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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

Assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides information on the progress made in 2009 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in delivering technical assistance on legal and related capacity-building matters in the area of counter-terrorism and in fulfilling its mandates, which were recently strengthened by the General Assembly in its resolutions 64/118, 64/177 and 64/179. The challenges ahead are identified in order to adequately respond to the evolving needs of Member States with respect to criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism, and the need for enhanced governmental support to meet those challenges is emphasized. The report concludes with a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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I. Introduction

1. The mandate of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) regarding the provision of technical assistance to counter terrorism was reiterated by the General Assembly in its resolutions 64/118, entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”, 64/177, entitled “Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism”, and 64/179, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”. In its resolution 64/177, the Assembly requested UNODC to reinforce the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request, for the ratification and legislative incorporation of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and for the building of capacity to implement them; to provide technical assistance to strengthen international cooperation in order to prevent and combat terrorism, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation; to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law; and to intensify its efforts to continue to systematically develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandates of UNODC, especially through the preparation of technical tools and publications and the training of criminal justice officials.

2. In its resolution 64/168, entitled “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism”, the General Assembly urged relevant United Nations bodies and international, regional and subregional organizations, including UNODC, within its mandate related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism in accordance with relevant national legislation.

II. Delivering technical assistance

3. Technical assistance in the area of counter-terrorism is provided mainly by the Terrorism Prevention Branch. Since January 2003, the Branch has directly or indirectly supported 168 countries in ratifying and implementing the international legal instruments against terrorism and in strengthening the capacity of their criminal justice systems to effectively implement the provisions of those instruments in conformity with the principles of the rule of law.

4. The Branch carries out its work in close cooperation with other entities of UNODC working in the areas of organized crime, corruption, money-laundering, criminal justice reform and interregional advisory services, as well as with various UNODC field offices. The Branch is drawing on a network of field-based terrorism prevention experts covering all regions of Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Middle East, South-East and Central Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. The counter-terrorism work of UNODC is carried out within a comprehensive perspective taking fully into account the work done with regard to the international legal instruments on drugs and crime. The thematic programme on terrorism prevention serves as a useful secretariat tool for enhancing, in an integrated manner, the counter-terrorism legal services and the various cross-cutting aspects of the work of UNODC relevant to the global counter-terrorism efforts.

A. A multi-pronged approach for strengthening the international legal regime against terrorism

6. The Branch has been pursuing a multi-pronged approach in delivering technical assistance in the legal and related capacity-building areas of counter-terrorism. The three key elements are the provision of tailored national-level assistance to requesting countries; regional and subregional activities to support and complement national activities; and the development of technical assistance tools and specialized substantive publications.

1. National-level technical assistance

7. In 2009, direct technical assistance was provided to the following 65 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cook Islands, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

8. In delivering technical assistance, the Branch also made use of cost-effective telecommunication facilities, especially for videoconferences, sharing information in preparation for or follow-up to technical assistance activities and providing ad hoc legal advice.

9. In 2009, the Branch brought to Vienna delegations from the following States for intensive working sessions involving the Branch and other UNODC entities: Afghanistan (15-17 June), Algeria (28-30 April), Costa Rica (22-24 September), Pakistan (16-18 November) and Yemen (17-19 February).

2. International, regional and subregional workshops

10. In 2009, 18 thematically focused regional and subregional workshops were held, attended by participants from 104 countries. Some of the workshops also dealt with international cooperation against transnational organized crime and corruption, including two ministerial-level conferences organized by the Division for Operations in cooperation with the Branch: the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in Central America, held in Managua on 23 and 24 June

and attended by participants from nine Central American countries; and the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean, held in Santo Domingo from 17 to 20 February and attended by participants from 17 Caribbean countries.

11. Another highlight was the international workshop for national counter-terrorism focal points jointly organized by the Branch and the Governments of Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, together with the Governments of Costa Rica, Japan and Slovakia, in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, held in Vienna on 12 and 13 October. The workshop, attended by over 300 participants representing 113 Member States and 40 international, regional and subregional organizations, provided an informal global forum to exchange good practices and information on national efforts to implement United Nations counter-terrorism mandates and other counter-terrorism activities. Participants discussed the potential of a global network of national counter-terrorism focal points to serve as a platform for articulating national perspectives on counter-terrorism measures, especially on needs and assistance delivery in the area of building national counter-terrorism capacities.

3. Technical assistance tools

12. The Branch has developed a number of technical assistance tools, including a checklist of the offences set out in the international legal instruments, the *Legislative Guide to the Universal Legal Regime against Terrorism*,¹ the *Guide for the Legislative Incorporation and Implementation of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments* and model legislative provisions against terrorism. Most of these tools are available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

13. A key tool, the Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism database, contains the full texts of the international legal instruments and the status of their ratification, searchable by region, country, treaty and time period. The database also contains the relevant national legislation of most Member States, as well as relevant case law from national, regional and international courts. In June 2009, the database was made accessible to the public (www.unodc.org/tldb).

14. The Branch has continued to work with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to make available in the six official languages of the United Nations the third edition of *International Instruments Related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*,² which contains all relevant international and regional legal instruments and recent Security Council and the Assembly resolutions in the area of counter-terrorism.

