



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**DELIVERING  
COUNTER-TERRORISM  
ASSISTANCE**

**Terrorism Prevention Branch**

**March 2009**



**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME  
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*“We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.”*

**2005 World Summit Outcome,**  
adopted by the General Assembly  
by its resolution 60/1

*“The international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism.”*

**United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,**  
adopted by the General Assembly  
by its resolution 60/288

*“The United Nations has a responsibility to lead the international community’s effort to confront the menace of terrorism, which no cause or grievance can justify. As a universal organization, with independent and impartial standing, the United Nations is uniquely well placed to play this role.”*

**Ban Ki-moon**  
**Secretary-General of the United Nations**

*“All Member States face challenges in responding to terrorism in a way that respects human rights and the rule of law. UNODC stands ready to assist them in this task in order to promote social progress, development, and security and justice for all.”*

**Antonio Maria Costa**  
**Executive Director**  
**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

## I. CONTEXT

Terrorism poses fundamental challenges to the international community and risks undermining the core values of the United Nations—the rule of law, respect for human rights, protection of civilians, tolerance among people and nations and the resolution of conflict. It also threatens human security and can have a devastating impact on development and sustainable peace. Modern terrorism is a complex and ever-changing phenomenon. Its motivations, financing and support mechanisms, methods of attack, and choice of target are constantly evolving, thus adding to the complexity of an effective strategy to counter it. In an increasingly globalized world, no country can effectively deal with terrorism effectively alone.

### *A criminal justice response to terrorism and the universal legal regime against terrorism*

Terrorism undermines overall economic activities and development, thereby affecting improvements in the lives of the poor segments of societies. The negative impact of terrorism on development is especially acute in conflict countries and regions with weak systems of governance, sub-optimal criminal justice systems and tenuous economic stability. Terrorism and perceived vulnerability to attack drives investment and business away. Foreign and domestic investors often perceive terrorism and the country's vulnerability to an attack as a sign of instability and a risk to safe investment. Moreover, terrorism erodes a country's social and human capital as terrorist attacks and the associated fear of attacks degrade quality of life and can drive skilled workers away from the country. Terrorist attacks and fear thereof also affect the enjoyment of basic rights of citizens, including freedom of movement, access to possible employment and educational opportunities, and it discourages accumulation of assets. Therefore strengthening the capacity of criminal justice systems to suppress and combat terrorism is a crucial component to a comprehensive development strategy.

An effective, holistic and prevention-focused response to terrorism should include a strong criminal justice-based approach, guided by the normative framework provided by the universal legal regime against terrorism, and embedded in respect for the rule of law and human rights. This requires strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to bring perpetrators to justice, or extradite them to another country for trial, in full compliance with the universal legal regime against terrorism and the rule of law.

The international community recognizes the importance of enhancing global criminal justice responses to terrorism. In this regard, it has worked towards the gradual establishment of a common universal legal framework against terrorism currently consisting of 16 Conventions and Protocols that cover various kind of terrorist acts. These legal instruments, together with several Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism (most notably resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001)), make up what is commonly referred to as the universal legal regime against terrorism.

Between 1963 and 1999, the international community negotiated 12 universal legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism. In 2005, the General Assembly, in its resolution 59/290, adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. The Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf were also adopted in 2005. These 16 universal legal instruments form a core part of the universal counter-terrorism legal regime. The instruments, which have been developed largely as policy response to specific terrorist incidents or threats, cover the following unlawful terrorist acts:

- Acts of aircraft hijacking;
- Acts of aviation sabotage;
- Acts of violence at airports;
- Acts against the safety of maritime navigation;
- Acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf;
- Crimes against internationally protected persons (such as kidnapping of diplomats);
- Acts of unlawful taking and possession of nuclear material;
- Acts of hostage taking;
- Acts of terrorist bombings;
- Funding and supporting the commission of terrorist acts and terrorist organizations;
- Nuclear terrorism by individuals and groups.

The expeditious ratification and effective implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism have been recognized as an urgent priority. The Security Council, in its resolution 1373 (2001), called on all States to become parties as soon as possible to the instruments and fully implement them and to increase cooperation in that area. Whereas the first 12 of these universal instruments were adopted between 1963 and 1999, little progress had been made until 2001 in their ratification and implementation.



When UNODC launched focused ratification assistance delivery in January 2003, only 26 countries had ratified all these 12 universal instruments. Significant progress has been made since then in the ratification status and 102 countries had ratified all the first 12 instruments by December 2008. Nevertheless, universal ratification is far from achieved and, even when this is reached, long-term sustained efforts are required to achieve the effective practical application of the provisions of these instruments.

Another core part of the global legal regime to counter terrorism is a series of Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism, many of them having been adopted under the authority of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which empowers the Security Council to adopt resolutions legally binding on all Member States of the United Nations.

Most prominent among them is resolution 1373 (2001), adopted immediately following the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001. It imposes extensive counter-terrorism legal obligations on all Member States of the United Nations. Its binding provisions require every country to freeze the financial assets of terrorists and their supporters, deny them travel or safe haven, and prevent terrorist recruitment and weapons supply. It also requires that countries should afford one another “the greatest measure of assistance” in investigating and prosecuting terrorist acts. Member States were also called upon to sign and ratify the international Conventions and Protocols against terrorism. The resolution created the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). To facilitate the work of CTC, the Security Council, through resolution 1535 (2004), established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED).

Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) was preceded and followed up by several other UN Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism, including resolutions 1267 (1999), 1456 (2003), 1535 (2004), 1540 (2004), and 1566 (2004). Resolution 1267 (1999) and the follow-up resolutions 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006) and 1822 (2008) deal with the implementation of sanctions on the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Usama bin Laden and associates (including freezing of assets, arms embargo and travel ban).

