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**Objet:** Briefings des Présidents des trois Comités du Conseil de Sécurité en charge de la lutte contre le terrorisme.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Conseil de Sécurité a tenu, le 10 courant, une réunion ouverte en vue d'examiner les exposés semestriels des Présidents des Comités établis en vertu des résolutions 1373, 1267/1989 et 1540 (textes ci-joints).

Dans ce cadre, le Président du Comité 1267/1989 concernant Al-Qaïda (Australie) a structuré son intervention, au-delà des activités ordinaires du Comité, sur la régionalisation grandissante de la menace d'Al-Qaïda, particulièrement l'offensive d'AQMI au Mali, la menace que pose Al-Qaïda dans la péninsule arabique à la sécurité du Yémen et les activités du groupe Al-Chabaab en Somalie. L'Ambassadeur australien a exprimé, à cet égard, l'engagement du Comité à prendre des mesures pour une mise en œuvre effective du régime des sanctions imposées à ces groupes et à contribuer au renforcement des capacités nationales en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme.

Le Président du Comité 1540 (République de Corée), concernant l'accès des acteurs non-étatiques aux armes de destruction massive, a annoncé que le Comité transmettra prochainement au Conseil son douzième programme de travail qui établit des priorités concrètes pour la mise en œuvre de la résolution 1540. Il a réitéré l'engagement du Comité à améliorer la prise de conscience des Etats membres des dispositions de la résolution 1540, guidé en cela par les principes de transparence, d'égalité, de coopération et de cohérence. L'Ambassadeur coréen a, également, fourni au Conseil des informations actualisées sur les visites du Comité aux Etats membres et la liste des pays ayant communiqué au Comité des informations additionnelles sur la mise en œuvre de la résolution 1540.

Pour ma part, j'ai fait une présentation au Conseil, en ma qualité de Président du Comité contre le Terrorisme (CTC), sur les activités de cette dernière au cours des six derniers mois. Lors de cette présentation, négociée au préalable par les membres du Comité, j'ai décliné les activités déjà accomplies visant à assurer la mise en œuvre des résolutions 1373 et 1624 du Conseil de Sécurité, particulièrement les visites effectuées par la DECT aux Etats membres, l'adoption des procédures et documents révisés pour évaluer la mise en œuvre, par les Etats, de ces deux résolutions et l'organisation d'un certain nombre d'Ateliers régionaux visant à renforcer leurs capacités et le niveau de leur coopération, particulièrement la Conférence organisée récemment à Rabat sur le contrôle aux frontières au Maghreb et au Sahel.

J'ai également informé les membres du Conseil des activités prochaines du CTC, particulièrement la tenue d'une réunion spéciale, en automne prochain, sur l'amélioration de la coopération et l'assistance technique aux pays du Sahel pour le renforcement de leurs capacités dans la lutte globale contre le terrorisme; l'activité spéciale du Comité consacrée à l'amélioration des capacités des Etats à lutter contre le terrorisme à leurs frontières et la réunion spéciale qui se tiendra le 24 courant, sur la lutte contre le terrorisme à travers l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication.

Il convient d'indiquer qu'en réaction à ce briefing, les membres du Conseil ont unanimement salué les efforts du Maroc à la tête du CTC et loué la pertinence des thématiques que notre pays a choisies pour marquer sa présidence. La France et l'UE ont par ailleurs salué la tenue de la Conférence de Rabat sur la coopération en matière de contrôle aux frontières au Maghreb et au Sahel.

S'agissant des interventions des autres membres du Conseil, il conviendrait de mentionner certains éléments de positions exprimés par les pays suivants:

-Les Etats-Unis, tout en se référant aux attentats récents perpétrés à Boston, ont insisté sur l'importance de continuer à s'adapter à la menace terroriste.

-La Russie a critiqué l'incapacité du Conseil à adopter une position commune en réponse à la menace terroriste en Syrie. Le représentant russe a rejeté dans ce contexte la politique des « deux poids deux mesures » et la distinction entre « bons et mauvais » terroristes.

