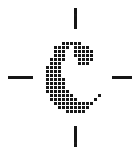


**Decision-making by the Security Council:  
Terrorist acts which threaten international peace and security,  
1989 – 2003.**

**A Survey of Resolutions**

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## Introduction

“Terrorism is a global threat with global effects; its methods are murder and mayhem, but its consequences affect every aspect of the United Nations agenda – from development to peace to human rights and the rule of law. ... By its very nature, terrorism is an assault on the fundamental principles of law, order, human rights, and the peaceful settlement of disputes upon which the United Nations is established. ... The United Nations has an indispensable role to play in providing the legal and organizational framework within which the international campaign against terrorism can unfold”.

Kofi Annan  
UN Secretary-General  
4 October 2002

As a response to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1373 on 28 September 2001, which declared that:

“ ... acts, methods and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations ...”. It called upon Member States to “become parties as soon as possible to the relevant international conventions and protocols” ... and ... “to increase cooperation and fully implement the relevant international conventions and protocols”.

Terrorism constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and it is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.<sup>1</sup>

I am indebted to Stella Beernink who did most of the work in preparing this document. We hope to provide politicians, policy-makers, academics, journalists, non-governmental organisations and other interested readers with a tool that contributes to a better accessibility of the decisions of the Security Council, in its dealings with an international crisis situation which, for so many years, has dominated the international political agenda.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.odccp.org/odccp/terrorism.html>

**Decision-making by the Security Council:  
Terrorist acts which threaten international peace and security,  
1989-2003**

Resolution	Motive	Decision
635 14/06/89	<p><u>On the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection after the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and Union des transport aériens flight 772</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Conscious of the implications of acts of terrorism for international security,</p> <p>Mindful of the important role of the United Nations in supporting and encouraging efforts by all States and intergovernmental organizations in preventing and eliminating all acts of terrorism, including those involving the use of explosives,</p> <p>Determined to encourage the promotion of effective measures to prevent acts of terrorism,</p>	2. Calls upon States to co-operate in devising and implementing measures to prevent all acts of terrorism, including those involving explosives;
687 03/04/91	<p><u>The situation between Iraq and Kuwait</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, opened for signature in New York on 18 December 1979, which categorizes all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism,</p>	<p>H.</p> <p>32. Requires Iraq to inform the Council that it will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods and practices of terrorism;</p>
731 21/01/92	<p><u>Condemnation of the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and Union des transport aériens flight 772</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,</p> <p>Deeply concerned by all illegal activities directed against international civil aviation, and affirming the right of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant principles of international law, to protect their nationals from acts of international terrorism that constitute threats to international peace and security,</p> <p>Recalling the statement made on 30 December 1988 by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Council strongly condemning the destruction of Pan Am flight 103</p>	<p>1. Condemns the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and Union de transport aériens flight 772 and the resultant loss of hundreds of lives;</p> <p>2. Strongly deplores the fact that the Libyan Government has not yet responded fully in establishing responsibility for the terrorist acts referred to above against Pan Am flight 103 and Union de transport aériens flight 772;</p> <p>3. Urges the Libyan Government immediately to provide a full and effective response to those requests so as to contribute to the elimination of international terrorism;</p>

	<p>and calling on all States to assist in the apprehension and prosecution of those responsible for this criminal act,</p> <p>Deeply concerned over the results of investigations, which implicate officials of the Libyan Government and which are contained in Security Council documents that include the requests addressed to the Libyan authorities by France, the UK and the USA in connection with the legal procedures related to the attacks carried out against Pan Am flight 103 and Union de transport aériens flight 772,</p> <p>Determined to eliminate international terrorism,</p>	
<p>748 31/03/92</p>	<p><u>Urging Libya to provide a response to requests made by France, the UK and the USA in connection with legal procedures related to the attacks and the imposition of an arms embargo and a selective travel ban</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Convinced that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p> <p>Recalling [ that ] the members of the Council expressed their deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts,</p> <p>Reaffirming that, in accordance with the principle in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when such acts involve a threat or use of force,</p> <p>Determined to eliminate international terrorism,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the Libyan Government must now comply without further delay with paragraph 3 of resolution 731 (1992) regarding the requests [ ] by France, the UK and the USA [ ];</p> <p>2. Decides that the Libyan Government must commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly, by concrete actions, demonstrate its renunciation;</p> <p>3. Decides that [ ] States shall adopt the measures set out below which shall apply until the Security Council decides that the Libyan Government has complied with paragraph 1 and 2 above;</p> <p>4. [selective travel ban];</p> <p>5. [arms embargo];</p>
<p>883 11/11/93</p>	<p><u>Wider travel ban and financial sanctions imposed against Libya for failure to comply with previous resolutions</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming its resolutions 731 (1992) [ ] 748 (1992) [ ],</p> <p>Deeply concerned that after more than twenty months the Libyan Government as not fully complied with these resolutions,</p> <p>Determined to eliminate international terrorism,</p> <p>Convinced that those responsible for acts of international terrorism must be brought to justice,</p> <p>Convinced also that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p>	<p>1. Demands once again that the Libyan Government comply without any further delay with resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992);</p> <p>2. Decides, in order to secure compliance by the Libyan Government with the decisions of the Council, to take the following measures [ ];</p> <p>3. [financial sanctions]</p> <p>6. [wider travel ban]</p>

