



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

**DELIVERING
COUNTER-TERRORISM
ASSISTANCE**

Terrorism Prevention Branch

March 2007

“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

**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vienna**

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I. THE CHALLENGE

Terrorism threatens human security and has a devastating impact on development. The destructiveness of terrorist acts is on the rise and the terrorist threat creates unprecedented dangers. 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.”

Terrorism poses fundamental challenges to the international community. The High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, established by the Secretary-General in 2003, identified terrorism as one of the main challenges facing the international community (A/59/565 and Corr.1). The Panel recommended that the Secretary-General promote a principled, comprehensive strategy. In response, the Secretary-General, in his report entitled “In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all” (A/59/2005), laid out five pillars of a comprehensive strategy against terrorism. Those five pillars are dissuading disaffected groups from choosing terrorism as a tactic to achieve their goals; developing state capacity to prevent terrorism; deterring States from supporting terrorists; denying terrorists the means to carry out their attacks; and defending human rights in the struggle against terrorism.

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.

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. The 13 universal legal instruments, together with the amendment and the two adopted protocols, serve as the global regime against terrorism and as an important framework for international cooperation in countering terrorism. In addition, a comprehensive convention on international terrorism is being negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations.

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. Impressive progress has been made recently in this regard. Whereas only two States had ratified all of the first 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism by September 2001, 26 States had done so by January 2003 and 85 States had done so by the end of December 2006. The number of States that had ratified no more than six of the first 12 conventions decreased from 98 in January 2003 to 32 by the end of December 2006. While considerable progress has been made, the universal ratification of the instruments has not yet been achieved.

Moreover, even when universal ratification of the instruments has been reached, their full implementation will remain a distant goal. Much work will still need to be done to achieve the effective practical application of the provisions of those instruments and thus establish an operationally effective global regime against terrorism. International cooperation in criminal matters, in particular extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation, is a prerequisite for effectively implementing the legal framework against terrorism.

The universal legal instruments against terrorism establish specified acts as offences to be criminalized, and the obligation of States to do so, even in the absence of agreement on a universal definition of terrorism. In its resolution 1566 (2004), the Security Council recalled that criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a Government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature, and called upon all States to prevent such acts and, if not prevented, to ensure that such acts were punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

II. THE 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 plan of action of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy there are extensive references to the work of UNODC, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch. In particular, in the plan of action (General Assembly resolution 60/288, annex):

- UNODC is encouraged to facilitate the provision of assistance to regional and subregional organizations in creating or strengthening counter-terrorism mechanisms (sect. II, para. 8);
- UNODC is encouraged to enhance its provision of technical assistance to States to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions (sect. III, para. 7);
- UNODC, together with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and Interpol, is encouraged to enhance cooperation with States to help them to comply fully with international norms and obligations to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism (sect. III, para. 8);
- Member States express their resolve to make every effort to develop and maintain effective and rule of law-based criminal justice systems that can ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in support of such acts is brought to justice, with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

and that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations; in addition, States that may require assistance in developing and maintaining such effective and rule of law-based criminal justice systems are encouraged to resort to the technical assistance delivered by UNODC (sect. IV, para. 4).

Furthermore, the General Assembly, in its resolution 61/40 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.

In its resolution 61/181, the General Assembly recognized the importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in which Member States encouraged UNODC, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions.

In its resolution 60/175, the General Assembly requested UNODC to continue its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, 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, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, in particular through training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields in their proper implementation, taking into account, in its programmes, the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen fair and effective criminal justice systems and the rule of law as an integral component of any strategy to counter terrorism.

In the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex), adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok in April 2005, States Members of the United Nations expressed their support for the continuing efforts of UNODC to assist States in their efforts to ratify and implement the universal instruments against terrorism, through the provision of technical assistance upon request.

III. THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

UNODC possesses significant comparative advantages for delivering assistance in counter-terrorism. Particularly relevant are its specialized technical competence in crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law issues, relevant because those issues have a close connection to the practical ways and means of combating terrorism; 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.

IV. THE RESPONSE

In pursuance of the above mandates, the Terrorism Prevention Branch seeks to respond promptly and efficiently to requests from States for assistance in the legal and related aspects of countering terrorism.