- La France a mis en exergue les mesures prises par le Conseil de Sécurité visant à répondre efficacement à la menace terroriste des groupes actifs au Sahel.

- Le Royaume-Uni a focalisé son intervention sur l'importance des procédures menées par le Bureau du Médiateur du Comité 1267/1989 et la nécessité d'une mise en œuvre de la résolution 1540.

Enfin, la Syrie, qui a participé à ce débat au même titre qu'un nombre limité d'Etats non-membres du Conseil, a rappelé la demande de son gouvernement visant l'inscription du groupe Al-Nusrah sur la liste des sanctions contre Al-Qaïda et dénoncé les obstacles dressés par certains Etats devant le déploiement d'une mission pour enquêter sur l'utilisation d'armes chimiques par des groupes terroristes. Enfin, le représentant syrien a condamné l'attaque israélienne du 5 mai dernier, qui a visé son pays.

Haute Considération

Mohammed LOULICHI

L'Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent



DRAFT STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR MOHAMMED LOULICHKI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO AND CHAIRMAN, COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE AT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON 10 MAY 2013

I have had the honour to chair the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) since the beginning of 2013. It gives me great pleasure to brief the Security Council on the work of the Committee since the previous briefing, held in November last year.

The Committee continues to be guided in its work by the relevant Security Council resolutions, especially resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 1963 (2010), and continues to play a critical role in promoting and facilitating their implementation.

In accordance with its programme of work for 2013, the Committee is organizing a special meeting open to the wider United Nations membership, and two other special events, focusing on key aspects of the Committee's mandate. The first special event, to be held on 24 May 2013, will be focused on "countering terrorism through the use of new communications and information technologies." In organizing this special event, the Committee seeks to explore with Member States recent technological advances, good practices and effective measures taken particularly in the areas of border controls, mobile telecommunications and the internet, within the framework of implementing resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). The Committee looks forward to the participation of all Member States in this interactive discussion.

The Committee will also organize a Special meeting on "enhancing cooperation and technical assistance to States in the Sahel region to strengthen their capacity in the global fight against terrorism". This Special meeting is expected to take place in the last quarter of 2013.

The Committee has agreed to hold a third special event on "Enhancing the capacity of States to counter terrorism at their borders through technical assistance and the sharing of good practices". The Committee will further explore a possible link between this topic and the one selected for the Special Meeting.

Furthermore, as part of its outreach efforts, the Committee will continue to explore the possibility of collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

In December this year, the Committee will submit to the Security Council a report on the Executive Directorate's work, for consideration by the Council as part of its comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1963 (2010), the Committee will submit the report to the Council prior to the expiration of the Executive Directorate's mandate on 31 December 2013.

The Committee, through CTED, has completed the replacement of the preliminary implementation assessment (PIA) by the Detailed Implementation Survey (DIS) and the Overview of Implementation Assessment (OIA). The new diagnostic tools were the object of a briefing to Member States that I had the pleasure to chair last week. They will allow for an

enhancement of the Committee' work in identifying challenges faced by Member States and facilitate the delivery of targeted technical assistance in that regard.

The Committee continues to focus on region-specific discussions and on issues identified in the 2011 Global Survey (S/2009/620, annex). The Committee also continues to organize and participate in discussions and workshops on thematic issues. Some of the major thematic issues considered by the Committee during the last six months include facilitation of technical assistance by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED, alternative remittance systems and the Committee's cooperation and dialogue with relevant international and regional organizations and, in particular, with UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) and Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE).

CTED has also been active in conducting a number of workshops on specific topics. Important workshops organized during this period include the initial global meeting on effective international cooperation by central authorities (Cartagena, 19-21 February 2013), the fourth seminar of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on "Bringing Terrorists to Justice": "Policy Challenges in the Prosecution and Prevention of Terrorism"(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 26-28 February 2013), the final workshop, led by CTED on behalf of the Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), aimed at protecting non-profit organizations from terrorist financing abuse (5-6 March), the Conference on border-control cooperation in the Sahel and the Maghreb (Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, 13 to 15 March 2013),the sixth regional workshop for police officers, prosecutors and judges in South Asia on effectively countering terrorism (Kathmandu, Nepal, 18-20 March) and, lastly, the first regional workshop for law enforcement officers and prosecutors in East Africa on effective countering terrorism and bringing terrorists to justice (Kampala, Uganda, 7 to 9 May).