	<p>Determining, in this context, that the continued failure by the Libyan Government to demonstrate by concrete actions its renunciation of terrorism, and in particular its continued failure to respond fully and effectively to the requests and decisions in resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), constitute a threat to international peace and security,</p>	
<p>1044 31/01/96</p>	<p><u>Condemning the terrorist assassination attempt on the life of President Mubarak of Egypt and calling for the extradition of three suspects</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,</p> <p>Stressing the imperative need to strengthen international cooperation between States in order to make and adopt practical and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism that affect the international community as a whole,</p> <p>Convinced that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are involved, is an essential element for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p>	<p>4. Calls upon the Government of the Sudan to comply with the requests of the Organization of African Unity without further delay to:</p> <p>(a) Undertake immediate action to extradite to Ethiopia for prosecution the three suspects sheltering in the Sudan and wanted in connection with the assassination attempt [ ]</p> <p>(b) Desist from engaging in activities and from giving shelter and sanctuaries to terrorist elements and act in its relations with its neighbours and with others in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;</p>
<p>1054 26/04/96</p>	<p><u>Sanctions against the Sudan in connection with non-compliance with Security Council Resolution 1044 (1996)</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are involved is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p> <p>Determined to eliminate international terrorism and to ensure effective implementation of resolution 1044 (1996) and to that end acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Demands that the Government of Sudan comply without further delay with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996) by:</p> <p>(a) Taking immediate action to ensure extradition to Ethiopia for prosecution of the three suspects sheltered in Sudan and wanted in connection with the assassination attempt [ ]</p> <p>(b) Desisting from engaging in activities of assisting, supporting and facilitating terrorist activities and from giving shelter and sanctuary to terrorist elements; henceforth acting in its relations with its neighbours and with others in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with Charter of the OAU;</p>
<p>1070 16/08/96</p>	<p><u>Sanctions against the Sudan in connection with non-compliance with Security Council Resolution 1044 (1996) demanding extradition to Ethiopia of the three suspects</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling its resolutions 1044 (1996) [ ] and 1054 (1996) [ ],</p> <p>Gravely alarmed at the terrorist assassination attempt [ ] and convinced that those responsible for that act must be brought to justice,</p> <p>Reaffirming that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are involved is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p> <p>Determining that the non-compliance by the Government of Sudan with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996) as reaffirmed</p>	<p>1. Demands once again that the Government of Sudan comply fully and without further delay with the requests set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1044 (1996) as reaffirmed in paragraph 1 of resolution 1054 (1996);</p>

	<p>in paragraph 1 of resolution 1054 (1996) constitutes a threat to international peace and security,</p> <p>Determined to eliminate international terrorism and to ensure effective implementation of resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1054 (1996), and to that end acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	
1076 22/10/96	<p><u>Expressing concern over the intensification of the military confrontation in Afghanistan</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Having considered the situation in Afghanistan,</p>	5. Reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and drug trafficking which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities;
1189 13/08/98	<p><u>Condemnation of the acts of international terrorism that took place against the American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on 7 August 1998</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Deeply disturbed by the indiscriminate and outraging acts of international terrorism that took place on 7 August 1998 in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania,</p> <p>Condemning such acts which have a damaging effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,</p> <p>Convinced that the suppression of acts of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security, and reaffirming the determination of the international community to eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,</p> <p>Stressing that every Member State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,</p> <p>Mindful of general Assembly resolution 52/164 of 15 December 1997 on the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings,</p> <p>Recalling that [ ] the Council expressed its deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such criminal acts,</p> <p>Also stressing the need to strengthen international cooperation between States in order to adopt practical and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism affecting the international community as a whole,</p> <p>Determined to eliminate international terrorism,</p>	<p>1. Strongly condemns the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania on 7 August 1998 [ ];</p> <p>3. Calls upon all States and international institutions to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to the ongoing investigations in Kenya, Tanzania and the United States to apprehend the perpetrators of these cowardly criminal acts and to bring them swiftly to justice;</p> <p>5. Calls upon all States to adopt, in accordance with international law and as a matter of priority, effective and practical measures for security cooperation, for the prevention of such acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators;</p>
1193 28/08/98	<p><u>Expressing grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Deeply concerned [ ] at the continuing presence of terrorists in the territory of Afghanistan [ ],</p>	15. Demands the Afghan factions to refrain from harbouring and training terrorists and their organizations and to halt illegal drug activities;



1214 08/12/98	<p><u>Expressing grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Deeply disturbed by the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and the planning of terrorist acts, and reiterating that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p>	<p>13. Demands [ ] that the Taliban stop providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, and that all Afghan factions cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;</p>
1267 15/10/99	<p><u>On measures against the Taliban</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and in particular the obligations of parties to those conventions to extradite or prosecute terrorists,</p> <p>Strongly condemning the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and the planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirming its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p> <p>Deploring the fact that the Taliban continues to provide safe haven to Usama bin Laden and to allow him and others associated with him to operate a network of terrorist training camps from Taliban-controlled territory and to use Afghanistan as a base from which to sponsor international terrorist operations,</p> <p>Noting the indictment of Usama bin Laden and his associates by the United States of America for, inter alia, the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and for conspiring to kill American nationals outside the United States, and noting also the request of the United States of America to the Taliban to surrender them to trial [ ],</p> <p>Determining that the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) constitutes a threat to international peace and security,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Insists that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban, which also calls itself the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, comply promptly with its previous resolutions and in particular cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;</p> <p>2. Demands that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden without further delay to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice;</p> <p>5. Urges all States to cooperate with efforts to fulfil the demand in paragraph 2 above, and to consider further measures against Usama bin Laden and his associates;</p>
1269 19/10/99	<p><u>Concern over increase in acts of international terrorism and calling for international cooperation in the fight against terrorism</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Deeply concerned by the increase in acts of international terrorism which endangers the lives and well-being of individuals worldwide as well as the peace and security of all States,</p> <p>Condemning all acts of terrorism, irrespective of motive, wherever and by whomever committed,</p>	<p>1. Unequivocally condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in particular those which could threaten international peace and security;</p> <p>2. Calls upon all States to implement fully the international anti-terrorist conventions to which they are parties, encourages all States to consider as a matter of priority adhering to those to which they are not parties, and encourages also the speedy adoption of the pending conventions;</p> <p>3. Stresses the vital role of the United Nations in</p>