15. Moreover, analytical studies, for various subregions, of developments in the area of anti-terrorism legislation were finalized, including a review of legal regimes against terrorism in West and Central Africa and an overview of the counter-terrorism legislation of the Gulf States and Yemen. The Branch also developed tailor-made compendiums of bilateral, regional and international

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.V.9.

² Ibid., Sales No. E.08.V.2.

agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance for the Niger (prepared jointly with the Government of France) and for the States members of the Indian Ocean Commission. Two similar compendiums are under preparation, one for Kenya and one for States members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

16. Other tools published and disseminated in 2009 include the *Manual on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism and Frequently Asked Questions on International Law Aspects of Countering Terrorism*. The latter provides policymakers, legislators and criminal justice officials concerned with introductory texts on the basic elements of international law, international criminal law, international humanitarian law, international human rights law and refugee law as they relate to the countering of terrorism.

17. Building on existing training tools, the Branch is in the process of developing a comprehensive legal training curriculum for criminal justice officials in order to impart specialized counter-terrorism legal knowledge and expertise in a more systematic manner. The curriculum consists of training modules on specific thematic issues for which additional tools and substantive publications, including case studies, are being developed. The curriculum includes legal training in the area of counter-terrorism and training conducted by other entities of UNODC on related topics such as money-laundering and organized crime. The modules will be adapted to be used in information technology-based delivery mechanisms.

18. The use of such innovative information technology-based delivery mechanisms has shown to be cost-effective and efficient. Two intensive online training courses have been developed by the Branch in collaboration with the DiploFoundation. The more specialized course, on international cooperation against terrorism, was developed in collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Five training sessions were conducted, each lasting six weeks, reaching 126 participants from 72 countries. Participants were given assigned readings and engaged in interactive discussions with lecturers and with each other through online forums. Participants have expressed strong appreciation for that collaborative and interactive format.

B. Expanded work in specific thematic areas of legal assistance and capacity-building support

19. In cooperation with other UNODC entities and partner organizations, the Branch organized and participated in specialized activities addressing specific, complex aspects of legal assistance work in the area of counter-terrorism.

1. Strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism

20. The Branch provided focused assistance to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism through a number of workshops, including a workshop on strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism among and with the Member States of ECOWAS, held in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain, on 15-17 June 2009, which was attended by participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire,

the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

21. A regional justice platform was established to strengthen international cooperation among States members of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). Created jointly by UNODC and IOC in 2008, the platform brings together the focal points responsible for extradition and mutual legal assistance from Comoros, France (Réunion), Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. The first two meetings of the focal points were held in Saint Denis, Réunion, France, on 29 and 30 October 2009 and in Quatre Bornes, Mauritius, on 10 and 11 June 2009. The regional justice platform has led to the elaboration by UNODC and IOC of a compendium of bilateral, regional and international agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance, which has been distributed to 1,200 criminal justice practitioners. The platform also has provided a forum for practitioners to learn about the legal systems and practices existing in other States and for elaborating a practical guide for formulating effective requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance among the five States members of IOC. The regional justice platform has also been instrumental in solving specific cases of extradition and mutual legal assistance.

22. A format increasingly used in 2009 was that of workshops bringing judges and prosecutors, from two to four countries, in direct contact with each other to discuss specific legal issues and problems related to regional and bilateral cooperation. The workshops also enhance awareness of existing bilateral and multilateral instruments and lead to discussion of the scope and content of bilateral treaties and national laws and the possible need to revise them. Criminal justice practitioners from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda participated in a workshop held in Burundi from 10 to 12 November. A workshop for participants from Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger was held in Mali from 29 September to 1 October; a workshop for participants from Botswana, Namibia and Zambia was held in Botswana from 7 to 9 July; a workshop for participants from Angola and Mozambique was held in Angola from 26 to 29 May; a workshop for participants from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and Congo was held in the Central African Republic from 12 to 14 May; a workshop for participants from Mauritius, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania was held in Seychelles from 28 to 30 April; a workshop for participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Togo was held in Togo from 24 to 26 March; and a workshop for participants from Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland was held in Lesotho from 27 to 29 January. The Commonwealth Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and INTERPOL contributed to several of those national training workshops, as did senior practitioners from various countries.

23. National workshops for judges and prosecutors on drafting extradition and mutual legal assistance requests in terrorism cases were organized, in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Council of Europe, for Bosnia and Herzegovina (15-18 December 2009 and 28 and 29 January 2009), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13-16 October 2009) and Turkey (28 and 29 January 2009). A national workshop on enhancing international legal cooperation in criminal matters was held, in cooperation with OSCE, in Iceland (5-7 May 2009). A workshop on the international legal framework for counter-terrorism was organized in the Syrian Arab Republic (27 and 28 May 2009).

24. In addition to the activities of the Branch, UNDOC undertakes programme activities aimed at facilitating overall international cooperation in criminal matters. These activities, carried out mainly by the Treaty and Legal Assistance Branch, include the elaboration of legal tools to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters, such as collected best practices, model laws, an online directory of competent national authorities and the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. They also include legal advisory services to requesting countries and the training of relevant authorities through national, regional and cross-regional workshops.