Upcoming workshops that CTED is active organising or co-organising in the coming weeks include the joint Council of Europe, OSCE and CTED Workshop on Special Investigative Techniques (Strasbourg, France, 14 and 15 May), the regional workshop on the control of the cross border movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments (Pretoria, South Africa, 27 and 28 May), the East Africa regional workshop on asset freezing requirements of resolution 1373 (Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, 4 to 6 June) and the second regional workshop on international joint investigations (Langkawi, Malaysia, also 4 to 6 June).

In addition, the Committee and CTED continue to enhance their ongoing dialogue with Member States, donors and beneficiaries on the facilitation of technical assistance for capacity-building, at the national and subregional levels. Since the last briefing to the Security Council, CTED on behalf of the Committee has conducted four assessment missions to Member States: Qatar, Morocco (*follow-up*) and Serbia, as well as a fact-finding mission to Angola.

I would like to emphasize that the Committee and CTED have continued, and will continue to pay close attention to the question of respect for human rights and the rule of law in the counter-terrorism measures taken by States, in accordance with the relevant mandates conferred by the Security Council.

The Committee and CTED continue to work closely with the relevant Working Groups of the CTITF, United Nations Centre for Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter Terrorism Forum in order to support, coordinate and complement one another's counter-terrorism endeavours.

In conclusion, Mr. President, the Committee will continue to play a critical role in the global fight against terrorism, and will strive to do so in a more strategic and transparent manner so that it can more effectively contribute to the global counter-terrorism effort within the scope of its mandate.

I should like to conclude by expressing my sincere appreciation to Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director of CTED, and to his team, for their excellent work on the Committee's behalf, and to thank the Secretariat for its continued support.

Thank you.

**Joint statement on cooperation between the Security Council  
Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999)  
and 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001), and 1540 (2004)**

*10 May 2013*

On behalf of the Chairs of the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) on Al-Qaida, 1373 (2001) on counter-terrorism, and 1540 (2004) on WMD proliferation by non-State actors, I have the honour to update the Security Council on the continuing cooperation among the three Committees and their respective expert groups, as requested by the Council in its resolutions 2083 (2012), 1963 (2010) and 1977 (2011) and earlier resolutions.

Terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, and the risk of WMD proliferation by non-State actors continues to pose a serious threat to international peace and security. The Security Council, in dealing with this grave threat, emphasized the importance of close and effective cooperation and coordination between the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). An important consideration in this regard is that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for human rights are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Since the last update provided to the Security Council, the three Committees continued to cooperate on outreach activities conducted within their respective mandates; enhanced their cooperation with international, regional and sub-regional organizations; conducted joint training programmes; increased the exchange of information; participated in joint meetings; and engaged in reciprocal representation, as appropriate.

Regarding the challenges posed by the exploitation of technological advances by terrorists and non-state actors, including the use of the internet as an effective communication channel, together with the rapid developments in nuclear, chemical, and biological technology, that increases the potential for intangible transfers, the Committees' groups of experts can also support States that seek assistance in building national capacities to deal with these challenges.

I am pleased to report, in more detail, on the areas in which cooperation has been increased.

***Outreach and Country visits***

Coordinated outreach activities and country visits are important tools for the three Committees in facilitating the implementation of their respective mandates. Since November 2012, all three expert groups were represented at over a dozen workshops and other outreach events, and more meetings were attended by at least two of the groups.

For example, a regional workshop for Member States of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) organized by the CTED with the Intergovernmental

Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), with the participation of the Monitoring Team, was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 11 to 13 December 2012. Designed for member States of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), this workshop provided an opportunity for participants to discuss the legislative, institutional and operational challenges their respective countries are facing and identify practical solutions; promote coordination among domestic institutions involved in asset freezing; promote and enhance international and regional cooperation with a view to ensuring swift responses to foreign requests for asset freezing, and to enhance their capacities through the exchange of experiences with international and regional experts.