	<p>Mindful of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, by which it adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism,</p> <p>Emphasizing the necessity to intensify the fight against terrorism at the national level and to strengthen, under the auspices of the United Nations, effective international cooperation in this field on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law, including respect for international humanitarian law and human rights,</p> <p>Supporting the efforts to promote universal participation in and implementation of the existing international anti-terrorist conventions, as well as to develop new international instruments to counter the terrorist threat,</p> <p>Commending the work done by the General Assembly, relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies and regional and other organizations to combat international terrorism, Determined to contribute, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to the efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms,</p> <p>Reaffirming that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are involved, is an essential contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security,</p>	<p>strengthening international cooperation in combating terrorism and, emphasizes the importance of enhanced coordination among States, international and regional organizations;</p> <p>4. Calls upon all States to take, inter alia, in the context of such cooperation and coordination, appropriate steps to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cooperate with each other, particularly through bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, protect their nationals and other persons against terrorist attacks and bring to justice the perpetrators of such acts;</li> <li>- prevent and suppress in their territories through all lawful means the preparation and financing of any acts of terrorism;</li> <li>- deny those who plan, finance or commit terrorist acts safe havens by ensuring their apprehension and prosecution or extradition;</li> <li>- take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not participated in terrorist acts;</li> <li>- exchange information in accordance with international and domestic law, and cooperate on administrative and judicial matters in order to prevent the commission of terrorist acts;</li> </ul> <p>5. Requests the Secretary-General, in his reports to the General Assembly, in particular submitted in accordance with its resolution 50/53 on measures to eliminate international terrorism, to pay special attention to the need to prevent and fight the threat to international peace and security as a result of terrorist activities;</p> <p>6. Expresses its readiness to consider relevant provisions of the reports mentioned in paragraph 5 above and to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations in order to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security;</p>
1333 19/12/00	<p><u>On the situation in Afghanistan and measures against the Taliban</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and in particular the obligations of parties to those conventions to extradite or prosecute terrorists,</p> <p>Strongly condemning the continuing use of the areas of Afghanistan under the control of the Afghan faction known as Taliban, which also calls itself the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (hereinafter known as the Taliban), for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirming its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,</p> <p>Noting that the Taliban benefits directly from the cultivation of illicit opium by imposing a tax on its production and indirectly benefits from the processing and trafficking of such opium, and recognizing that these substantial resources strengthen the Taliban's capacity to harbour terrorists,</p> <p>Deploring the fact that the Taliban continues to provide safe haven to Usama bin Laden and to allow him and others associated with him to operate</p>	<p>1. Demands that the Taliban comply with resolution 1267 (1999) and, in particular, cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with international efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;</p> <p>2. Demands also that the Taliban comply without further delay with the demand of the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) that requires the Taliban to turn over Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice;</p> <p>3. Demands further that the Taliban should act swiftly to close all camps where terrorists are trained within the territory under its control, and <i>calls</i> for the confirmation of such closures by the United Nations, inter alia, through information made available to the United Nations by Member States in accordance with paragraph 19 below and through such other means as are necessary to assure compliance with this resolution;</p> <p>4. Reminds all States of their obligation to implement strictly the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999);</p> <p>8. Decides that all States shall take further measures:</p> <p>(c) To freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities</p>

	<p>a network of terrorist training camps from Taliban-controlled territory and to use Afghanistan as a base from which to sponsor international terrorist operations,</p> <p>Noting the indictment of Usama bin Laden and his associates by the United States of America for, inter alia, the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and for conspiring to kill American nationals outside the United States, and noting also the request of the United States of America to the Taliban to surrender them for trial (S/1999/1021),</p> <p>Determining that the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) and in paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) constitutes a threat to international peace and security,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>associated with him as designated by the Committee, including those in the Al-Qaida organization, and including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him, and to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly for the benefit of Usama bin Laden, his associates or any entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Usama bin Laden or individuals and entities associated with him including the Al-Qaida organization and <i>requests</i> the Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, including those in the Al-Qaida organization;</p> <p>9. Demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities and work to virtually eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the proceeds of which finance Taliban terrorist activities;</p> <p>16. Requests the Committee to fulfil its mandate by undertaking the following tasks in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999):</p> <p>(b) To establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, in accordance with paragraph 8 (c) above;</p>
1363 30/07/01	<p><u>On the situation in Afghanistan and the establishment of a mechanism to monitor the implementation of measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000)</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Afghanistan,</p> <p>Determining that the situation in Afghanistan constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Stresses the obligation under the Charter of the United Nations of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);</p> <p>(a) a Monitoring Group in New York of up to five experts, including a Chairman, to monitor the implementation of all the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), including in the fields of [ ] counterterrorism and related legislation and, in view of the link to the purchase of arms and financing of terrorism, money laundering, financial transactions and drug trafficking; and</p> <p>(b) a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team, under the coordination of the Monitoring Group, of up to fifteen members with expertise in areas such as: [ ] counterterrorism, to be located in those States referred to in paragraph 2 above, in full consultation and in close cooperation with those States;</p>
1372 28/09/01	<p><u>Lifting of sanctions against Sudan</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Noting the steps taken by the Government of the Sudan to comply with the provisions of resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1070 (1996),</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1054 (1996) and paragraph 3 of resolution 1070 (1996).</p>

<p>1368 12/09/01</p>	<p><u>Condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the USA</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Determined to combat by all means threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,</p> <p>Recognizing the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter,</p>	<p>1. Unequivocally condemns in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks which took place on 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;</p> <p>3. Calls on all States to work together urgently to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks and stresses that those responsible for aiding, supporting or harbouring the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these acts will be held accountable;</p> <p>4. Calls also on the international community to redouble their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts including by increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorist conventions and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999;</p> <p>5. Expresses its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, and to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;</p>
<p>1373 28/09/01</p>	<p><u>On international cooperation to combat threats to international peace and security</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming its resolutions 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999 and 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001,</p> <p>Reaffirming also its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks which took place in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania on 11 September 2001, and expressing its determination to prevent all such acts,</p> <p>Reaffirming further that such acts, like any act of international terrorism, constitute a threat to international peace and security,</p> <p>Reaffirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence as recognized by the Charter of the United Nations as reiterated in resolution 1368 (2001),</p> <p>Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,</p> <p>Deeply concerned by the increase, in various regions of the world, of acts of terrorism motivated by intolerance or extremism,</p> <p>Calling on States to work together urgently to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including through increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international conventions relating to terrorism,</p> <p>Recognizing the need for States to complement international cooperation by taking additional measures to prevent and suppress, in their territories through all lawful means, the financing and preparation of any acts of terrorism,</p> <p>Reaffirming the principle established by the General Assembly in its declaration of October 1970 (resolution 2625 (XXV)) and reiterated by the</p>	<p>1. Decides that all States shall:</p> <p>(a) Prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts;</p> <p>(b) Criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts;</p> <p>(c) Freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; of entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of such persons and entities, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and associated persons and entities;</p> <p>(d) Prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons;</p> <p>2. Decides also that all States shall:</p> <p>(a) Refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;</p> <p>(b) Take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, including by provision of early warning to other States by exchange of information;</p> <p>(c) Deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens;</p> <p>(d) Prevent those who finance, plan, facilitate or commit terrorist acts from using their respective territories for those purposes against other States or their citizens;</p> <p>(e) Ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the</p>