### *The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*

In the 2005 World Summit Outcome, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 60/1, Heads of State and Government urged the international community to assist States in building national and regional capacity to combat terrorism. In response, the Secretary-General in his report entitled “Uniting against terrorism” (A/60/825) issued recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy. By its resolution 60/288, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Strategy affirms the international community’s firm resolve to strengthen the global response to terrorism, through a broad range of counter-terrorism measures,

underpinned by the commitment to uphold the rule of law and human rights. Specifically, the Strategy identified four key areas of action:

- Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
- Measures to prevent and combat terrorism;
- Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard;
- Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

On 4 and 5 September 2008, the General Assembly reviewed the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and, in its resolution A/62/272, reaffirmed the need to enhance the role of the United Nations in the implementation of the Strategy.

## **II. UNODC'S COUNTER-TERRORISM MANDATE**

UNODC has for many years been addressing issues pertaining to international terrorism and international cooperation. In 2002, the General Assembly approved an expanded programme of activities for the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of UNODC. The expanded programme focuses on the provision of assistance to States, upon request, in the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism, especially for ratifying and implementing the universal legal instruments against terrorism and for strengthening the capacity of the national criminal justice systems to apply the provisions of those instruments, in compliance with the principles of the rule of law. In addition, the programme of work of the Branch entails the provision of substantive input on related counter-terrorism issues to intergovernmental bodies, especially the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Branch also provides specialized input on relevant counter-terrorism issues for initiatives of the United Nations Secretariat and coordinates its activities with other entities and organizations.

Since 2002, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have reiterated the mandate of the Terrorism Prevention Branch in providing technical assistance to counter terrorism.

In the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy there are extensive references to the work of UNODC, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch. In particular, the Strategy encourages UNODC to enhance its technical assistance. It encourages Member States to resort to the technical assistance delivered by UNODC.

In its resolution 62/172, the General Assembly requested UNODC to intensify its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and suppressing terrorism by facilitating the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in particular by training criminal justice officials on the implementation of those international instruments such as through specialized training sessions and specialized technical tools and publications, in close coordination with the CTC, CTED and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF); to take into account, wherever possible, 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 continue to work with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, in the delivery of technical assistance, to enhance legal cooperation, good practices and legal training in the area of counter-terrorism.

In its resolution 63/195, the General Assembly requested UNODC to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 63/129 requested the Terrorism Prevention Branch to continue its efforts.

### **III. UNODC PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK**

Under the United Nations Strategic Framework for the period 2008-2009, UNODC facilitates policymaking on issues relating to drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and the ratification of, and compliance with, the related international legal instruments, complemented by its work in research and analysis and technical assistance.

The UNODC Strategy for the period 2008-2011 establishes the objectives and results that the Office seeks to achieve in pursuance of its mandates, under the three themes: rule of law; policy and trend analysis; and prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development. For the theme of rule of law, main objectives include the promotion of “effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments”. The result areas under the theme of rule of law are: “ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols”; “international cooperation in criminal justice matters”; “criminal justice systems—more accessible and effective”; and “terrorism prevention”.

The implementation of the counter-terrorism elements of the UNODC Strategy is pursued under a thematic programme on terrorism prevention. It covers UNODC's reinforced counter-terrorism services in the legal areas and its services in closely linked and cross-cutting aspects of crime and drug prevention that impact on, and contribute to, terrorism prevention.

#### **IV. UNODC SERVICES IN THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF TERRORISM PREVENTION**

UNODC possesses significant comparative advantages for delivering assistance in counter-terrorism. The Terrorism Prevention Branch is the UNODC's lead entity for delivering assistance to countries on the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism. It is able to draw on the Office's specialized technical competence in crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law issues. This related expertise is relevant because of its wealth of experience in promoting and facilitating international cooperation in criminal matters, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance; its operational capacity and field presence; and the programmatic synergy of its efforts for dealing with drug control, transnational organized crime, money-laundering and corruption.

In response to its expanded counter-terrorism mandates, in January 2003, UNODC/TPB launched a global project on "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism" in order to provide specialized assistance to Member States in ratifying and implementing the universal legal instruments against terrorism. The project provides the broad global framework for delivering technical assistance with respect to the substantive areas of UNODC's mandates, especially crime prevention and criminal justice.

The overall objective of the global project is to support Member States in achieving a functional universal legal regime against terrorism in accordance with the principles of the rule of law, especially by facilitating the ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism and enhancing the related capacity building of the national criminal justice systems.

Its specific objectives are:

- Provide sustained assistance to requesting countries to achieve full and expeditious ratification of the universal legal instruments against terrorism;
- Provide sustained assistance to requesting countries to develop and apply the domestic legislation required for implementing the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism;
- Provide sustained capacity-building assistance to requesting countries, especially through training of criminal justice officials, for strengthening the

capacity of criminal justice systems for implementing the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism;

- Facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to terrorism;
- Strengthen collaboration on legal aspects of counter-terrorism between UNODC/TPB and relevant subregional, regional and international organizations, especially for delivering counter-terrorism legal assistance and enhancing counter-terrorism legal expertise.

Between January 2003 and December 2008, assistance was provided through the project to 164 States, of which 120 received direct assistance through country missions and consultations and the others received indirect assistance through some 64 sub-regional and regional workshops and related activities organized under the project. Over 7,700 national officials have been trained on the ratification and implementation requirements, including the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism and the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

The scope of assistance provided through this project has been broadening, in terms of its geographical reach, the number of States receiving assistance and the substantive content of the assistance provided. Increasingly more attention is being paid to implementation assistance, as more States ratify the universal instruments. Project activities include: (a) legislative drafting assistance to incorporate universal provisions into national legislation; (b) assistance for strengthening the institutional structures necessary for cooperation to combat terrorism and the related international cooperation; (c) providing advice on formulating requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance; (d) providing advice on international cooperation mechanisms, both to speed up the process and to achieve compliance with international standards; (e) training national criminal justice officials on new legislation, international cooperation and rule of law in terrorism issues; and development and updating of technical assistance tools and substantive publications for facilitating the implementation of the universal legal instruments.

