



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

DELIVERING COUNTER-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

Terrorism Prevention Branch

March 2008

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Vienna**

**DELIVERING
COUNTER-TERRORISM
ASSISTANCE**

Terrorism Prevention Branch

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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

“Acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and ... 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

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. Moreover, 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 deal with terrorism effectively alone. As the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Antonio Maria Costa, has said: “Today, terrorism knows no bounds; it targets no particular nationality, respects no religion and recognizes no exceptions. The nature of terrorism has also changed. Once a threat to individual nations, today, terrorism is an international phenomenon.”

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

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 almost every conceivable kind of terrorist act. 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 global 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 universal instruments. Significant progress has been made since then in the ratification status and 98 countries had ratified all the first 12 instruments by December 2007.

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, which 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. They also require 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) deals with the implementation of sanctions on the Taliban and Al-Qaeda (including freezing of assets, arms embargo and travel ban). It has subsequently been followed-up and expanded by resolutions 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005) and 1735 (2006).

The UN 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 reaffirms 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

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 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 62/175, 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 62/71 requested the Terrorism Prevention Branch to continue its efforts to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognized, in the context of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), its role in assisting States in becoming parties to and implementing the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the most recent among them, and in strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism, including through national capacity-building.

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; the programmatic synergy of its efforts for dealing with drug control, transnational organized crime, money laundering and corruption; and its image and acceptance among recipient countries as a neutral provider of services.

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 four immediate objectives are:

- For requesting countries to achieve full and expeditious ratification of the universal legal instruments against terrorism;

- Strengthened national expertise and capacity of requesting Governments to develop and apply the domestic legislation required for the effective implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism;
- Improved international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to terrorism; and
- Enhanced collaboration on legal aspects of counter-terrorism between UNODC/TPB and subregional, regional and international organizations.

Between January 2003 and December 2007, assistance was provided through the project to 150 States, of which about 115 received direct assistance through country missions and consultations and the others received indirect assistance through more than 47 subregional and regional workshops and related activities organized under the project. Over 6,100 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 (f) development and updating of technical assistance tools and substantive publications for facilitating the implementation of the universal legal instruments. Continued attention is given to ensure adequate follow-up to initial technical assistance provided to States and sustainability of 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 three-pronged approach is pursued for technical assistance delivery:

(i) *Tailor-made national-level direct assistance* for each requesting country, through activities formulated and regularly refined and up-dated 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 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.

(ii) *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.

(iii) *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 E).

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 impact.

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 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 and provides important contribution to its work, thus ensuring that the counter-terrorism work of UNODC is fully 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.

Seeking operational partnerships

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 with which operational collaboration exists include the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Maritime Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the African Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Action Group of the Group of Eight, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, the International Organization of la Francophonie, Interpol, the International Development Law Organization, 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, 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 Terrorism Working Group of the European Union.

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 in South-East Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, 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. The assignment of regional experts is foreseen for South Asia. Such experts provide specialized national and subregional input and perspectives and facilitate effective follow-up to the activities of the Branch. 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 encourages 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 \$1 million per year, mainly covering seven 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 2008, voluntary financial contributions paid and pledged totalled \$22.5 million. Contributions were made by the following 20 countries: Austria, 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.

An estimated minimum of \$9 million is required in annual voluntary contributions in order to sustain the currently projected level of technical assistance activities in response to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

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. Nevertheless, 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 ratifications of the new International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear 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 expenditure

The technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch during the five-year period 2003-2007 have had a noticeable impact. The Branch has contributed to a significant improvement in the status of ratification of those instruments:

- Since 2002, there have been about 398 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 2007, 98 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 2007, that number had been reduced to 28
- Some 47 countries 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 6,100 criminal justice officials from those countries

VIII. EVALUATION AND AUDIT

Evaluation of technical assistance provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch will be 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. Major 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. This report supported the findings of the initial evaluation and found that TPB was effectively achieving its aims and objectives of assisting requesting countries to strengthen their legal regimes against terrorism in a sustainable way.

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Annex I

Number of parties to the universal conventions and protocols relating to international terrorism, as at 31 December 2007

<i>Convention or protocol</i>	<i>Number of parties</i>
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, ^a signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963	182
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, ^b signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970	182
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, ^c signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971	185
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, ^d adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1973	166
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, ^e adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979	164
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, ^f opened for signature at Vienna and New York on 3 March 1980	129
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, ^g signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	161

^aUnited Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

^b*Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

^c*Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

^d*Ibid.*, vol. 1035, No. 15410.