2. Addressing maritime issues related to countering terrorism

25. An area of growing importance for specialized assistance in enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters is maritime terrorism. The Branch organized a subregional workshop for States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) entitled “Developing an Integrated Approach to Maritime Security through the Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Criminal and International Law: Legal Perspectives and Capacity-building”, held in Singapore on 9 and 10 June 2009 and attended by participants from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The Branch also organized a workshop for Pacific Island countries entitled “Developing an Integrated Approach to Maritime Security through Criminal and International Law”, held in Nuku’alofa on 7 and 8 May 2009 and attended by participants from Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

26. At the national level, States are increasingly interested in adding a specific component on crimes committed at sea to training workshops for criminal justice officials, such as at the workshop held in Seychelles in April 2009.

27. In addition, UNODC is undertaking work on legal aspects of the suppression of piracy, in close cooperation with the International Maritime Organization.

3. Suppressing the financing of terrorism

28. The Branch and the Global Programme against Money-Laundering work closely together in providing legal and related assistance to countries in countering the financing of terrorism, especially in elaborating and implementing relevant legislation and in providing capacity-building assistance through training workshops.

29. At the regional level, joint initiatives included (a) the subregional workshop on the interdiction and investigation of cross-border bulk cash-smuggling, organized jointly with Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States (OAS), held in Lima from 15 to 19 December 2009 and attended by participants from Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); (b) the subregional workshop on the interdiction and investigation of cross-border bulk cash-smuggling, organized by OAS/CICTE, jointly with United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement of the Department

of Homeland Security and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of OAS, held in Mexico City from 3 to 6 August 2009 and attended by participants from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama; and (c) the subregional workshop on terrorism financing, organized in cooperation with CICTE and CICAD of OAS, held in San José from 3 to 6 February 2009 and attended by participants from Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Paraguay.

30. National-level workshops were held in Algeria (17-19 March), Bahamas (24-27 November), Lebanon (30 November-5 December) and Yemen (7-11 December), and the Terrorism Prevention Branch also provided substantive input for and participated in discussions on draft legislation in Indonesia (17-19 November and 18 and 19 June). In cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) and the Special Investigation Commission of Lebanon, a workshop for financial intelligence units and criminal justice and law enforcement agencies of Iraq was held in Beirut on 12-16 February.

31. In 2009, the Global Programme against Money-Laundering continued to encourage the development of policies to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, raise awareness of the cross-cutting aspects and act as a centre of expertise on matters related to anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. The Global Programme has been providing hands-on advice and assistance to practitioners in the field of countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism — law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, financial regulators, personnel of financial intelligence units and private sector actors — from more than 90 jurisdictions. Specific initiatives are built based on the elements of awareness-raising and capacity- and institution-building, in particular the setting-up and operation of financial intelligence units, the delivery of technical assistance and training at the national and regional levels. The work of the Global Programme is supported by technical advisers in the field (in Africa, Central and South-East Asia, Latin America and the Pacific islands) who provide in-depth assistance to countries or groups of countries. Those field experts are also drawn upon to service relevant national and regional workshops organized by the Branch. The Global Programme further promotes the involvement of local professionals in the creation and delivery of training programmes in the areas of anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, donor coordination meetings and the activities of Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)-style regional bodies.

32. The Global Programme against Money-Laundering also continued to expand its International Money-Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN), a one-stop research resource on preventing money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, administered on behalf of a partnership of international organizations. The Global Programme includes the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database (AMLID), a unique password-protected service containing laws from some 185 jurisdictions on preventing money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, including confiscation legislation, in an easily searchable format.

4. Preventing nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism

33. The Branch organized specific activities to assist countries in drafting appropriate counter-terrorism legislation incorporating the internationally agreed obligations on nuclear terrorism. Those activities were organized in close cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and with the participation of specialized bodies such as the expert staff of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

34. Specialized regional activities in 2009 included a workshop on nuclear terrorism for the States members of GUAM held in Kyiv on 22 and 23 July and attended by participants from Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine and a regional workshop on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism held in Buenos Aires from 2 to 4 June and attended by participants from Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

35. To respond to the need for assistance in implementing the provisions of the international legal instruments related to chemical and biological terrorism, the Branch has given increased attention to these issues, for example, in the regional workshop for Central Asian countries on non-proliferation and international legal cooperation against biological, chemical and nuclear terrorism, jointly organized with the Action against Terrorism Unit of OSCE and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, held in Ashgabat on 2 and 3 December and attended by participants from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

36. A national-level legislative drafting workshop on the criminal law aspects of the universal legal framework against nuclear terrorism was organized in Armenia (16-20 February) and national training workshops on the new international instruments were held in the Sudan (14-16 April) and Tunisia (2 and 3 December).

37. The Terrorism Prevention Branch also received observer status with the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in August 2009 and was asked by the co-chairs to contribute to the work of Global Initiative on legal issues. As in previous years, the Branch also worked closely together with the International School of Nuclear Law in Montpellier, France.