Regular review and refinement of the content of services are undertaken to ensure that they remain pertinent and fully targeted to address the actual and emerging needs and requirements of the countries. Accordingly, during the initial phase (2003-2006) of UNODC's counter-terrorism legal technical assistance delivery, the focus of attention had been on the provision of assistance for facilitating the ratification and legislative implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism. During the later stages of that phase and thereafter, as more countries have ratified more of the universal instruments, in addition to delivering ratification assistance, increased attention is being given to providing implementation assistance, especially assistance for strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply the provisions of the legal regime against terrorism in full conformity with the principles of rule of law and human rights. A key concern in this regard is to ensure sustained services and adequate follow-up to initial assistance efforts undertaken and thus achieve steady progress and long-term, sustained impact.

## V. KEY ASPECTS OF SERVICE DELIVERY

A number of strategic approaches and considerations guide the formulation, delivery and refinement of UNODC's specialized services in the legal and related areas of counter-terrorism.

A four-pronged approach is pursued for technical assistance delivery:

(a) *Tailor-made national-level direct assistance* for each requesting country, through activities formulated and regularly refined and updated in close consultation with the recipient country officials and other partner entities, and taking fully into account the outcome of the analysis undertaken by the CTED of the national reports and responses submitted to the CTC, as mandated by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), as well as the directives and coordination measures of the CTC/CTED. Key elements of the methodology followed for national level technical assistance are: analysis of national legislation related to counter-terrorism; identifying the specific legislative gaps and needs of the requesting country; assisting in drafting national laws to implement the instruments relating to terrorism; recommending administrative and regulatory measures necessary for the implementation of national legislation; and training of criminal justice officials (especially judges and prosecutors) in the implementation of new laws and international criminal justice cooperation, including extradition and mutual legal assistance.

(b) *Subregional and regional level activities*, to support and supplement national activities. Subregional and regional workshops have proved to be an effective mechanism for mobilizing political and policy level support and initiating concrete measures at the national level, especially to intensify national action to ratify and implement the universal instruments against terrorism and increase international cooperation in combating terrorism. They also serve as a forum for learning from each other, taking stock of progress made, helping to identify technical assistance needs and generate substantive knowledge among the responsible officials. Follow-up subregional workshops assess progress made in implementing work plans, help sustain countries' commitment and identify areas where assistance is necessary.

(c) *Technical assistance tools and substantive publications*, to achieve more sustained impact. Nine technical assistance tools and substantive publications have already been developed and several others are being developed (see annex III).

(d) *Operational partnerships with other relevant actors*: The Terrorism Prevention Branch pays special attention to maximizing the impact of its work through operational partnerships and to avoiding duplication of efforts. Technical assistance activities are undertaken in close partnership and cooperation with numerous international, regional and subregional organizations. The approach is to work with those organizations and support and complement their efforts, especially by providing specialized legal expertise and the advantages of relevant global perspectives and experiences. Organizations and entities with which collaboration exists include the

International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Maritime Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the Indian Ocean Commission, the African Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Action Group of the Group of Eight, the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa, CIS, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Council of Europe, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the International Organization of La Francophonie, Interpol, the International Development Law Organization, the International Legal Assistance Consortium and its member organizations, the League of Arab States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Southern African Development Community, the Intergovernmental Authority for Development, the Association of Regional Magistrates of Southern Africa and the European Union and Eurojust.

*Working closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate*

The functions of establishing counter-terrorism policy and monitoring Member States' implementation are vested in the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council. In carrying out its functions, the Committee is supported by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, which is entrusted, inter alia, with the functions of assessing Member States' implementation, identifying gaps in their implementation capacity and coordinating and facilitating the provision of technical assistance to States. The Executive Directorate itself does not deliver technical assistance to States. The function of UNODC is to provide such technical assistance in the legal and related areas—it thus serves as one of the many key providers of specialized technical assistance.

These distinct 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 the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to verify the response to the identified gaps and needs in the counter-terrorism capacity of Member States;
- The complementary work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and UNODC helps States to fulfil their counter-terrorism obligations.

*Working with other relevant Security Council Bodies*

UNODC's counter-terrorism work is carried out also in collaboration with the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999)—the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee. Where relevant, similar collaborative work is also undertaken with the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

*Working with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force*

UNODC, as a key United Nations entity for delivering legal and related technical assistance in the area of counter-terrorism, actively participates in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and provides important contribution to its work, thus ensuring that the counter-terrorism work of UNODC is carried out in the broader context of and coordinated with United Nations system-wide efforts. The Task Force, established by the Secretary-General in June 2005, is a coordinating and information-sharing body of an advisory nature. It serves as a forum for the discussion of strategic issues and the development of policy recommendations. Chaired by the Office of the Secretary-General, it brings together 24 key actors of the United Nations system and its partners that can contribute to an effective coordinated fight against terrorism. UNODC serves as co-chair for the initiative for "Facilitating the Integrated Implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy". UNODC also co-chairs the Working Group on "Tackling the Financing of Terrorism". Furthermore, UNODC participates in the Working Groups on "Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism", on "Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes" and on "Conflict Prevention and Resolution".

*Field orientation*

Special efforts are being made to achieve field-level presence and field input by assigning regional and subregional experts and by drawing on the operational capacities of UNODC field offices. Technical assistance delivery by the Terrorism Prevention Branch is assisted by regional experts assigned to cover South-East Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Eastern Europe, Northern Africa and the Middle East, Southern Africa, Western and Central Africa, Eastern Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This approach also helps to build up expertise on counter-terrorism issues at the subregional and field levels.