^e*Ibid.*, vol. 1316, No. 21931.

^f*Ibid.*, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

^g*Ibid.*, vol. 1589, No. 14118.

<i>Convention or protocol</i>	<i>Number of parties</i>
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, ^h done at Rome on 10 March 1988	146
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, ^h done at Rome on 10 March 1988	134
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, ⁱ signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	137
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, ^j adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997	153
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, ^k adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1999	160
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, ^l adopted by the General Assembly on 13 April 2005	29
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, ^m done at Vienna on 8 July 2005	13
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, ⁿ done at London on 14 October 2005	3
Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, ^o done at London on 14 October 2005	0

^hIbid., vol. 1678, No. 29004.

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

^jUnited Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2149, No. 37517.

^kIbid., vol. 2178, No. 38349.

^lGeneral Assembly resolution 59/290, annex.

^mAdopted on 8 July 2005 by the Conference to Consider and Adopt Proposed Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

ⁿAdopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (LEG/CONF.15/21).

^oAdopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (LEG/CONF.15/22).

Annex II

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 |
| 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 |
| 62/71, 61/40, 60/43, 59/46 and 58/81 | Measures to eliminate international terrorism |
| 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 III

Overview of technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Terrorism Prevention Branch from January 2003 to December 2007

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

From January 2003 to December 2007, activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch have covered the following 150 countries and areas:

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Albania	Egypt	Mexico	St. Lucia
Algeria	El Salvador	Moldova	St. Kitts and Nevis
Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Mongolia	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Antigua and Barbuda	Eritrea	Morocco	Sudan
Argentina	Estonia	Mozambique	Suriname
Armenia	Ethiopia	Myanmar	Swaziland
Azerbaijan	Fiji	Namibia	Syrian Arab Republic
Bahamas	Gabon	Nauru	Tajikistan
Bahrain	Gambia	Nepal	Tanzania
Bangladesh	Georgia	Nicaragua	Thailand
Barbados	Ghana	Niger	Thailand
Belarus	Guatemala	Nigeria	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Belize	Guinea	Niue	Timor-Leste
Benin	Guinea Bissau	Palau	Togo
Bolivia	Guyana	Panama	Tonga
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Haiti	Papua New Guinea	
Botswana	Honduras	Paraguay	
	Hungary		

Brazil	Indonesia	Peru	Trinidad and Tobago
Bulgaria	Iran	Philippines	Tunisia
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Poland	Turkmenistan
Burundi	Jamaica	Qatar	Tuvalu
Cambodia	Jordan	Rep. of Marshall Islands	Uganda
Cameroon	Kazakhstan	Romania	Ukraine
Cape Verde	Kenya	Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates
Central African Republic	Kiribati	Rwanda	United Republic of Tanzania
Chad	Kuwait	Sao Tome and Principe	Uruguay
Chile	Kyrgyzstan	Samoa	Uzbekistan
China	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saudi Arabia	Vanuatu
Colombia	Latvia	Senegal	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Comoros	Lebanon	Serbia and Montenegro	Viet Nam
Congo	Lesotho	Seychelles	Yemen
Cook Islands	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Costa Rica	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Slovakia	Zimbabwe
Côte d'Ivoire	Lithuania	Slovenia	Macao Special Administrative Region of China
Croatia	Madagascar	Solomon Islands	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malawi	Somalia	
Djibouti	Mali	South Africa	Palestine
Dominican Republic	Mauritania		

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

From January 2003 to December 2007, the Terrorism Prevention Branch provided (direct) national level assistance to the following 114 countries:

Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Rwanda
Algeria	Djibouti	Lebanon	Sao Tome and Principe
Angola	Dominican Republic	Lesotho	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Ecuador	Liberia	Senegal
Armenia	Egypt	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Serbia ^b
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Bahamas	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Slovakia
Bahrain	Ethiopia	Mali	South Africa
Bangladesh	Fiji	Mauritania	Sri Lanka
Belarus	Gabon	Mauritius	St. Lucia
Belize	Gambia	Mexico	Sudan
Benin	Georgia	Moldova	Suriname
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Mongolia	Syrian Arab Republic
Botswana	Guatemala	Montenegro ^a	Tajikistan
Brazil	Guinea	Morocco	Thailand
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Timor-Leste
Burundi	Haiti	Myanmar	Togo
Cambodia	Honduras	Namibia	Tunisia
Cameroon	Hungary	Nepal	Turkmenistan
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Nicaragua	Ukraine
Central African Republic	Iran	Niger	United Arab Emirates
Chad	Iraq	Nigeria	United Republic of Tanzania
Chile	Jamaica	Panama	Uganda
Colombia	Jordan	Papua New Guinea	Uruguay
Comoros	Kazakhstan	Paraguay	Uzbekistan
Congo	Kenya	Peru	Viet Nam
Costa Rica	Kuwait	Philippines	Yemen
Côte d'Ivoire	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar	Zimbabwe
Croatia		Romania	