The objective of the technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch is to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism. The Branch does this by providing legal advice to States on becoming parties to the universal legal instruments relating to terrorism, by assisting States in incorporating the provisions of those instruments into national penal codes, by providing training to criminal justice officials on the new laws and by providing other required assistance for strengthening the capacity of the national criminal justice system to implement effectively the legal regime against terrorism, in compliance with the principles of the rule of law, and to participate effectively in international cooperation in criminal matters relating to terrorism. Assistance is also provided upon request in preparing country reports for submission to the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

In response to the mandates contained in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, UNODC and its Terrorism Prevention Branch seek:

- To reinforce the ongoing work to assist States in ratifying and implementing the universal legal instruments against terrorism, especially through increased support to national criminal justice systems for related capacity-building and specialized training;
- To develop new initiatives to promote legal cooperation in countering terrorism, especially at the regional and subregional levels, as well as good practices, legal research and academic training;

- To integrate pertinent counter-terrorism aspects in other relevant substantive areas of the work of UNODC;
- To draw upon and build upon the overall expertise of UNODC in crime prevention and drug control;
- To utilize the field-level capacities of UNODC as an effective conduit for fostering counter-terrorism expertise to be provided to States.

V. THE STRATEGY

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.

In accordance with these distinct functions:

- UNODC participates in country visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1535 (2004);

- Experts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate participate in national and regional activities of UNODC and provide briefings on the role of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and priorities identified in terms of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);
- Consultations with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate are held on the planning of UNODC activities;
- The Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate provide guidance on countries in need of assistance;
- UNODC provides technical assistance in the legal and related areas to those States, upon receiving confirmation of their requests;
- UNODC also assists Member States in compiling reports for submission to the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Working with other United Nations entities

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, 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.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch also works in close coordination with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

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, Western and Central Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The assignment of regional experts is foreseen for Southern Africa, Eastern Africa and the Pacific Island countries. 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.

Technical assistance delivery methodology

At the national level, technical assistance activities of the Branch are undertaken using a five-step methodology consisting of:

- Analysis of national legislation related to counter-terrorism activities;
- Identification, together with relevant national authorities, of legislative needs;
- Assistance in drafting national laws to implement the instruments relating to terrorism;
- Recommendation of administrative and regulatory measures necessary for the implementation of national laws;
- Training of criminal justice officials in the implementation of new laws and in international criminal justice cooperation, including extradition and mutual legal assistance.

Technical assistance tools and substantive publications

To achieve sustained impact, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has developed and disseminated tools for international criminal justice cooperation in countering terrorism. Nine technical assistance tools and substantive publications have already been developed and several others are being developed (see annex III E).

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. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism

A global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism provides the overall framework for delivery of technical assistance to States. It functions as an ongoing “rolling” project, with thematic and subregional sub-components and selected project activities, especially at the national level. It is regularly revised and updated to determine the continued relevance of all elements, to discontinue components that are no longer essential and to incorporate new initiatives in response to new requirements.

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.

Between January 2003 and December 2006, assistance was provided through the project to 123 States, of which about 100 received direct assistance through country missions and consultations and the others received indirect assistance through more than 30 subregional and regional workshops and related activities organized under the project. Over 4,600 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 address: (a) legislative drafting assistance to incorporate universal provisions into national legislation; (b) 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.

VII. 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 2007, voluntary financial contributions paid and pledged totalled \$15.4 million. Contributions were made by the following 18 countries: Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, 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.

The Branch estimates that a minimum of \$7 million is required in annual voluntary contributions in order to sustain the currently projected level of technical assistance activities. A higher level of funding is needed to enable the Branch to undertake an expanded 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.

VIII. 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 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 four-year period 2003-2006 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 353 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 2006, 85 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 2006, that number had been reduced to 32;
- Some 35 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 4,600 criminal justice officials from those countries.

IX. 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 Branch has 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 has already been undertaken by the Independent Evaluation Unit of UNODC. Periodic programme evaluations are also 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.

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Annex I.