From 13 to 15 March 2013, CTED organized an event, with the participation of the Monitoring Team, on border-control cooperation in the Sahel and the Maghreb in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco. Representatives of 11 States and 21 international, regional and subregional organizations during the three-day event discussed how to enhance the capacity of States to take border-control actions.

In all the Monitoring Team has participated in 21 joint country visits with CTED.

### *Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations*

The three expert groups are all CTITF entities. In this regard, the CTITF continues to provide a platform for enhanced cooperation by the three expert groups, not only among themselves, but also with over 30 United Nations organizations, agencies and programmes concerned with various aspects of counter-terrorism.

The Monitoring Team and CTED have also continued their leading roles in their respective CTITF working groups. The 1540 Committee group of experts participated in the Working Group on Border Management relating to Counter-Terrorism and the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Attacks.

The three Committees have close cooperation on issues related to Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT). One example of this cooperation is that for the past three years, CTED and the Monitoring Team have worked together on the CTITF project on preventing terrorist financing abuse through non-profit organizations (NPOs). This global initiative, which was launched at a ministerial meeting in London in January 2011, and involved five regional workshops, concluded on 7 March 2013 with a briefing to all member States. While CTED took the lead in organizing the initiative, the Monitoring Team experts were able to provide the initiative with concrete examples of the vulnerability of NPOs to terrorist financing from the perspective of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and through their own work.

The three Committees, through their respective experts, also coordinated their work in the margins of and at meetings of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary and Working Groups. A particularly important aspect of their cooperation in the period under review was their contribution to the agreement on the FATF's new standards and assessment methodology. The joint attendance in the FATF plenary, such as in February this year, and working group meetings helped ensure that there is a unified and coordinated message in the framework of their respective mandates.

Both the 1267 Monitoring Team and the 1540 experts participated in the Counter-Terrorism Committee's Special Meeting on 20 November 2012 with Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations in New York to discuss measures required to prevent and suppress terrorist financing. Participants have exchanged their respective experiences and challenges and suggested possible measures to address prevention and suppression of terrorism financing, highlighting in particular the importance and value of international cooperation, joint capacity-building initiatives, and targeted technical assistance delivery.

### ***Training***

A key way in which the three Committees cooperate is in staff training, which reduces costs, maximises the number of experts trained and also facilitates staff development. CTED organized a training session on the new FATF standards from 17 to 19 December 2012 and the experts from the Monitoring Team and the 1540 Group of Experts participated. This offers an opportunity for visiting experts and officials to meet all three groups at once and allows the experts to explore areas of potential joint cooperation with the visiting representatives.

### ***Exchange of information***

Exchange of information among the expert groups continues to be carried out on a regular basis. CTED regularly shares with the other two groups the monthly reports submitted by its Executive Director to the CTC (including information on its recent missions, country visits and technical assistance activities). As a new step the three expert groups have shared their respective working calendars of events and discussed ways of improving the efficiency of country visits and training opportunities with a view to improving value-for-money. The experts of the 1540 Committee prepare information notes on the Committee's outreach events and post them on the Committee's website, for the purpose of transparency and information sharing.

### ***Joint meetings and reciprocal representation***

The three expert groups continue to hold joint meetings where appropriate, whether involving the heads of each team or the expert teams, in order to prepare for relevant outreach activities and to exchange information on particular themes or activities in specific regions or countries.

In addition, the CTC extends invitations to the other two expert groups when arranging briefings by visiting officials from intergovernmental organizations or when organizing thematic briefings of mutual interest. On 7 February 2013, both 1540 expert group and the Monitoring team participated, at the invitation of the CTC, in a briefing by Mr. Aleksey Kuzyura, Head of the Working Group of the Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations of Foreign States of the Russian Federation.