38. UNODC also co-organized, together with IAEA, the International Symposium on Nuclear Security, held from 30 March to 3 April, and co-chaired the meeting on the elaboration of nuclear security recommendations related to the detection of and response to criminal and unauthorized acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control (23-27 March).

39. The Branch also enhanced its cooperation with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), including through participation in the International Seminar on National Implementation of Non-Proliferation Obligations, held in Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 22 and 23 June.

5. Enhancing procedural aspects of countering terrorism related to the rule of law

40. In accordance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288), all work by UNODC in the area of counter-

terrorism seeks to reinforce the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.

41. In 2009, special attention was devoted to human rights challenges in the subregional workshop on counter-terrorism and human rights organized in cooperation with the Government of Qatar and held in Doha on 11 and 12 May, attended by participants from Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

42. Another highlight was the organization of the expert group meeting on a coordinated approach to bringing terrorists to justice in the light of human rights, held in Copenhagen on 19 and 20 May, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III)). Meeting participants discussed various aspects of the international obligation to bring terrorists to justice while giving due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and their interrelation with different areas of international law (i.e., human rights law, refugee law and the Security Council sanction regime against Al-Qaida and the Taliban).

43. A response to terrorism based on the rule of law has also been facilitated through the preparation of the forthcoming *Digest of Terrorist Cases for Practitioners*, which draws on the practical experiences of senior judges and prosecutors who have conducted terrorism-related investigations and prosecutions or participated in related extradition proceedings. A third and final expert group meeting was held in Rome from 22 to 29 June 2009 to review the draft publication. The *Digest* has been finalized in the six official languages of the United Nations and is scheduled to be launched on the occasion of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010.

44. In 2009, the Branch continued to organize capacity-building activities for criminal justice officials of Iraq, including a workshop on criminal justice capacity-building support in the area of counter-terrorism and terrorism-related crimes, held in Cairo from 27 to 30 April, as well as a national legislative expert workshop for Iraq, organized in partnership with United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), held in Baghdad on 14 and 15 January.

45. Practical training was also given to a small group of judges and prosecutors from Pakistan (19-20 November) and a small group of judges and prosecutors from Afghanistan (18-24 June) during the study tours organized to, respectively, Germany and Romania.

46. A valuable contribution to countering terrorism is also made by UNODC technical assistance projects aimed at improving the management and operation of law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and penitentiary systems, in accordance with United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

C. Partnerships for delivery

47. The successful delivery of technical assistance has been fostered through enhanced coordination and partnerships with other entities and organizations active in the field of counter-terrorism.

1. Cooperation with Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism

48. The counter-terrorism work of UNODC is carried out in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate. The functions of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and UNODC are fully complementary and mutually supportive: the political, policy, coordination and facilitation work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate precedes and guides the work of UNODC in delivering technical assistance in the legal and related capacity-building areas; the technical assistance work of UNODC in turn helps countries to address the legal and related gaps and needs identified in their counter-terrorism capacity and helps the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to verify the measures taken by the countries in that regard.

49. In accordance with these distinct functions, effective working arrangements are in place, which guided the following cooperative activities in 2009:

(a) UNODC participated in visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to Azerbaijan, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Panama, Senegal, Timor-Leste and Uzbekistan;

(b) Experts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate participated in UNODC activities and provided briefings on the role of the Committee and priorities under Council resolution 1373 (2001);

(c) Consultations with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate took place in the planning of UNODC activities. Mission reports and matrices of ongoing and planned technical assistance activities were shared.

(d) UNODC, upon confirmation of request, provided technical assistance in legal and related capacity-building areas to those States referred to it by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate;

(e) UNODC continued to assist requesting Member States, such as the Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea, in compiling the elements needed for the submission of their responses to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. At a briefing by the Chief of Branch to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on 30 April 2009, discussions focused on how to further strengthen cooperation.

50. Cooperation has been strengthened with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. Regular consultations, including by the Chief of the Branch, were undertaken with the Committee and its Monitoring Team. In providing assistance to States, UNODC seeks to reinforce the capacity of States in the legislative and regulatory areas to implement the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime and assist States in drafting the relevant portions of their reports to the Committee. The Branch and the Global Programme against Money-Laundering also assist in disseminating information on the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime and in explaining to the relevant national authorities, including judges and prosecutors, the scope of States' obligations with respect to the measures to be taken under the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime. In 2009, the Branch organized, jointly with the Committee's Monitoring Team, national workshops in the Dominican Republic (10-13 February) and Togo (24 and 25 March).

51. Cooperation has also been enhanced with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its group of experts. On 15 December 2009, the Chief of the Branch gave a briefing to the Committee's group of experts and the working group on cooperation with international organizations, highlighting areas where technical assistance work by UNODC is contributing to the work of the Committee and its group of experts. The Branch and the Committee's group of experts have agreed to enhance cooperation and are working on determining specific areas and initiatives for such cooperation.