*Access to information, transparency and visibility*

An integral element in the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch is fostering easy access to information through its website and a specialized counter-terrorism legislation database. The Branch pursues transparency by preparing periodic substantive and financial programme implementation reports for donors and holding periodic briefings for Member States.



## **VI. RESOURCES AND DONOR SUPPORT**

The resources of the Terrorist Prevention Branch are derived from the regular budget of the United Nations, as approved by the General Assembly, and from voluntary contributions made by Member States. The regular budget includes a provision of approximately \$US1.1 million per year, mainly covering eight staff positions with small allocations for expert groups, consultants and travel.

Technical assistance activities of the Branch, including the bulk of the staff and expertise costs for their delivery, are financed from voluntary contributions from donor countries. The support of donor countries has been steadily increasing, reflecting growing confidence in effective programme delivery.

As at early January 2009, voluntary financial contributions paid and pledged totalled \$US31.5 million. Contributions were made by the following 21 countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In addition, in-kind contributions were received from several countries, especially through the provision of associate experts and the hosting of regional workshops.

An estimated minimum of \$US10 million is required in annual voluntary contributions in order to sustain the currently projected level of technical assistance activities.

The staff resources of the Branch bring together expertise in different related substantive areas, such as legislative reform, prosecution, judiciary, crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as international development cooperation and programme management. In addition, the Branch draws extensively on the expertise and services of other staff of UNODC, both at headquarters and in its 20 field offices.

## **VII. MEASURING PROGRESS AND IMPACT**

The ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments relating to terrorism are actions that Governments undertake. Technical assistance provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch plays an important role in encouraging and facilitating those actions. Significant progress towards universal ratification of the instruments is thus a useful indicator of the impact of assistance provided by the Branch.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch measures its accomplishments against several tangible indicators, which demonstrate the impact of its technical assistance. These indicators include:

- The number of ratifications of the universal instruments relating to terrorism following assistance from the Branch;
- The number of States that have received assistance in incorporating provisions of the universal legal instruments into their national legislation;
- The number of legislative amendments or new laws drafted and implemented that incorporate provisions of the universal instruments following assistance from the Branch;
- The number of officials trained and briefed on the universal instruments and on the new legislation that incorporates provisions from the instruments;
- The number of officials trained and briefed on international cooperation in criminal matters relating to counter-terrorism;
- The number of Member States provided with requested assistance for addressing the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
- The number and quality of technical assistance tools (such as model laws and legislative guides) and substantive publications prepared to assist States in ratifying the instruments, incorporating the provisions of the instruments into national legislation and/or enhancing international cooperation against terrorism;
- Written and verbal comments by Member States on the work of the Branch;
- The pace of programme implementation by the Branch as reflected in the level of utilization of financial resources.

The technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch during the six-year period 2003-2008 have had a noticeable impact. Work is underway to develop qualitative indicators for assessing this impact. The Branch has contributed to a significant improvement in the status of ratification of those instruments:

- Since 2002, there have been about 467 ratifications of the universal anti-terrorism instruments by Member States with which the Branch has conducted technical cooperation activities;
- In January 2003 when the global project started, only 26 States had ratified all of the first 12 universal instruments; by the end of December 2008, 102 States had ratified all of them;
- In January 2003, 98 States had ratified no more than 6 of the first 12 instruments; by the end of December 2008, that number had been reduced to 25;

- Some 62 countries assisted by the Branch have new or revised counter-terrorism legislation in different stages of adoption;
- In some 100 countries, the capacity of the national criminal justice system to implement the legal regime against terrorism has been strengthened through the training of some 7,700 criminal justice officials from those countries.

## VIII. EVALUATION AND AUDIT

Evaluation of technical assistance provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch is undertaken by using existing arrangements in UNODC and the United Nations Secretariat for programme and project evaluation and audit. The periodic programme evaluations are undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, which also conducts internal audits. External audits are undertaken by the United Nations Board of Auditors. The Branch has also undertaken regular self-evaluation of activities, pursuant to the principles of result-based management and result-based budgeting.

An initial evaluation of project activities in a few selected countries and regions was undertaken in 2006 by the Independent Evaluation Unit of UNODC. The main finding of that evaluation is that “there was a clear indication from all stakeholders that the technical assistance provided by TPB had been extremely useful, effective and appropriate”. The evaluation further concluded that “the Global Project has contributed to the speeding up of the ratification process in many countries”.

A comprehensive evaluation of the project, covering all regions, was also completed in late 2007 which confirmed the findings of the initial evaluation. The evaluation analyzed the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the Global Project in delivering technical assistance, the efficiency of the overall management of the project by TPB and the sustainability of the benefits generated by the project. The evaluation reached very positive conclusions in all these aspects, highlighting several major lessons learned and best practices, and made ten recommendations with respect to the future work of the on-going rolling Project. The evaluation noted that, in most countries visited by the evaluation team, appreciation was shown for the technical assistance provided by TPB to enable States to ratify and implement the universal legal instruments against terrorism. The evaluation concluded that Member States considered the Global Project to be a relevant contribution to their efforts to counter terrorism. The evaluation team “found nearly universal appreciation for the content and relevance of the [training] workshops.” The team also found that “States had achieved significant outcomes pertaining to the ratification of the counter-terrorism instruments, the development and adoption of counter-terrorism legislation, the establishment of partnerships and the strengthening of political will against terrorism.” A major

recommendation of the evaluation is to develop a comprehensive strategy that lays out the vision, focus and approach with regard to capacity development. TPB is committed to implement all recommendations of the evaluation and is taking required action.