### ***Future additional steps***

The work of the three Committees, when considered together, present opportunities for further synergies which, when fully exploited, would result in a multiplier effect

for the delivery of results. It should be possible to achieve these improved results while maintaining respect for the independence of the respective expert groups and their mandates. On the basis of current coordination and cooperation, each of the three Committee's staff and expert groups are committed to further joint cooperation in a number of areas. These include, but are not limited to:

- Having regular meetings between the three Committees at the Committee level, and/or between Chair countries;
- Increasing engagement in on-site visits to States, at their invitation, to facilitate implementation of each of the resolutions;
- Coordinating on a common regional approach to engage with Member States with geographical and political similarities;
- Coordinating on key thematic areas that are of interest to all the Committees to benefit from information/experience sharing and effective practices;
- Enhancing coordination in implementing projects within the CTIF framework, in particular through the various thematic working groups;
- Coordinating on approaches to donor States and assistance providers and joint evaluation of outcomes;
- Considering developing joint assistance packages for States, at their request, and where appropriate;
- Enhancing joint interaction, particularly with non reporting States, in fulfilling their reporting obligations under relevant resolutions;
- The 1540 Committee should consider sharing its Summary Reports on outreach events with the other Committees.

I thank you for the opportunity to make this joint statement to the Security Council.

***Further information concerning the activities and mandates of the three Committees and their expert groups may be found on their respective websites:***

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

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

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



**Statement by Ambassador Kim Sook, Chair of the 1540 Committee,  
at the United Nations Security Council Joint Briefing of the  
Committee Established Pursuant to Resolutions 1267 and 1989 and the  
Committees Established Pursuant to Resolutions 1373 and 1540  
*10 May 2013***

Mr. President,

I will take this opportunity to give an overview of the main developments in the work of the 1540 Committee since our last joint meeting on 14 November 2012. At the outset, I would like to inform you that the Committee's group of experts is now at its full complement of nine, as envisaged in resolution 2055 (2012).

On 27 December 2012, the 1540 Committee transmitted to the Security Council the review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for 2012. Building on the status and experience of implementation, the Committee set out a list of tasks in the "Looking Ahead" section of this review. I am pleased to report that good progress has been made in fulfilling these tasks.

We will soon transmit to the Council our Twelfth Program of Work which is now under discussion within the Committee. I believe that the Program of Work will optimize the efficiency of the Committee, map out specific priorities to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and set up the guidance for the work of the Committee over the next 12 months.

Guided by the principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach, the Committee has continued to focus its attention on raising the global awareness of resolution 1540, facilitating assistance to States to help them strengthen national capabilities to implement its requirements, and to lay the foundation for improved mechanisms for sharing effective practices for national implementation and promoting collaboration with other international organizations.

Resolution 1977 (2011) calls upon all States that have not yet presented a first report to submit such a report to the Committee without delay. There appears to be a better understanding of the challenges of national implementation and the development of tailored strategies to facilitate assistance for overcoming challenges, and assistance that also supports

implementation of relevant international obligations and national security and development priorities. In this regard, the Committee has developed an approach to the twenty-four non-reporting States in an effort to achieve universal reporting, if possible, by the end of 2014, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004).

In accordance with its mandate, the Committee continued to further facilitate the “matchmaking” between assistance requests and offers. Since the last briefing, the Committee received an additional official request for assistance from the Central American Integration System (SICA) Secretariat on 15 January 2013 which requests funding for the continuation of the SICA 1540 programme of work, including the position of the 1540 regional coordinator within the SICA Secretariat to assist SICA Member States. In accordance with the established procedures, the Committee has passed the request to those States and international, regional and subregional organizations which have offered to provide assistance, for their consideration, and first responses have been received. The group of experts is now working on identifying and analyzing assistance needs and continued consultations with officials from states, in facilitating existing and new assistance requests.

Operative paragraph 8 of Resolution 1977 (2011) encourages all States to prepare on a voluntary basis national implementation action plans, with the assistance of the 1540 Committee, as appropriate, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), and to submit those plans to the 1540 Committee. We are pleased to report that since our last briefing, Kyrgyzstan submitted its National Implementation Action Plan (NAP) to the Committee. We noted that in Kyrgyzstan’s NAP also contains a request for technical and financial assistance for the implementation of the specific measures of their NAP. A good example is the National Implementation Action Plan drafting session with representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s ministries and agencies held in April. According to the information received by the Committee, a number of other States, supported by the Group of Experts, are in the process of updating or preparing their initial NAPs.