Number of parties to the universal conventions and protocols relating to international terrorism, as at 31 December 2006

<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	164
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, ^e adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979	159
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, ^f opened for signature at Vienna and New York on 3 March 1980	120
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	160
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, ^h done at Rome on 10 March 1988	141
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	125
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, ⁱ signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	130

^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.

^h*Ibid.*, 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*.

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, ^j adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997	150
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, ^k adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1999	156
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, ^l adopted by the General Assembly on 13 April 2005	11
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, ^m done at Vienna on 8 July 2005	6
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	0
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	

^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

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

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
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
57/29	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 and 2004/19 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 2006

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

From January 2003 to December 2006, activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch have covered the following 123 countries and areas:

Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lebanon	Serbia and Montenegro
Albania	Djibouti	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Algeria	Dominican Republic	Liberia	Slovakia
Angola	Ecuador	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Slovenia
Argentina	Egypt	Lithuania	Somalia
Armenia	El Salvador	Madagascar	South Africa
Azerbaijan	Equatorial Guinea	Mali	Sri Lanka
Bahamas	Eritrea	Mauritania	Sudan
Bahrain	Estonia	Mauritius	Suriname
Belarus	Ethiopia	Mexico	Swaziland
Belize	Fiji	Moldova	Syrian Arab Republic
Benin	Gabon	Mongolia	Tajikistan
Bolivia	Gambia	Morocco	Thailand
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Mozambique	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Botswana	Ghana	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Brazil	Guatemala	Nepal	Togo
Bulgaria	Guinea	Nicaragua	Tunisia
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Turkmenistan
Burundi	Haiti	Nigeria	Uganda
Cambodia	Honduras	Panama	Ukraine
Cameroon	Hungary	Paraguay	United Arab Emirates
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Peru	United Rep. of Tanzania
Central African Rep.	Iraq	Philippines	Uruguay
Chad	Jamaica	Poland	Uzbekistan
China	Jordan	Qatar	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Colombia	Kazakhstan	Romania	Viet Nam
Comoros	Kenya	Russian Federation	Yemen
Congo	Kuwait	Rwanda	Zimbabwe
Costa Rica	Kyrgyzstan	Sao Tome and Principe	
Côte d'Ivoire	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saudi Arabia	Macao Special Administrative Region of China
Croatia	Latvia	Senegal	Palestine

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

From January 2003 to December 2006, the Terrorism Prevention Branch provided direct assistance to the following 100 countries:

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

^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 with participants from 110 countries:

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;

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

^cNow called the International Organization of la Francophonie.

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.

D. Substantive input to activities of partner organizations

The Branch has contributed to more than 100 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 Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols*,^e
- Guide for the legislative incorporation of the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism;
- Checklist of offences and jurisdictions set forth in the universal instruments relating to terrorism and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);
- Model Law against Terrorism;
- Model Law on Extradition;

^dNow called the International Organization of la Francophonie.

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

- Counter-terrorism legislation database;
- 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.

Other technical assistance tools are also being developed, including:

- Manual on judicial international 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);
- 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 2007 (*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 paid and pledged</i>
Austria	1 292 385	13 522 (2002) 294 985 (2002)	730 68		42 366	10 823
Canada	811 097			47 071	74 371	689 655
Denmark	1 317 249				81 737+ 364 964	770 548
France	1 119 626		247 578	246 305	241 837+ 41 176	342 730
Germany	891 154		162 690	256 400	242 130	229 934
Italy	1 959 782	65 043 (2001) 198 216 (2002)	271 150	306 373	600 000	519 000
Japan	146 160	30 000 (2002)			66 160	50 000
Liechtenstein	100 000				50 000	50 000
Monaco	60 000					60 000
Netherlands	1 877 865		4 720		937 731	935 414
New Zealand	140 845					140 845
Norway	1 129 861			442 478	459 383	228 000
Spain	605 698		156 576		47 337	401 785
Sweden	1 311 344				491 344	820 000
Switzerland	40 000				40 000	
Turkey	120 170	20 170 (1999) 25 000 (2000)		50 000		25 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 274 493			478 000	212 146	584 347
United States of America	1 224 000	230 000 (2002)		250 000	446 000	298 000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	13 175					13 175
Total	15 434 904	876 936	1 573 403	2 076 627	4 738 682	6 169 256



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