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## *Annex I*

### **Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council containing mandates for the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch**

#### *A. General Assembly resolutions*

62/172	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
63/195, 62/175, 61/181, 60/175, 59/159, 58/140, 57/173, 56/123 and 52/90	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
63/129, 62/71, 61/40, 60/43, 59/46 and 58/81	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
62/272, 60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
60/177	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
59/153 and 58/136	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
57/292	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (sect. IV)
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (part IV, sect. 14)
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

*B. Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 2005/19                      Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2002/19                      Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism

## *Annex II*

### **Number of parties to the universal conventions and protocols relating to international terrorism, as at 31 December 2008**

<i>Convention or protocol</i>	<i>Number of parties</i>
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, <sup>a</sup> signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963	184
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, <sup>b</sup> signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970	183
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, <sup>c</sup> signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971	187
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, <sup>d</sup> adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1973	171
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, <sup>e</sup> adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979	166
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, <sup>f</sup> opened for signature at Vienna and New York on 3 March 1980	138
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, <sup>g</sup> signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	166
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, <sup>h</sup> done at Rome on 10 March 1988	151

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<sup>a</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

<sup>b</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

<sup>c</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

<sup>d</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 1035, No. 15410.

<sup>e</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 1316, No. 21931.

<sup>f</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

<sup>g</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 1589, No. 14118.

<sup>h</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 1678, No. 29004.

<i>Convention or protocol</i>	<i>Number of parties</i>
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, <sup>h</sup> done at Rome on 10 March 1988	139
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, <sup>i</sup> signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	139
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, <sup>j</sup> adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997	161
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, <sup>k</sup> adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1999	167
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, <sup>l</sup> adopted by the General Assembly on 13 April 2005	47
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, <sup>m</sup> done at Vienna on 8 July 2005	20
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, <sup>n</sup> done at London on 14 October 2005	8
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, <sup>o</sup> done at London on 14 October 2005	6

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<sup>h</sup>S/22393, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*.

<sup>i</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2149, No. 37517.

<sup>k</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. 2178, No. 38349.

<sup>l</sup>General Assembly resolution 59/290, annex.

<sup>m</sup>Adopted on 8 July 2005 by the Conference to Consider and Adopt Proposed Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

<sup>n</sup>Adopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (LEG/CONF.15/21).

<sup>o</sup>Adopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (LEG/CONF.15/22).



## *Annex III*

### **Technical assistance tools and substantive publications**

The Terrorism Prevention Branch has developed the following technical assistance tools to assist countries in their work to combat terrorism:

- Legislative Guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols<sup>7</sup>
- Guide for the legislative incorporation of the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism
- Model Law on Extradition (prepared jointly with the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch)
- Electronic legal resources on international terrorism
- Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool (prepared by the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch).
- Preventing terrorist acts: a criminal justice strategy integrating rule of law standards in the implementation of United Nations anti-terrorism instruments
- Comparative study on anti-terrorism legislative developments in seven Asian and Pacific countries
- Analytical study on anti-terrorism legislative developments in four Asian and Pacific countries
- Model legislative provisions against terrorism
- Compendium of bilateral and multilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance for the criminal justice officials of Niger (being prepared jointly with the Government of France)
- Manual for international cooperation in criminal matters against terrorism
- Handbook on the criminal justice response to terrorism

Other technical assistance tools are also being developed, including:

- Emerging international legal framework for combating nuclear terrorism
- Model law on mutual legal assistance (being prepared by the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch)

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<sup>7</sup>United Nations, Sales No. E.04.V.7.

- Frequently asked questions on international law aspects relating to counter-terrorism
- Analytical study on anti-terrorism legislative developments (studies similar to the above-mentioned comparative study are being prepared on other regions)
- Digest of Terrorist Cases for Practitioners

## *Annex IV*

### **Overview of technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Terrorism Prevention Branch from January 2003 to December 2008**

#### *A. Countries and areas reached through activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch*

From January 2003 to December 2008, activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch have covered the following 164 countries and areas:

Afghanistan	China	Guinea	Marshall Islands
Albania	Colombia	Guinea Bissau	Mauritania
Algeria	Comoros	Guyana	Mauritius
Angola	Congo	Haiti	Mexico
Antigua and Barbuda	Cook Islands	Honduras	Micronesia
Argentina	Costa Rica	Hungary	(Federated States of)
Armenia	Côte d'Ivoire	Indonesia	Mongolia
Azerbaijan	Croatia	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	Montenegro <sup>a</sup>
Bahamas	Cuba	Iraq	Morocco
Bahrain	Cyprus	Jamaica	Mozambique
Bangladesh	Czech Republic	Jordan	Myanmar
Barbados	Democratic Republic of	Kazakhstan	Namibia
Belarus	the Congo	Kenya	Nauru
Belize	Djibouti	Kiribati	Nepal
Benin	Dominica	Kuwait	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Niger
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ecuador	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Nigeria
Botswana	Egypt	Latvia	Niue
Brazil	El Salvador	Lebanon	Oman
Bulgaria	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho	Pakistan
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	Liberia	Palau
Burundi	Estonia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Palestine
Cambodia	Ethiopia	Lithuania	Panama
Cameroon	Fiji	Madagascar	Papua New Guinea
Cape Verde	Gabon	Malawi	Paraguay
Central African Republic	Gambia	Maldives	Peru
Chad	Georgia	Mali	Philippines
Chile	Ghana	Malta	Poland
	Grenada		Qatar
	Guatemala		Republic of Moldova <sup>b</sup>

Romania	Somalia	The former	United Republic of
Russian Federation	South Africa	Yugoslav	Tanzania
Rwanda	Sri Lanka	Republic of	Uruguay
Sao Tome and Principe	St. Lucia	Macedonia	Uzbekistan
	St. Kitts and Nevis	Timor-Leste	Vanuatu
Samoa	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Togo	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Tonga	
Senegal	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	Viet Nam
Serbia <sup>c</sup>	Swaziland	Tunisia	Yemen
Seychelles	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey	Zambia
Sierra Leone	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Zimbabwe
Singapore	Tanzania	Tuvalu	
Slovakia	Thailand	Uganda	Macao Special Administrative Region of China
Slovenia		Ukraine	
Solomon Islands		United Arab Emirates	Palestine

<sup>a</sup>By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>b</sup>Since 9 September 2008 “Republic of Moldova” has replaced “Moldova” as the short name used in the United Nations.