Operative paragraph 11 of Resolution 1977 (2011) encourages the 1540 Committee to actively engage in dialogue with States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through visits to States at their invitation. From 17 to 19 April 2013, I personally led a visit to Trinidad and Tobago, accompanied by the members of the Group of experts. During the visit I had the opportunity to hear first hand from the acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Trinidad and Tobago of their efforts to implement resolution 1540 (2004). The discussions demonstrated the high level of

commitment and determination by the government of Trinidad and Tobago towards the full and effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). This is the first visit to a State of the Latin American and Caribbean region and the first one to be led by the Chair of the 1540 Committee. Since the last briefing the 1540 Committee has also received invitations to carry out similar visits from Grenada, Mozambique and the Republic of Moldova.

In accordance with resolution 1977 (2011) and within its mandate, the 1540 Committee has continued to engage in various outreach activities to serve its objectives. Since 14 November last year, the 1540 Committee and its Experts participated in thirty-three outreach events organized by various international, regional and subregional organizations in collaboration with various governments and in many cases with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).

From a thematic point of view, these outreach events promoted the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) through direct action with States by Committee members and the group of experts to help enhance their national implementation arrangements. Also visits have been conducted specifically to review particular issues such as export and border controls, nuclear security, biosecurity, industry outreach, and proliferation financing. In the spirit of transparency required by Resolution 1977 (2011), information about these outreach events is posted on the 1540 Committee website. While some of these activities have been conducted directly with States we have found regional organisations particularly helpful as key players in the facilitation and the successful conduct of these events. For example I will take part in the OSCE's Forum for Security Cooperation in Vienna on May 15 to further cooperation between the Committee and the OSCE.

Operative paragraphs 14 and 18 of Resolution 1977 (2011) call upon relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to designate and provide the 1540 Committee with a point of contact (PoC) or coordinator for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and for assistance. I would like to note that since the last briefing, Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, the United States, the Republic of Korea and Austria have either submitted or updated their PoC information. For IGOs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has revised its PoC information and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) has designated its PoC. This will further facilitate the cooperation with the Committee to implement the resolution. On February 27, the Committee sent out letters requesting all Member States to submit information on their 1540 implementation status as well as on PoCs. Such a

living network of contacts could serve to improve communication and interaction with States and between States. I would take this opportunity to request the cooperation of all Member States in this regard.

It also continued its interaction in that area with academic institutions, civil society and representatives of industry as appropriate. Let me note that in February 2013, I had a meeting with Mrs. Mireille Ballestrazzi, the President of the INTERPOL, to discuss the future cooperation which indicated that the 1540 obligations could be incorporated into INTERPOL's law enforcement capacity-building programmes. INTERPOL will also join the list of potential assistance providers in that regard.

Transparency is an essential principle guiding the work and activities of the Committee. In accordance with resolution 1977 (2011), the Committee continued to institute transparency measures and activities, including by making the fullest possible use of its website. The Committee's Working Group on Transparency and Media Outreach is currently discussing the future media strategy of the Committee, including with regard to the upcoming 10th anniversary of the resolution. From 22 to 24 April this year, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia organized a workshop, focused on the League of Arab States, on *Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors: the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the Arab World*, in New York. This event was a good example of a State promoting awareness of the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) and in the practical implementation of its provisions within its region. This event was one in a series that also included training for customs officials in collaboration with the WCO.

Mr. President,

I would like to conclude by reiterating my commitment to the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). As we celebrate the tenth anniversary of this resolution next year, we will work at full throttle to fully consolidate the universal political will towards WMD non-proliferation by non-State actors. At the same time, the Committee will continue to address all aspects of the resolution so as not to leave any stone unturned. In this regard, we particularly look forward to closer and practical cooperation with the Committees and look forward to hearing new ideas to improve our joint efforts to counter the scourge of terrorism. For our part we believe that closer collaboration between us is vital and in particular we should make every effort to support each other's outreach activities consistent with our respective mandates.

Thank you, Mr. President.