	<p>Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, namely that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>seriousness of such terrorist acts;</p> <p>(f) Afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings;</p> <p>(g) Prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents;</p> <p>3. Calls upon all States to:</p> <p>(a) Find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorist persons or networks; forged or falsified travel documents; traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials; use of communications technologies by terrorist groups; and the threat posed by the possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups;</p> <p>(b) Exchange information in accordance with international and domestic law and cooperate on administrative and judicial matters to prevent the commission of terrorist acts;</p> <p>(c) Cooperate, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements, to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks and take action against perpetrators of such acts;</p> <p>(d) Become parties as soon as possible to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999;</p> <p>(e) Increase cooperation and fully implement the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and Security Council resolutions 1269 (1999) and 1368 (2001);</p> <p>(f) Take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts;</p> <p>(g) Ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists;</p> <p>4. Notes with concern the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal armstrafficking, and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security;</p> <p>5. Declares that acts, methods, and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and that knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts are also contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;</p>
1377 12/11/01	<p><u>Ministerial level meeting on international terrorism</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Decides to adopt the attached declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism,</p>	

	<p><b>Annex</b></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Meeting at the Ministerial level,</p> <p>Recalling its resolutions 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999, 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001 and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001,</p> <p>Declares that acts of international terrorism constitute one of the most serious threats to international peace and security in the twenty-first century,</p> <p>Further declares that acts of international terrorism constitute a challenge to all States and to all of humanity,</p> <p>Reaffirms its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed,</p> <p>Stresses that acts of international terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the financing, planning and preparation of as well as any other form of support for acts of international terrorism are similarly contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Underlines that acts of terrorism endanger innocent lives and the dignity and security of human beings everywhere, threaten the social and economic development of all States and undermine global stability and prosperity,</p> <p>Affirms that a sustained, comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all Member States of the United Nations, and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, is essential to combat the scourge of international terrorism,</p> <p>Stresses that continuing international efforts to broaden the understanding among civilizations and to address regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to international cooperation and collaboration, which themselves are necessary to sustain the broadest possible fight against international terrorism,</p> <p>Welcomes the commitment expressed by States to fight the scourge of international terrorism, including during the General Assembly plenary debate from 1 to 5 October 2001, calls on all States to become parties as soon as possible to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and encourages Member States to take forward work in this area,</p> <p>Calls on all States to take urgent steps to implement fully resolution 1373 (2001), and to assist each other in doing so, and underlines the obligation on States to deny financial and all other forms of support and safe haven to terrorists and those supporting terrorism,</p> <p>Expresses its determination to proceed with the implementation of that resolution in full cooperation with the whole membership of the</p>	
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	<p>United Nations, and welcomes the progress made so far by the Counter-Terrorism Committee established by paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) to monitor implementation of that resolution,</p> <p>Recognizes that many States will require assistance in implementing all the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001), and invites States to inform the Counter-Terrorism Committee of areas in which they require such support,</p> <p>In that context, invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to explore ways in which States can be assisted, and in particular to explore with international, regional and subregional organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the promotion of best-practice in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001), including the preparation of model laws as appropriate,</li> <li>• the availability of existing technical, financial, regulatory, legislative or other assistance programmes which might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001),</li> <li>• the promotion of possible synergies between these assistance programmes,</li> </ul> <p>Calls on all States to intensify their efforts to eliminate the scourge of international terrorism.</p>	
1390 16/02/02	<p><u>Condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 and condemning the Al Qaida network and associated terrorist groups for terrorist attacks</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Recalling its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000 and 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001,</p> <p>Reaffirming also its resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001 and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, and reiterating its support for international efforts to root out terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks which took place in New York, Washington and Pennsylvania on 11 September 2001, expressing its determination to prevent all such acts, noting the continued activities of Usama bin Laden and the Al-Qaida network in supporting international terrorism, and expressing its determination to root out this network,</p> <p>Noting the indictments of Usama bin Laden and his associates by the United States of America for, inter alia, the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,</p> <p>Determining that the Taliban have failed to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) of 8 December 1998, paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) and paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of resolution 1333 (2000),</p> <p>Condemning the Taliban for allowing Afghanistan to be used as a base for terrorists training and activities, including the export of terrorism by the Al-Qaida network and other terrorist groups as well as for using foreign mercenaries in hostile actions</p>	<p>1. Decides to continue the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) and takes note of the continued application of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), in accordance with paragraph 2 below, and decides to terminate the measures imposed in paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1267 (1999);</p> <p>2. Decides that all States shall take the following measures with respect to Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) to be updated regularly by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) hereinafter referred to as "the Committee";</p> <p>(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory;</p> <p>(b) Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case by case basis only that entry or transit is justified;</p> <p>(c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer, to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities 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 weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;</p>