<sup>c</sup>Since 3 June 2006, the membership of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations has been continued by Serbia.

### *B. Countries provided with direct assistance by the Terrorism Prevention Branch*

From January 2003 to December 2008, the Terrorism Prevention Branch provided (direct) national level assistance to the following 120 countries:

Afghanistan	Cambodia	Ecuador	Jordan
Algeria	Cameroon	Egypt	Kazakhstan
Angola	Cape Verde	El Salvador	Kenya
Antigua and Barbuda	Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	Kuwait
Argentina	Chad	Ethiopia	Kyrgyzstan
Armenia	Chile	Fiji	Lao People’s Democratic Republic
Azerbaijan	China	Gabon	
Bahamas	Colombia	Gambia	
Bahrain	Comoros	Georgia	Lebanon
Bangladesh	Congo	Ghana	Lesotho
Belarus	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Liberia
Belize	Côte d’Ivoire	Guinea	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Benin	Croatia	Guinea-Bissau	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Haiti	Madagascar
Botswana		Honduras	Malawi
Brazil		Hungary	Mali
Burkina Faso		Indonesia	Mauritania
Burundi		Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	Mauritius
		Iraq	Mexico
		Jamaica	Mongolia

Montenegro <sup>a</sup>	Peru	South Africa	Turkey
Morocco	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Turkmenistan
Mozambique	Qatar	St. Lucia	Uganda
Myanmar	Republic of	Sudan	Ukraine
Namibia	Moldova <sup>b</sup>	Suriname	United Arab
Nepal	Romania	Syrian Arab	Emirates
Nicaragua	Rwanda	Republic	United Republic
Niger	Sao Tome and	Tajikistan	of Tanzania
Nigeria	Principe	Thailand	Uruguay
Oman	Saudi Arabia	Timor-Leste	Uzbekistan
Pakistan	Senegal	Togo	Viet Nam
Panama	Serbia <sup>c</sup>	Trinidad and	Yemen
Papua New Guinea	Sierra Leone	Tobago	Zimbabwe
Paraguay	Slovakia	Tunisia	

<sup>a</sup>By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>b</sup>Since 9 September 2008 “Republic of Moldova” has replaced “Moldova” as the short name used in the United Nations.

<sup>c</sup>Since 3 June 2006, the membership of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations has been continued by Serbia.

### C. Regional and subregional workshops

The following regional and subregional workshops and related activities were conducted:

#### 2008

Training of judges and prosecutors on international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, held in Kinshasa; Democratic Republic of Congo on 25-27 November 2008. Participating countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Angola, and Central African Republic;

Regional workshop for the League of Arab States on the new international instruments against terrorism, held in Cairo, Egypt on 18-20 November 2008. Participating countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen ;

Subregional workshop for Eastern and North-African countries on the preparation of responses to the United Nations Security Council Committees dealing with terrorism, organized in cooperation with the Expert Groups of the three United Nations Security Council Committees dealing with counter-terrorism, held in Nairobi, Kenya (11-13 November 2008). Participating countries: Algeria, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, and Uganda.

Subregional workshop for Central and South-Eastern Europe on Cooperation against Terrorism and Organized Crime, jointly organized with the OSCE, held in Budapest, Hungary on 12-13 November 2008. Participating countries included: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

Subregional workshop for Caribbean countries on terrorism financing, in cooperation with CICTE/OAS and the Commonwealth Secretariat, held in St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda, on 13-17 October 2008. Participating countries: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago;

Legal workshop for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on the criminal law aspects of countering maritime terrorism in the light of relevant universal instruments, held in Vienna, Austria, on 14-16 July 2008. Participating countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bahrain, Belize, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, with Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines as observers;

Specialized Training Workshop of Judges and Prosecutors on Counter-Terrorism, organized in cooperation with the French École Nationale de la Magistrature (ENM), held in Paris, France, on 30 June-3 July 2008. Participating countries: Algeria, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania;

UNODC Subregional consultation workshop on measures for the legislative implementation of the legal regime against terrorism in the Pacific region and related technical assistance delivery, in cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat, held in Suva, Fiji, on 2-3 June 2008. Participating countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu;

Second Ministerial Conference for the Central American countries on international cooperation against terrorism and transnational organized crime, organized in cooperation with the OAS/CICTE, Panama City, Panama, 26-29 May 2008. Participating countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Subregional training workshop for IGAD/ICPAT countries and Tanzania on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, organized in cooperation with IGAD/ICPAT and the Commonwealth Secretariat, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during 19-22 May 2008. Participating countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania;

Fifth Conference of the Ministers of Justice of Francophone African countries for the implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, organized in cooperation with the Government of Morocco and the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), held in Rabat, Morocco, on 12-16 May 2008. Participating countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia;

Euro-Mediterranean workshop on the mechanisms of international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to counter-terrorism, organized in cooperation with the Kingdom of Morocco, the Slovenian Euromed Presidency and the European Commission, held in Rabat, Morocco, on 5-6 May 2008. Participating countries: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Palestine as an observer;

Regional workshop for the Gulf countries on the suppression of nuclear terrorism, organized in cooperation with the Government of Qatar, held in Doha, Qatar, on 29-30 April 2008. Participating countries: Qatar and United Arab Emirates;

Second subregional Training Workshop for the Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission to Strengthen their International Cooperation in Criminal Matters related to Terrorism, held in Port Louis, Mauritius, on 28-30 April 2008. Participating countries: Comoros, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, and France (Réunion);