52. The Branch continued to organize subregional workshops on report-writing pursuant to the common strategy on reporting approved by the three relevant Security Council committees: the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). In its resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council encouraged the Monitoring Team and UNODC to continue their joint activities, in cooperation with Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), to assist Member States in their efforts to comply with their obligations under the relevant resolutions, including by organizing regional and subregional workshops. In 2009, a workshop on specialized assistance to Caribbean countries on their reporting obligations to the Security Council was held in Basseterre from 7 to 9 July, attended by participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago and with the participation of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and OAS/CICTE as observers. Also, a subregional workshop on the preparation of responses to the three Security Council committees dealing with counter-terrorism was held in Abu Dhabi from 28 to 30 June, attended by participants from Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Experts from the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the expert group of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) explained the requirements for submitting outstanding responses to the three committees. Participants addressed specific problems and concerns in the implementation of their countries' obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Branch also facilitated the organization of videoconferences linking the Security Council committees with national authorities of Member States, such as for those for officials of the Central African Republic (11 May) and Equatorial Guinea (5 May).

2. Participation in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

53. UNODC actively participates in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, thus ensuring that its counter-terrorism work is carried out in the broader context of United Nations system-wide efforts. The Task Force consists of 25 key actors of the United Nations system and INTERPOL and serves as a forum to foster coherent action across the United Nations system in the area of counter-terrorism. In June 2009, a senior United Nations official was appointed by the Secretary-General to chair the Task Force, and an office of the Task Force was established within the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat. The Terrorism Prevention Branch

hosted the retreat of the Task Force in Vienna on 14 and 15 October 2009 and provided coordinated UNODC input for the various initiatives of the Task Force. The Branch also participated in the informal briefing given by the Task Force to the General Assembly on 3 March 2009 .

54. Together with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC is coordinating the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative, which enables partnering Member States to address to Task Force entities their requests for strategy-related assistance related to all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a user-friendly way, via a single access point. The initiative helps to avoid duplication of work, makes use of increased consultation and maximizes the impact of assistance delivery. In 2009, UNODC set up an Internet-based interactive information system that serves as a key mechanism for communication among Task Force members in implementing the I-ACT initiative (www.i-act-infosystem.org). UNODC also facilitated the creation of an initial compilation of identified needs and assistance activities undertaken by Task Force members with respect to the first partnering Member States: Burkina Faso, Madagascar and Nigeria. That initial compilation serves as the basis for the elaboration of action plans for assistance delivery.

55. Together with IMF and the World Bank, UNODC co-chairs the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force working group on tackling the financing of terrorism. The working group has produced a report containing a set of recommendations aimed at helping Member States effectively implement existing international standards on combating the financing of terrorism. The report was launched in Vienna on the occasion of the International Workshop for National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points held on 12 and 13 October 2009.

56. The Branch is also actively involved in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism, which is developing a set of basic technical reference guides on specific issues. The Branch participated in a working group briefing for Member States at United Nations Headquarters on 27 May 2009 and has contributed to the elaboration of the first basic technical reference guides, which address the following issues: the principle of legality in national counter-terrorism law, stopping and searching of persons, designing security infrastructure and the proscription of terrorist organizations under domestic legislation.

57. The Branch is also an active member of the Task Force's working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, whose initial report was presented during the Task Force's briefing for Member States given in New York in March 2009, and is a member of the Task Force's working group on conflict prevention and resolution, which focuses on conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism in Central Asia and West Africa.

3. Partnerships with other organizations

58. In implementing technical assistance activities under the Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism, the Branch continued to work with many international partners — the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Action Group of the Group of Eight, FATF, IAEA, the International Civil

Aviation Organization, the International Development Law Organization, the International Legal Assistance Consortium and its member organizations, IMF, the International Maritime Organization, INTERPOL, the International Organization for Migration, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, OPCW and the World Bank — as well as with a large number of regional and subregional partners such as the African Union, the Association of Regional Magistrates of Southern Africa, ASEAN, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, OAS/CICTE, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Council of Europe, the Economic Community of Central African States, ECOWAS, the European Union and Eurojust, the IGAD Capacity-building Programme against Terrorism, IOC, the League of Arab States, the Action against Terrorism Unit and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of OSCE, the Southern African Development Community and the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

59. All activities implemented in the Americas at the national and regional levels are jointly planned and carried out with OAS/CICTE to ensure full complementarity of programmes and action.

60. A similar partnership exists with OSCE for activities undertaken in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. One such joint initiative in 2009 was the subregional workshop on the domestic legal implications of Security Council resolutions and financial sanctions against terrorism held in Bucharest on 1 and 2 April, attended by representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. There is also close cooperation with the Council of Europe on activities in those countries, and the Branch also cooperates with the Council of Europe in specific thematic areas, such as through participation in the OAS/CICTE and Council of Europe joint Conference on Terrorism and Cybersecurity, held in Madrid on 16 and 17 April 2009.

61. UNODC has strengthened the exchange of information with the European Union on technical assistance activities and engaged in a regular policy dialogue. At the request of the Czech Republic, holding the Presidency of the European Union, the Branch provided a briefing to the working party on terrorism of the European Union in April 2009. Regular consultations were also undertaken with the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator of the European Union, including during his mission to Vienna in October 2009. The partnership with Eurojust has been further enhanced through the involvement of Eurojust representatives in UNODC training activities.