	<p>in the territory of Afghanistan,</p> <p>Condemning the Al-Qaida network and other associated terrorist groups, for the multiple criminal, terrorist acts, aimed at causing the deaths of numerous innocent civilians, and the destruction of property,</p> <p>Reaffirming further that acts of international terrorism constitute a threat to international peace and security,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>3. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above will be reviewed in 12 months and that at the end of this period the Council will either allow these measures to continue or decide to improve them, in keeping with the principles and purposes of this resolution;</p> <p>4. Recalls the obligation placed upon all Member States to implement in full resolution 1373 (2001), including with regard to any member of the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, and any individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, who have participated in the financing, planning, facilitating and preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts;</p>
1438 14/10/02	<p><u>Condemnation of the terrorist attacks in Bali, Indonesia</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001,</p> <p>Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,</p>	<p>1. Condemns in the strongest terms the bomb attacks in Bali, Indonesia, on 12 October 2002 in which so many lives were claimed and people injured, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;</p> <p>3. Urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to work together urgently and to cooperate with and provide support and assistance, as appropriate, to the Indonesian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks;</p> <p>4. Expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.</p>
1440 24/10/02	<p><u>Condemnation of the hostage taking in Moscow</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001,</p> <p>Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,</p>	<p>1. Condemns in the strongest terms the heinous act of taking hostages in Moscow, the Russian Federation, on 23 October 2002, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;</p> <p>2. Demands immediate and unconditional release of all hostages of this terrorist act;</p> <p>4. Urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate with the Russian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of this terrorist attack;</p> <p>5. Expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.</p>
1450 13/12/02	<p><u>Condemnation of the terrorist bomb attack in Kenya</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, resolution 1269 of 19 October 1999, resolution 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001 (2001), resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001,</p> <p>Recalling the obligations of state parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,</p> <p>Deploring the 2 December and 8 December 2002 claims of responsibility by Al-Qaida for the acts of terror perpetrated in Kenya on 28 November 2002,</p>	<p>1. Condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist bomb attack at the Paradise Hotel, in Kikambala, Kenya, and the attempted missile attack on Arkia Israeli Airlines flight 582 departing Mombasa, Kenya, on 28 November 2002, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;</p> <p>3. Urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks;</p> <p>4. Expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.</p>



	<p>and reaffirming the obligations of all States in resolution 1390 (2002) of 28 January 2002,</p> <p>Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,</p>	
<p>1452 20/12/03</p>	<p><u>On measures against international terrorism</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Expressing its determination to facilitate the implementation of counterterrorism obligations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions,</p> <p>Reaffirming its resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, and reiterating its support for international efforts to root out terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides that the provisions of paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), and paragraphs 1 and 2 (a) of resolution 1390 (2002), do not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by the relevant State(s) to be:</p> <p>(a) necessary for basic expenses [ ]</p> <p>(b) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State(s) to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee;</p> <p>4. Decides that the exception provided for in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999) will cease to have effect from the date of adoption of this resolution;</p> <p>5. Urges Member States to take full account of the considerations set out above in their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001);</p> <p>6. Decides to remain seized of the matter</p>
<p>1455 17/01/03</p>	<p><u>Improving the implementation of measures imposed by resolutions 1267, 1333 and 1390</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Underlining the obligation placed upon all Member States to implement, in full, resolution 1373 (2001), including with regard to any member of the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, and any individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, who have participated in the financing, planning, facilitating and preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts, as well as to facilitate the implementation of counter terrorism obligations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions,</p> <p>Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,</p> <p>Reiterating its condemnation of the Al-Qaida network and other associated terrorist groups for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts, aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians, and other victims, and the destruction of property,</p> <p>Reaffirming that acts of international terrorism constitute a threat to international peace and security,</p> <p>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,</p>	<p>1. Decides to improve the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002);</p> <p>4. Requests the Committee to communicate to Member States the list referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002) at least every three months, and stresses to all Member States the importance of submitting to the Committee the names and identifying information, to the extent possible, of and about members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them so that the Committee can consider adding new names and details to its list, unless to do so would compromise investigations or enforcement actions;</p> <p>5. Calls upon all States to continue to take urgent steps to enforce and strengthen through legislative enactments or administrative measures, where appropriate, the measures imposed under domestic laws or regulations against their nationals and other individuals or entities operating in their territory, to prevent and punish violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, and to inform the Committee of the adoption of such measures, and invites States to report the results of all related investigations or enforcement actions to the Committee, unless to do so would compromise the investigation or enforcement actions;</p> <p>8. Requests the Secretary-General, upon adoption of this resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to reappoint five experts, drawing, as much as possible and as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1363 (2001), to monitor for a further period of 12 months the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and to follow up on relevant leads relating to any incomplete implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above;</p>
<p>1456 20/01/03</p>	<p><u>Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Decides to adopt the attached declaration on the</p>	<p>The Security Council therefore calls for the following steps to be taken:</p> <p>1. All States must take urgent action to prevent and suppress all active and passive support to terrorism, and in particular comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 1373</p>