Subregional training workshop for the Member States of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) on countering money-laundering and financing of terrorism, in cooperation with UNODC's Anti-Money Laundering Unit, held in Gabon, on 7-9 April 2008. Participating countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Sao Tomé and Príncipe;

Subregional workshop on the Implementation of the Universal Instruments against Terrorism. Organized in cooperation with the CIS Executive Committee and co-funded by the OSCE, held in Minsk, Belarus, on 16-18 January 2008. Participating countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

## **2007**

Subregional workshop on the Preparation of Responses by Southern African Countries to the United Nations Security Council Committees Dealing with Counter-Terrorism. Organized by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC in cooperation with the expert groups of the three United Nations Security Council Committees dealing with counter-terrorism, held in Gaborone, Botswana, on 28-29 November 2007. Participants: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

Subregional workshop for the Nordic and Baltic Countries on Enhancing International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism. Organized in cooperation with OSCE, held in Helsinki, Finland on 30-31 October 2007. Participants: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden;

Fifth study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on corruption and organized crime, money-laundering and international cooperation, Lisbon, Portugal, on 22-25 October 2007. Participating African countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

Subregional workshop for Specialized Training on International Cooperation in Cases of Terrorism and Criminal Matters. Organized in cooperation with CICTE/OAS, held in Lima, Peru, 16-19 October 2007. Participants: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

Subregional workshop for legal experts of CSTO Member States on the criminal law aspects of the implementation of the Universal counter-terrorism Instruments, held in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 16-18 October 2007. Participants: Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan;

Subregional workshop on the preparation of responses to the United Nations Security Council Committee dealing with counter-terrorism. Organized in cooperation with CTED, Sanctions Committee and 1540 Committee, held in Dakar, Senegal on 25-27 September 2007. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;

IGAD Ministers of Justice Meeting on Strengthening the Counter-Terrorism Legal Regimes of IGAD Member States. Organized in partnership with ICPAT, held in Kampala, Uganda on 20-21 September 2007. Participants: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda;

Subregional workshop on the Implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Southern Africa. Organized by ISS and SADC with substantive involvement by TPB/ UNODC, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, 17-19 September 2007. Participants: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe;

Subregional consultation workshop on measures for the legislative implementation on the legal regime against terrorism in the Pacific region and related technical assistance delivery. Organized in collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, held in Nadi, Fiji on 25-26 June 2007. Participants: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Timor-Leste as an observer;

Regional judicial training seminar on the balance between the power of the Government branches and the respect of human rights and democratic guarantees in relation to the effective fight against terrorist acts". Organized by the Government of Spain, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the OAS, held in Cartagena, Colombia, on May 22-25 2007. Participants: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

Regional Workshop for the Central Asia and Afghanistan on Suppression of acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Organized in collaboration with OSCE, held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on 12-13 April 2007. Participants: Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan;

Workshop on the universal legal framework against terrorism, held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on 11 April 2007. Participants: members of the OIC General Secretariat and representatives of the OIC member States;



Workshop on the universal legal framework against terrorism, held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 9-10 April 2007. Participants: members of the GCC General Secretariat;

The 4th Conference of the Ministers of Justice of Francophone African countries for the implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 20-22 March 2007. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Togo and Tunisia;

Ministerial Conference for Caribbean countries on International Cooperation in the fight against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, held in the Dominican Republic on 19-22 March 2007. Participants: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago;

Second subregional expert workshop on International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Antalya, Turkey, on 13-15 February 2007: Participants: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and China as an observer.

## **2006**

Subregional training workshop for Southern African countries on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and its financing, held in Windhoek, Namibia, on 5-7 December 2006. Participants: Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

Training workshop for regional magistrates of Southern Africa on international cooperation in combating terrorism and its financing, in partnership with the Association of Regional Magistrates of Southern Africa, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 15-18 November 2006. Participants: Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia;

Fourth study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against corruption and terrorism, international cooperation and alternative sentences to prison, held in Maputo, Mozambique, on 13-16 November 2006. Participants: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste;

Second subregional expert workshop on international cooperation on counter-terrorism, corruption and the fight against transnational organized crime, held in Bucharest, Romania, on 13-15 November 2006. Participants: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

Subregional training seminar for member States of the Economic Community of West African States on international legal cooperation against terrorism, held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 24-26 July 2006. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;

Madrid Ministerial Round Table of West and Central African Countries on a Counter-Terrorism Legal Framework, held in Madrid, Spain on 25 and 26 May 2006. Participants: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain (as host country) and Togo;

Regional training for attorneys to strengthen national capacities on counter-terrorism, held in Cartagena, Colombia, on 8-12 May 2006, organized jointly with the Government of Spain and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States. Participants: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

Ministerial Conference on International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, held in Panama City, on 4-7 April 2006. Participants: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama;

Expert workshop on enhancing legal cooperation in criminal matters, in particular those related to terrorism, organized in collaboration with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), held in Vienna, Austria, on 23-24 March 2006. Participants: OSCE participating countries;

Subregional seminar on international cooperation against terrorism and its financing for Member States of Eastern and Southern Africa, organized jointly with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Djibouti on 14-16 March 2006. Participants: Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

Conference of Ministers of Justice of French-Speaking African Countries for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, organized jointly with the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Government of Egypt, held in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, on 7-9 February 2006. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo and Tunisia.