62. Partnership activities have continued to be undertaken with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, including through the organization of a Pacific subregional workshop on counter-terrorism, legislative initiatives and international cooperation, held in Suva on 1 and 2 June 2009 and attended by representatives of Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

63. In line with the overall UNODC plan of action for Africa, the Branch and the IGAD Capacity-building Programme against Terrorism have established a

partnership to jointly provide more effective technical assistance on the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism and to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure the provision of relevant substantive input.

64. The Branch participated in a workshop, organized by the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, on law enforcement and combating terrorism for Member States of West Africa, in Algiers in June 2009.

65. The Branch also cooperated with the Magna Carta Institute, including through participation in its international conference on a global model to counter terrorism held in Brussels in December 2009 and participated in workshops organized by the Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, including those focusing on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in North Africa (held in The Hague in September 2009) and in West Africa (held in Brussels in September 2009).

4. Cooperation with recipient and donor countries

66. To ensure that the assistance delivered is tailored to the needs of each assisted country, the Branch works with the representatives and experts of recipient countries. In addition to the formal communications pursued through the official channels of the permanent missions to the United Nations in Vienna and New York and ministries of foreign affairs, extensive consultations and working-level contacts are maintained with the various ministries concerned at the national level, as well as with the judicial and prosecutorial services.

67. The Branch is most grateful to its donors for their invaluable substantive and financial support, without which the Branch's technical assistance activities would not be possible. Between January 2003 and 31 December 2009, voluntary contributions (paid and pledged) totalled \$39,024,221. Contributions have been made by the following 22 countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as by the Indian Ocean Commission, the International Organization of la Francophonie, INTERPOL and OSCE.

D. Evaluating delivery and assessing impact

68. In its comprehensive 2007 evaluation of the Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism, covering all regions and the period from 1 January 2003 to June 2007, the Independent Evaluation Unit of UNODC reached very positive conclusions regarding the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the Global Project in delivering technical assistance, the efficiency of the overall management of the Global Project by the Branch and the sustainability of the benefits generated by the Global Project. In 2009, the Branch took action to implement the recommendations made in the evaluation report of the Independent Evaluation Unit, including the recommendation to develop a comprehensive strategy that lays out the vision, focus and approach regarding capacity development. In response to the outcome of the evaluation report, the Branch is in the process of reviewing its project document and is elaborating a set of qualitative

achievement indicators. These indicators should help the Branch to better assess, through the feedback received from participants, the impact of capacity-building activities on the ability of participants to successfully investigate and prosecute terrorism cases.

69. Strong results-based management and reporting tools have helped the Branch to demonstrate measurable results. The Branch has measured the impact of its work by using several tangible indicators such as the increase in the number of States becoming parties to the international legal instruments; the number of assisted countries drafting legislation; and implement new counter-terrorism laws and the number of national officials trained.

70. An estimated 515 ratifications of the international counter-terrorism instruments were undertaken by Member States assisted by the Branch since 2003, with 46 ratifications made in 2009 alone. In January 2003, when the Global Project started, only 26 States had ratified the first 12 instruments. As at 1 December 2009, 106 States had ratified the 12 instruments. Similarly, 98 States had ratified six or less of the 12 instruments in January 2003. As at 1 December 2009, the number of States in that category had been brought down to 25.

71. In addition, at least 69 States assisted by the Branch have taken steps to incorporate the provisions of the international legal instruments into national legislation: 31 States have adopted new anti-terrorism legislation, and at least another 38 States are preparing new anti-terrorism legislation.

72. Since the launch of the project, approximately 9,200 national criminal justice officials have been provided with specialized training on the international legal instruments, and approximately 1,500 of them were trained in 2009.

III. Challenges ahead

73. Much work remains to be done to achieve universal adherence and full implementation of the international instruments. As at 1 December 2009, only 3 of the 192 Member States were parties to all 16 international legal instruments, and the three most recent instruments have not yet received the sufficient number of ratifications or accessions to enter into force.

74. Moreover, the process of legislative incorporation of the provisions of those instruments into national legislation is a long-term and labour-intensive effort, as it requires the review, drafting or amending of a complex set of provisions encompassing not just substantive law but also procedural aspects and provisions on international cooperation in criminal matters.

75. Furthermore, the capacity of national criminal justice officials to apply the international provisions and related national legislation in their day-to-day work remains limited. Officials frequently lack the required procedures, policies and practices and the substantive knowledge and skills to apply national counter-terrorism legislation in accordance with the rule of law and human rights. They rarely have the specialized knowledge needed for addressing highly technical issues such as those related to the financing of terrorism or nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism or for adequately responding to legal issues related to victims of terrorism in criminal proceedings. Officials often lack the skills and

mutual trust needed to participate in related international cooperation in criminal matters, which is fundamental to a well-functioning international legal regime against terrorism.

76. Strengthening operational partnerships and mobilizing increased substantive and financial support by Member States is crucial to meet these challenges.

A. Enhancing the delivery of technical assistance through modalities that provide a conducive response to the evolving needs of Member States

77. Regular review and refinement of the content of the technical assistance services provided by the Terror Prevention Branch is undertaken to ensure that those services remain pertinent and fully aligned with the actual and emerging needs and requirements of requesting countries. The Branch needs to continue its assistance for the ratification and legislative implementation of the international instruments and focus on instruments with a lower ratification rate. Special efforts are made to engage with executive branch decision makers and with parliamentarians, whose support is needed during the ratification process or for the adoption of necessary domestic legislation.