	<p>issue of combating terrorism.</p> <p>Annex The Security Council,</p> <p>Meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 20 January 2003</p> <p>reaffirms that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security;</li> <li>– any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed and are to be unequivocally condemned, especially when they indiscriminately target or injure civilians;</li> <li>– there is a serious and growing danger of terrorist access to and use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and therefore a need to strengthen controls on these materials;</li> <li>– it has become easier, in an increasingly globalized world, for terrorists to exploit sophisticated technology, communications and resources for their criminal objectives;</li> <li>– measures to detect and stem the flow of finance and funds for terrorist purposes must be urgently strengthened;</li> <li>– terrorists must also be prevented from making use of other criminal activities such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs and drug trafficking, money-laundering and illicit arms trafficking;</li> <li>– since terrorists and their supporters exploit instability and intolerance to justify their criminal acts the Security Council is determined to counter this by contributing to peaceful resolution of disputes and by working to create a climate of mutual tolerance and respect;</li> <li>– terrorism can only be defeated, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by a sustained comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, international and regional organizations, and by redoubled efforts at the national level.</li> </ul>	<p>(2001), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003);</p> <p>2. The Security Council calls upon States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) become a party, as a matter of urgency, to all relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, in particular the 1999 international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism and to support all international initiatives taken to that aim, and to make full use of the sources of assistance and guidance which are now becoming available;</li> <li>(b) assist each other, to the maximum extent possible, in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism, wherever they occur;</li> <li>(c) cooperate closely to implement fully the sanctions against terrorists and their associates, in particular Al-Qaeda and the Taliban and their associates, as reflected in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003), to take urgent actions to deny them access to the financial resources they need to carry out their actions, and to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001);</li> </ul> <p>3. States must bring to justice those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts or provide safe havens, in accordance with international law, in particular on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute;</p> <p>4. The Counter-Terrorism Committee must intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), in particular through reviewing States' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation, and through continuing to operate in a transparent and effective manner, and in that regard the Council;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) stresses the obligation on States to report to the CTC, according to the timetable set by the CTC, calls on the 13 States who have not yet submitted a first report and on the 56 States who are late in submitting further reports to do so by 31 March, and requests the CTC to report regularly on progress;</li> <li>(ii) calls on States to respond promptly and fully to the CTC's requests for information, comments and questions in full and on time, and instructs the CTC to inform the Council of progress, including any difficulties it encounters;</li> <li>(iii) requests the CTC in monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) to bear in mind all international best practices, codes and standards which are relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and underlines its support for the CTC's approach in constructing a dialogue with each State on further action required to fully implement resolution 1373 (2001);</li> </ul> <p>5. States should assist each other to improve their capacity to prevent and fight terrorism, and notes that such cooperation will help facilitate the full and timely implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and invites the CTC to step up its efforts to facilitate the provision of technical and other assistance by developing targets and priorities for global action;</p> <p>6. States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and should adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law;</p> <p>7. International organizations should evaluate ways in which they can enhance the effectiveness of their action against terrorism, including by establishing dialogue and exchanges of information with each other and with other relevant international actors, and directs this appeal in particular to those technical agencies and organizations whose activities relate to the control of the use of or access to nuclear, chemical, biological and other deadly materials; in this context the importance of fully complying with existing legal obligations in the field of disarmament, arms limitation and non-proliferation and,</p>
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		<p>where necessary, strengthening international instruments in this field should be underlined;</p> <p>8. Regional and subregional organizations should work with the CTC and other international organizations to facilitate sharing of best practice in the fight against terrorism, and to assist their members in fulfilling their obligation to combat terrorism;</p> <p>9. Those participating in the Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international regional and subregional organizations on 7 March 2003 should use that opportunity to make urgent progress on the matters referred to in this declaration which involve the work of such organizations;</p> <p>The Security Council also:</p> <p>10. emphasizes that continuing international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden the understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, to further strengthen the campaign against terrorism, and to address unresolved regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to international cooperation and collaboration, which by themselves are necessary to sustain the broadest possible fight against terrorism;</p> <p>11. reaffirms its strong determination to intensify its fight against terrorism in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, and takes note of the contributions made during its meeting on 20 January 2003 with a view to enhancing the role of the United Nations in this regard, and invites Member States to make further contributions to this end;</p> <p>12. invites the Secretary General to present a report within 28 days summarizing any proposals made during its ministerial meeting and any commentary or response to these proposals by any Security Council member;</p> <p>13. encourages Member States of the United Nations to cooperate in resolving all outstanding issues with a view to the adoption, by consensus, of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism;</p> <p>14. decides to review actions taken towards the realization of this declaration at further meetings of the Security Council.</p>
1465 13/02/03	<p><u>Condemnation of the bomb attack in Bogota, Colombia</u></p> <p>The Security Council,</p> <p>Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001) [ ],</p> <p>Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,</p>	<p>1. Condemns in the strongest terms the bomb attack in Bogota, Colombia, on 7 February 2003 in which many lives were claimed and people injured, and regards such act, like any act of terrorism, as a threat to peace and security;</p> <p>3. Urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to work together urgently and to cooperate with and provide support and assistance, as appropriate, to the Colombian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of this terrorist attack;</p> <p>4. Expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.</p>

**Annex I Summary of Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorist acts which threaten international peace and security**

635 14/06/89	The marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection after the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and Union des transport aériens flight 772
687 03/04/91	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait, requiring Iraq to refrain from committing or supporting acts of international terrorism or allow organizations with that intent to operate within its territory
731 21/01/92	Condemnation of the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and Union des transport aériens flight 772 and calling acts of international terrorism threats to international peace and security
748 31/03/92	Urging Libya to provide a response to requests made by France, the UK and the USA in connection with legal procedures related to the attacks and the imposition of an arms embargo and a selective travel ban
883 11/11/93	Wider travel ban and financial sanctions imposed against Libya for failure to comply with previous resolutions
1044 31/01/96	Condemning the terrorist assassination attempt on the life of President Mubarak of Egypt and calling for the extradition of three suspects
1054 26/04/96	Sanctions against the Sudan in connection with non-compliance with Security Council Resolution 1044 (1996)
1070 16/08/96	Sanctions against the Sudan in connection with non-compliance with Security Council Resolution 1044 (1996) demanding extradition to Ethiopia of the three suspects
1076 22/10/96	Expressing concern over the intensification of the military confrontation in Afghanistan, the continuation of which provides a fertile ground for terrorism
1189 13/08/98	Condemnation of the acts of international terrorism that took place against the American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on 7 August 1998
1193 28/08/98	Expressing grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, and demanding the Afghan factions to refrain from harbouring and training terrorists and their organizations
1214 08/12/98	Expressing grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, and demanding the Taliban stop providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists
1267 15/10/99	Determination that the failure to stop providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists constitutes a threat to international peace and demanding the turnover of Usama bin Laden
1269 19/10/99	Concern over the increase in acts of international terrorism and calling for international cooperation in the fight against terrorism
1333 19/12/00	Demanding that the Taliban complies with resolution 1267 (1999) and setting up a financial embargo against Usama bin Laden and the Al Qaida organization
1363 30/07/01	Establishment of a mechanism to monitor the implementation of measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000)
1372 28/09/01	Lifting of sanctions against Sudan for its compliance with resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1070 (1996)
1368 12/09/01	Condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the USA
1373 28/09/01	International cooperation to combat threats to international peace and security by deciding that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism in any form and refrain from support of terrorism in any form and setting up the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)
1377 12/11/01	Ministerial meeting on international terrorism
1390 16/02/02	Condemnation of the Al Qaida network and associated terrorist groups for terrorist attacks and continuation of measures taken by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000)
1438 14/10/02	Condemnation of the terrorist attacks in Bali, Indonesia

1440 24/10/02	Condemnation of the hostage taking in Moscow
1450 13/12/02	Condemnation of the terrorist bomb attack in Kenya
1452 20/12/03	Continuation of measures taken by resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1373 (2001)
1455 17/01/03	Improving the implementation of measures imposed by 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1373 (2001)
1456 20/01/03	Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism during a meeting at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
1465 13/02/03	Condemnation of the bomb attack in Bogota, Colombia

## Annex II UN Conventions Against Terrorism

### Overview<sup>2</sup>

There are 12 universal conventions and protocols against terrorism, which have been developed under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, open to participation by all Member States. UN Security Council resolutions, passed both before and after recent terrorist attacks, have called upon Member States to ratify these international instruments and to fully implement them through passage of the domestic legislation necessary to fulfil obligations imposed by the conventions.

