Public/NoticesUN/Default.asp](http://www.interpol.int/Public/NoticesUN/Default.asp)