78. There is an increased need for in-depth and continued national-level capacity-building assistance to help criminal justice practitioners with the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of actual cases. An effective response to terrorism requires a criminal justice system capable of functioning in an integrated fashion, able to rely on the contribution of all of its components, including the police, the prosecution, the defence bar, the judiciary and the correctional system. One of the challenges ahead is to extend the tailored capacity-building, which currently reaches judges and prosecutors, to other professional groups of the criminal justice system such as defence lawyers, attorneys representing victims and correctional officers.

79. Special efforts are required to take care of the legal needs of victims of terrorism. UNODC needs to step up its efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States with regard to criminal justice aspects of providing support for victims of terrorism, drawing on the international legal framework and recognized standards and norms.

80. Because of the increasingly complex nature of terrorism, the Branch is challenged to respond to the need for in-depth expertise on specific thematic counter-terrorism legal issues in areas such as international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to counter-terrorism, nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism, maritime terrorism, financing of terrorism and countering the use of the Internet for purposes of terrorism, and to expand its provision of specialized services in these areas.

81. Overall, the Branch should work towards long-term capacity-building programmes, providing in-depth training to all relevant stakeholders, based on a steady dissemination of easy accessible training materials, backstopped by effective follow-up and reinforced by ongoing support services on the ground. In that regard, UNODC is increasingly pursuing a “train-the-trainers” approach by involving national training institutions in the delivery of training and by strengthening the

expertise of those institutions through the elaboration of counter-terrorism modules for integration in their national curricula.

82. The furthering of online training activities is supported by the positive feedback received from participants. The Branch is in the process of setting up its own online platform, which will also be used as a permanent virtual community platform. The platform will enable participants having completed online training courses and national and regional training workshops to remain connected with the training facilitators at the Terrorism Prevention Branch and UNODC and with each other. Thus, those individuals will remain abreast of new developments and benefit from continued networking and mutual learning, which will enhance the sustainability of the capacity-building activities.

83. A long-term sustained engagement is facilitated by a field-based delivery approach. The placement of terrorism prevention experts in UNODC field offices has enabled the Branch to work closely with local officials in designing and implementing activities. The Branch envisages further decentralizing its programming and delivery capacity in order to be able to more effectively respond to the evolving needs of the recipient countries.

84. A strengthened field-based approach also facilitates the full integration of the Branch's counter-terrorism activities in UNODC regional and country programmes. That approach responds to the increasing demand for more comprehensive packages of technical assistance that encompass assistance activities on terrorism prevention as well as criminal justice, corruption prevention and transnational organized crime.

B. Mobilizing increased support from Member States

85. Thanks to the financial support provided by its 22 donor countries, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has been able to establish, both at headquarters and in selected field locations, a core, specialized pool of expertise and the basic secretariat capacity for the effective planning, delivery, coordination and management of counter-terrorism technical assistance and related partnerships.

86. An unexpected large contribution in December 2009 meant that the total amount of voluntary contributions to the Branch in 2009 was above the 2008 benchmark of \$8 million. Notwithstanding those contributions, the vulnerability of the funding situation of the Branch became apparent in 2009, when the Branch had to downsize its operations due to funding uncertainty and cash-flow problems.

87. The Branch's reliance on voluntary contributions makes long-term planning, including maintenance of necessary technical expertise, challenging. Funding uncertainty remains a key issue in 2010. To address that challenge, the Branch has designed a revised management model to better equip it to deal with a volatile funding situation. The model contains a set of measures ensuring the full integration of UNODC counter-terrorism activities into its relevant regional and country-specific programmes, as well as adjustments in the structure of the Branch at headquarters and in the field.

88. Dependence on extrabudgetary resources for core expertise and basic secretariat functions is not tenable. In order to preserve that core expertise and to be

able to deliver the basic secretariat functions expected by Member States, these capacities need to be stabilized and ensured through increased regular budget allocations. Except for the addition of a junior-level post approved in December 2007, the regular budget allocation has remained at almost the same level since 2003. Stable regular budget resources are needed also to ensure that the Terrorism Prevention Branch can respond to new mandates and deliver with respect to specialized thematic areas (ranging from support to victims of terrorism to nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism and countering use of the Internet for purposes of terrorism).

89. Moreover, the Branch needs predictable, multi-year, non-earmarked funding to be able to continue to conduct key technical assistance activities with a view to implementing its global mandate. The Branch has elaborated a new fundraising strategy, based on the definition of continued core resources needed to sustain its work, which serves as a baseline for project planning and implementation. Additional resources are required to be able to provide more in-depth and long-term national-level capacity-building assistance. In that regard, bearing in mind the importance of a properly functioning criminal justice system to prevent terrorism with a view to attaining sustainable economic and social development in recipient countries, it might be worthwhile for donor States to explore whether development funds could increasingly be drawn on to support the activities of the Branch.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

90. Given the continued threat posed by terrorism, it is imperative to sustain focused attention and provide sustained support to the efforts to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism and the delivery of assistance for enhancing related national capacities. As underlined in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, establishing a rule of law-based criminal justice response to terrorism is key to global counter-terrorism efforts and the backbone and prerequisite for other initiatives.