^aBy its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

^bSince 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:

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, DR Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, 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;

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;

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, Russia, 16-18 October 2007. Participants: Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, 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, Cote 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 UN 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, 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, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Timor-Lest 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;

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: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan;

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 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;

Subregional training workshop for Southern African countries on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and its financing, held in Windhoek from 5 to 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, from 15 to 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 from 13 to 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 from 13 to 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 from 24 to 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 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, from 8 to 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, from 4 to 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, on 23 and 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 from 14 to 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 from 7 to 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;

Subregional workshop focusing on international cooperation (mutual legal assistance and extradition), held in Cairo from 27 to 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 from 13 to 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 from 29 November to 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 from 28 to 30 November 2005. Participants: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of 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 from 31 October to 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 from 25 to 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 from 5 to 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 from 14 to 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 from 7 to 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;

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 from 8 to 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 from 2 to 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^c and the Government of Mauritius in Port Louis from 25 to 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 from 2 to 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, from 23 to 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 from 20 to 22 January 2004. Participants: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru;

^cNow called the International Organization of la Francophonie.

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 from 17 to 19 January 2004. Participants: Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda;

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 from 15 to 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 from 1 to 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 from 25 to 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 on 6 and 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^d and the Government of Egypt in Cairo from 2 to 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.

^dNow called the International Organization of la Francophonie.

D. Substantive input to activities of partner organizations

The Branch has contributed to more than 130 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.

E. 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^e
- 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
- Model legislative provisions against terrorism

Other technical assistance tools are also being developed, including:

- Manual on international judicial cooperation against terrorism
- Emerging international legal framework for combating nuclear terrorism
- Model law on mutual legal assistance (being prepared by the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch)
- Handbook on the criminal justice response to Terrorism
- Introduction to international law aspects relating to counter-terrorism

^eUnited Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.V.7.

- Analytical study on anti-terrorism legislative developments (studies similar to the above-mentioned comparative study are being prepared on other regions)

Annex IV

Voluntary contributions in support of the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch, as at 1 January 2008

(United States dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total amount paid</i>	<i>2002 and before</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007 paid and pledged</i>
Austria	1 923 391	13 522 (2002) 294 985 (2002)	730 689		242 366	10 823	631 006
Canada	1 418 573			47 071	74 371	689 655	607 476
Colombia	80 000						80 000
Denmark	2 206 577				181 737+ 364 964	770 548	889 328
France	1 365 898		247 578	246 305	241 837+ 41 176	342 730	246 272
Germany	1 199 016		162 690	256 400	242 130	229 934	307 862
Greece	70 000						70 000
Italy	2 494 782	65 043 (2001) 198 216 (2002)	271 150	306 373	600 000	519 000	535 000
Japan	227 558	30 000 (2002)			66 160	50 000	81 398
Liechtenstein	150 000				50 000	50 000	50 000
Monaco	120 000					60 000	60 000
Netherlands	1 902 565		4 720		937 731	935 414	24 700
New Zealand	140 845					140 845	
Norway	1 378 123			442 478	459 383	228 000	248 262
Spain	1 277 741		156 576		47 337	401 785	672 043
Sweden	2 627 952				491 344	820 000	1 316 608
Switzerland	80 000				40 000		40 000

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total amount paid</i>	<i>2002 and before</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007 paid and pledged</i>
Turkey	195 170	20 170 (1999) 25 000 (2000)		50 000		25 000	75 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2 238 265			478 000	212 146	584 347	963 772
United States of America	1 424 000	230 000 (2002)		250 000	446 000	298 000	200 000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	13 175					13 175	
Total	22 533 631	876 936	1 573 403	2 076 627	4 738 682	6 169 256	7 098 727



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