## **2005**

Subregional workshop focusing on international cooperation (mutual legal assistance and extradition), held in Cairo, Egypt, on 27-29 December 2005. Participants: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen, as well as Palestine;

Subregional expert workshop for member States of the Indian Ocean Commission to strengthen cooperation in criminal matters related to the universal instruments against terrorism, held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 13-15 December 2005. Participants: Comoros, France (Réunion), Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles;

Regional training seminar for Latin American States on the prevention and fight against terrorism and terrorism financing, organized jointly with the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 29 November-2 December 2005. Participants: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru;

Regional workshop on the legislative implementation of universal instruments against terrorism and regional experiences in promoting international cooperation against terrorism for the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, held in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 28-30 November 2005. Participants: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan;

Third study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal instruments against terrorism, organized jointly with the Government of Portugal, held in Lisbon, Portugal, on 31 October-4 November 2005. Participants: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste;

Videoconference on the fight against international crime: corruption and terrorism, held in Vienna, Austria, on 25-27 October 2005. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal;

Regional workshop on the legislative implementation of universal instruments against terrorism for the Central Asian and neighbouring countries, held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on 5-7 April 2005. Participants: Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan;

Subregional expert workshop on international cooperation on criminal justice matters in the fight against terrorism, held in San José, Costa Rica, on 14-16 March 2005. Participants: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru;

Expert workshop on international cooperation on counter-terrorism, corruption and the fight against transnational crime, held in Zagreb, Croatia, on 7-9 March 2005. Participants: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as the Regional Centre for Combating Transborder Crime of the South-East European Cooperative Initiative.

## **2004**

Regional expert workshop on the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption, as well as on the drafting of reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, organized in cooperation with the Government of Cape Verde in Praia on 8-10 December 2004. Participants: Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;

Second study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal instruments against terrorism, organized jointly with the Government of Portugal, held in Lisbon on 2-6 November 2004. Participants: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe;

Regional Ministerial Conference of French-speaking Countries of Africa for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, organized in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Agency of la Francophonie (now the International Organization of la Francophonie) and the Government of Mauritius in Port Louis on 25-27 October 2004. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia;

Second expert workshop on the drafting of legislation and implementation of the 12 universal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, organized in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of the Offenders in San José, Costa Rica, on 2-10 October 2004. Participants: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

Regional workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus on international cooperation against terrorism and transnational organized crime, organized in cooperation with the Government of Turkey in Antalya, Turkey, on 23-25 February 2004. Participants: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan;

Expert workshop on the drafting of legislation and implementation of the 12 universal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, organized in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in San José, Costa Rica, on 20-22 January 2004. Participants: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru;

Workshop on international cooperation on counter-terrorism and the fight against transnational organized crime, organized in cooperation with the Government of the Sudan and in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Khartoum, Sudan, on 17-19 January 2004. Participants: Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

### **2003**

Regional seminar on legislative drafting for combating the financing of terrorism and other anti-terrorism measures, organized in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the Central Bank of Tunisia in Tunis on 15-18 December 2003. Participants: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia;

Study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the universal anti-terrorism instruments, organized in cooperation with the Government of Portugal in Lisbon on 1-8 December 2003. Participants: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Macao Special Administrative Region of China, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste;

Subregional seminar for the implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, held in Bamako, Mali, on 25-28 November 2003. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;

Subregional seminar on the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism in the Baltic Sea States, organized in cooperation with the Government of Lithuania, the Council of Europe, the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vilnius, Lithuania, on 6-7 November 2003. Participants: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation and Ukraine;

Regional Ministerial Conference of French-speaking Countries of Africa to support the ratification of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, organized with the Intergovernmental Agency of la Francophonie (now the International Organization of la Francophonie) and the Government of Egypt in Cairo, Egypt, on 2-4 September 2003. Participants: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo.

#### *D. Substantive input to activities of partner organizations*

The Branch has contributed to numerous technical cooperation-related activities of partner organizations, providing substantive input on the universal instruments relating to terrorism and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), especially as regards incorporating their provisions into national legislation and increasing related international cooperation.



## Annex V

### Voluntary contributions in support of the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch, as at 1 January 2009

(United States dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total amount paid and pledged as at 31 December 2008</i>	<i>1999- 2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008*</i>	<i>2009</i>
Austria	<b>1,923,390</b>	308,507	730,689		242,364	10,823	631,007		
Belgium	<b>389,408</b>							389,408	
Canada	<b>2,902,037</b>			47,071	74,371	689,211	465,967	727,788	897,629
Colombia	<b>150,667</b>						80,000	70,667	
Denmark	<b>2,724,494</b>			181,737	182,481	953,030	885,960	521,286	
France	<b>1,680,821</b>		247,578	246,305	283,314	342,730	250,475	310,419	
Germany	<b>1,880,787</b>		162,690	256,400	242,130	229,935	311,088	678,544	
Greece	<b>70,000</b>						70,000		
Italy	<b>2,499,746</b>	263,259	271,150	306,373	600,000	523,964	535,000		
Japan	<b>296,015</b>	30,000			66,160	50,000	83,855	66,000	
Liechtenstein	<b>200,000</b>				50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
Monaco	<b>179,611</b>					60,000	60,000	59,611	
Netherlands	<b>2,788,189</b>		4,720		887,709	935,414	21,542	938,804	
New Zealand	<b>256,239</b>						137,691	118,548	
Norway	<b>2,249,007</b>			442,478	459,382	228,310	248,262	870,575	
Spain	<b>1,925,409</b>		156,576		47,337	401,785	672,043	647,668	
Sweden	<b>3,988,646</b>				491,344	820,000	1,303,180	1,374,122	
Switzerland	<b>160,000</b>				40,000		40,000	80,000	
Turkey	<b>245,170</b>	45,170		25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000	50,000	
United Kingdom	<b>3,309,439</b>			478,000	212,146	584,348	957,092	1,077,853	
United States of America	<b>1,572,375</b>	230,000		250,000	446,000	298,000	200,000	148,375	

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total amount paid and pledged as at 31 December 2008</i>	<i>1999- 2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008*</i>	<i>2009</i>
Org. of La Francophonie	<b>77,761</b>							77,761	
OSCE	<b>13,175</b>					13,175			
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,482,386</b>	876,936	1,573,403	2,233,364	4,349,738	6,215,725	7,078,162	8,257,429	897,629

\*Includes pledges yet to be finalized







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