91. The technical assistance requests received by the Terrorism Prevention Branch clearly demonstrate the need for more sustained capacity-building, in addition to the need for continued assistance for the ratification and legislative implementation of the international legal instruments. There is a particular need for more long-term, in-depth, tailored assistance on the ground, reaching out to the criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of concrete cases. UNODC should also continue to assist in reinforcing mechanisms for international cooperation in criminal matters to counter terrorism, including by providing support for the establishment of relevant networks, platforms or other mechanisms.

92. The requests for assistance received demonstrate the need to enhance the building and delivery of specialized substantive expertise-in thematic areas such as nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism, maritime issues, financing of terrorism and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. There is a demand for more comprehensive packages of technical assistance that enable criminal justice practitioners to deal with a range of crimes potentially linked to terrorism.

93. In response to the call made by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/168, the Branch should also provide capacity-building assistance with regard to criminal justice aspects of providing support for victims of terrorism. In this regard, UNODC should, within the context of its counter-terrorism assistance delivery, enhance the promotion and dissemination of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
94. The Branch should also make increased use of innovative and cost-effective training modalities such as online and computer-based courses to implement its global mandate.
95. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to provide further guidance with regard to the reinforcement of UNODC technical assistance work on criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism, in terms of both content and delivery methodologies, with a view to better tailoring assistance to the evolving needs of Member States.
96. UNODC, in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, is strongly committed to continuing to assist Member States in meeting their needs. It will therefore continue to explore creating synergies with other United Nations entities, including within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and continue to work with partner entities at the international, regional and subregional levels to enhance efforts to maximize consultation, coordination and cooperation in counter-terrorism assistance delivery.
97. The Commission may wish to provide further guidance concerning the involvement of UNODC in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The Commission may also wish to invite the bodies of the Security Council dealing with counter-terrorism, the office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to enhance their cooperation with UNODC on counter-terrorism issues.
98. UNODC also relies on Member States to step up their political and financial support, in order to enable UNODC to continue to assist Member States in implementing a fully functional rule of law-based international legal regime against terrorism. Whereas donor countries have provided invaluable voluntary contributions, it is important to bear in mind that the current level of resources is inadequate to meet the increasing requests and the corresponding required enhancement in technical assistance delivery activities and substantive initiatives. Member States should therefore make sufficient resources available to make the counter-terrorism technical assistance work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch sustainable, through an adequate increase in regular budget resources and through the provision of predictable, multi-year extrabudgetary resources.
99. The Commission may wish to express gratitude to donor countries for the voluntary contributions made available to UNODC for its counter-terrorism work and invite Member States to increase the level of extrabudgetary and regular budget resources for implementing UNODC technical assistance activities in the area of terrorism prevention.

Annex

Contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for technical assistance projects of the Terrorism Prevention Branch

(United States dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total amount paid and pledged as at 31 December 2009^a</i>	<i>1999-2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008^a</i>	<i>2009</i>
Austria	2 190 505	308 507	730 689		242 364	10 823	631 007		267 115
Belgium	708 818							345 853	362 965
Canada	2 938 797			47 071	74 371	689 211	465 967	727 788	934 389
Colombia	150 667						80 000	70 667	
Denmark	3 372 828			181 737	182 481	953 030	885 960	564 791	604 829
France	1 896 648		247 578	246 305	283 314	342 730	250 475	310 419	215 827
Germany	4 604 889		162 690	256 400	242 130	229 935	311 088	678 544	2 724 102
Greece	70 000						70 000		
Israel	20 000								20 000
Italy	3 056 850	263 259	271 150	306 373	600 000	523 965	535 000		557 103
Japan	362 998	30 000			66 160	50 000	83 855	66 000	66 983
Liechtenstein	300 000				50 000	50 000	100 000	100 000	
Monaco	245 227					60 000	60 000	59 611	65 616
Netherlands	2 742 110		4 720		887 709	889 335	21 542	938 804	
New Zealand	307 383						137 691	118 548	51 144
Norway	2 821 299			442 478	459 382	228 310	248 262	870 575	572 292
Spain	2 205 409		156 576		47 337	401 785	672 043	647 668	280 000
Sweden	5 355 452				491 344	820 000	1 303 180	1 374 122	1 366 806
Switzerland	282 619				40 000		40 000	80 000	122 619
Turkey	389 534	45 170		25 000	25 000	27 942	76 422	50 000	140 000
United Kingdom	3 109 180			478 000	212 146	584 348	957 092	877 594	
United States	1 772 375	230 000		250 000	446 000	298 000	200 000	148 375	200 000
Indian Ocean Commission	4 518								4 518
International Organization of la Francophonie	78 616							78 616	
INTERPOL	11 536								11 536
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	25 963					13 175			12 788
Total	39 024 221	876 936	1 573 403	2 233 364	4 349 738	6 172 589	7 129 584	8 107 975	8 580 632

^a Includes pledges that have yet to be finalized.