These conventions and protocols were negotiated from 1963 to 1999. Most are penal in nature with a common format. Typically the instruments:

- 1) Define a particular type of terrorist violence as an offence under the convention, such as seizure of an aircraft in flight by threat or violence;
- 2) Require State Parties to penalize that activity in their domestic law;
- 3) Identify certain bases upon which the Parties responsible are required to establish jurisdiction over the defined offence, such as registration, territoriality or nationality;
- 4) Create an obligation on the State in which a suspect is found to establish jurisdiction over the convention offence and to refer the offence for prosecution if the Party does not extradite pursuant to other provisions of the convention. This last element is commonly known as the principle of “no safe haven for terrorists”. It has been stressed by the Security Council in Resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001, as an essential anti-terrorism obligation of Member States.

### The 12 Multilateral Conventions and Protocols related to States’ Responsibility for Combating Terrorism:<sup>3</sup>

Convention	Purpose and Implementation
<b>Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 14 September 1963, Tokyo</b>  The phenomenon of terrorism became an international concern in the 1960s when a series of airplane hijackings hit the headlines.	--applies to acts affecting in-flight safety;  --authorizes the aircraft commander to impose reasonable measures, including restraint, on any person he or she has reason to believe has committed or is about to commit such an act, when necessary to protect the safety of the aircraft;  --requires contracting states to take custody of offenders and to return control of the aircraft to the lawful commander.

<sup>2</sup> Text taken from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime website to be found at:  
[http://www.unodc.org/odccp/terrorism\\_convention\\_overview.html](http://www.unodc.org/odccp/terrorism_convention_overview.html)

<sup>3</sup> The text for this summary has been taken from [http://www.unodc.org/odccp/terrorism\\_conventions.html](http://www.unodc.org/odccp/terrorism_conventions.html)

<p><b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 16 December 1970, The Hague</b></p> <p>'The States parties to this Convention, Considering that unlawful acts of seizure or exercise of control of aircraft in flight jeopardize the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of air services, and undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in the safety of civil aviation; [ ] Considering that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders [ ]'</p>	<p>--makes it an offence for any person on board an aircraft in flight [to] "unlawfully, by force or threat thereof, or any other form of intimidation, [to] seize or exercise control of that aircraft" or to attempt to do so;</p> <p>--requires parties to the convention to make hijackings punishable by "severe penalties;"</p> <p>--requires parties that have custody of offenders to either extradite the offender or submit the case for prosecution;</p> <p>--requires parties to assist each other in connection with criminal proceedings brought under the convention.</p>
<p><b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation, 23 September 1971, Montreal</b></p> <p>'The States Parties to the Convention Considering that unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation jeopardize the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of air services, and undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in the safety of civil aviation; [ ] Considering that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders'</p>	<p>--makes it an offence for any person unlawfully and intentionally to perform an act of violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight, if that act is likely to endanger the safety of that aircraft; to place an explosive device on an aircraft; and to attempt such acts or be an accomplice of a person who performs or attempts to perform such acts;</p> <p>--requires parties to the convention to make offences punishable by "severe penalties;"</p> <p>--requires parties that have custody of offenders to either extradite the offender or submit the case for prosecution;</p>
<p><b>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, 14 December 1973, New York</b></p> <p>'The states parties to this Convention, [ ] Considering that crimes against diplomatic agents and other internationally protected persons jeopardizing the safety of these persons create a serious threat to the maintenance of normal international relations which are necessary for co-operation among States, Believing that the commission of such crimes is a matter of grave concern to the international community,[ ]'</p>	<p>--defines internationally protected person as a Head of State, a Minister for Foreign Affairs, a representative or official of a state or of an international organization who is entitled to special protection from attack under international law;</p> <p>--requires each party to criminalize and make punishable "by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature," the intentional murder, kidnapping, or other attack upon the person or liberty of an internationally protected person, a violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodations, or the means of transport of such person; a threat or attempt to commit such an attack; and an act "constituting participation as an accomplice;"</p>

<p><b>International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, 18 December 1979, New York</b></p> <p>The states parties to this Convention, [ ] Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as in other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, [ ] Being convinced that it is urgently necessary to develop international co-operation between States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking of hostages as manifestations of international terrorism [ ]'</p>	<p>--provides that "any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure, or to continue to detain another person in order to compel a third party, namely, a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a natural or juridical person, or a group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage commits the offence of taking of hostage within the meaning of this Convention;"</p>
<p><b>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 3 March 1980, New York and Vienna</b></p> <p>'The states parties to this Convention, [ ] Desiring to avert the potential dangers posed by the unlawful taking and use of nuclear material [ ].'</p>	<p>--criminalizes the unlawful possession, use, transfer, etc., of nuclear material, the theft of nuclear material, and threats to use nuclear material to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial property damage;</p>
<p><b>Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 24 February 1988, Montreal</b> (Supplementary to Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 23 September 1971, Montreal)</p> <p>'The states parties to this Protocol, [ ] Considering that the occurrence of [unlawful acts of violence which endanger ... the safety of persons at airports] is a matter of grave concern to the international community and that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders [ ]'</p>	<p>--extends the provisions of the 1971 Montreal Convention to encompass terrorist acts at airports serving international civil aviation.</p>



<p><b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 10 March 1988, Rome</b></p> <p>‘The states parties to this Convention, [ ] Deeply concerned about the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms and seriously impair the dignity of human beings, [ ]’</p>	<p>--establishes a legal regime applicable to acts against international maritime navigation that is similar to the regimes established against international aviation;</p> <p>--makes it an offence for a person unlawfully and intentionally to seize or exercise control over a ship by force, threat, or intimidation; to perform an act of violence against a person on board a ship if that act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship; to place a destructive device or substance aboard a ship; and other acts against the safety of ships;</p> <p>--establishes a legal regime applicable to acts against international maritime navigation that is similar to the regimes established against international aviation;</p> <p>--makes it an offence for a person unlawfully and intentionally to seize or exercise control over a ship by force, threat, or intimidation; to perform an act of violence against a person on board a ship if that act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship; to place a destructive device or substance aboard a ship; and other acts against the safety of ships;</p>
<p><b>Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 10 March 1988, Rome</b></p>	<p>--establishes a legal regime applicable to acts against fixed platforms on the continental shelf that is similar to the regimes established against international aviation;</p>
<p><b>Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosive for the Purpose of Identification, 1 March 1991, Montreal</b></p> <p>‘The states parties to this Convention, Conscious of the implications of acts of terrorism for international security; Expressing deep concern regarding terrorist acts aimed at destruction of aircraft, other means of transportation and other targets; Concerned that plastic explosives have been used for such terrorist acts; Considering that the marking of such explosives for the purpose of detection would contribute significantly to the prevention of such unlawful acts; [ ]’</p>	<p>--designed to control and limit the used of unmarked and undetectable plastic explosives (negotiated in the aftermath of the 1988 Pan Am 103 bombing);</p> <p>--parties are obligated in their respective territories to ensure effective control over "unmarked" plastic explosive, i.e., those that do not contain one of the detection agents described in the Technical Annex to the treaty;</p> <p>--generally speaking, each party must, among other things: take necessary and effective measures to prohibit and prevent the manufacture of unmarked plastic explosives; prevent the movement of unmarked plastic explosives into or out of its territory; exercise strict and effective control over possession and transfer of unmarked explosives made or imported prior to the entry-into-force of the convention; ensure that all stocks of such unmarked explosives not held by the military or police are destroyed or consumed, marked, or rendered permanently ineffective within three years; take necessary measures to ensure that unmarked plastic explosives held by the military or police, are destroyed or consumed, marked, or rendered permanently ineffective within fifteen years; and, ensure the destruction, as soon as possible, of any unmarked explosives manufactured after the date-of-entry into force of the convention for that state.</p>
<p><b>International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 12 January 1998, New York</b></p> <p>‘The states parties to this Convention, Deeply concerned about the worldwide escalation of acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, [ ] Noting that terrorist attacks by means of explosives or other lethal devices have become increasingly widespread, Noting also that existing multilateral legal provisions do not adequately address these attacks, Being convinced of the urgent need to enhance international cooperation between States in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of such acts of terrorism and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators, [ ]’</p>	<p>--creates a regime of universal jurisdiction over the unlawful and intentional use of explosives and other lethal devices in, into, or against various defined public places with intent to kill or cause serious bodily injury, or with intent to cause extensive destruction of the public place;</p>

<p><b>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, December 1999</b></p> <p>'The States Parties to this Convention, [ ] Deeply concerned about the worldwide escalation of acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, [ ] Considering that the financing of terrorism is a matter of grave concern to the international community as a whole, Noting that the number and seriousness of acts of international terrorism depend on the financing that terrorists may obtain, [ ]'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- requires parties to take steps to prevent and counteract the financing of terrorists, whether direct or indirect, through groups claiming to have charitable, social or cultural goals or which also engage in such illicit activities as drug trafficking or gun running;</li> <li>-- commits states to hold those who finance terrorism criminally, civilly or administratively liable for such acts;</li> <li>-- provides for the identification, freezing and seizure of funds allocated for terrorist activities, as well as for the sharing of the forfeited funds with other states on a case-by-case basis. Bank secrecy will no longer be justification for refusing to cooperate.</li> </ul>
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### Annex III UN Agencies and Counter-Terrorism

#### Security Council:

The Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council (CTC) (established by Resolution 1373) has since become the UN's leading body to promote collective action against international terrorism. Its mandate is to bring Member States to an acceptable level of compliance with Resolution 1373 and the terrorism-related conventions and protocols.<sup>4</sup>

#### Secretary-General:

The Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism was established at the behest of the Secretary-General in October 2001. Its purpose has been to identify the longer-term implications and broad policy dimensions of terrorism for the United Nations and to formulate recommendations on the steps that the United Nations system might take to address the issue.<sup>5</sup>

#### General Assembly:

The General Assembly Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism was established in 1996 by the General Assembly, in resolution 51/210 of 17 December, to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism. This mandate continued to be renewed and revised on an annual basis by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the topic of measures to eliminate international terrorism.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.odccp.org/odccp/terrorism.html>

<sup>5</sup> <http://disarmament.un.org/terrorism.htm>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.un.org/law/terrorism/index.html>

## About the authors

As Clingendael's United Nations expert, specialized in political and military UN-issues, Dick A. Leurdijk is senior research fellow, lecturer, policy advisor and political commentator. He has dealt extensively with a wide range of UN-related issues, especially in the field of international peace and security, including such issues as peacekeeping, peace-enforcement and peace-building, in crisis situations such as the Gulf-war, Somalia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia), and the UN's relationships with regional organizations, such as NATO and the EU. His most recent publications are focused on the 'war on terrorism', and the role of international organizations, including the UN and NATO.<sup>7</sup>

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An earlier Clingendael Research Essay on the Decision-making of the Security Council by the above authors was published in November 2002 and is entitled 'Decision-making by the Security Council: The Situation between Iraq and Kuwait, 1990-2002, A Survey of Resolutions'.

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<sup>7</sup> Publications include:

D.A. Leurdijk, *The UN and NATO in Former Yugoslavia*, Netherlands Institute for International Relations 'Clingendael', The Hague, 1994;

D.A. Leurdijk, *A UN Rapid Deployment Brigade, Strengthening the Capacity for Quick Response*, Netherlands Institute for International Relations 'Clingendael', The Hague, 1995;

D. Leurdijk & D. Zandee, *Kosovo: From Crisis to Crisis*, Ashgate, 2001;

Peter van Ham, Kees Homan, Marianne van Leeuwen, Dick Leurdijk, Frans Osinga, *Terrorism and Counterterrorism, Insights and Perspectives after September 11*, Netherlands Institute for International Relations 'Clingendael', The Hague, December 2001

Forthcoming: