



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

TERRORISM PREVENTION BRANCH

**DELIVERING
COUNTER-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE**

"By its very nature, terrorism is an assault on the fundamental principles of law, order, human rights, and peaceful settlement of disputes upon which the United Nations is established. ... The United Nations has an indispensable role to play in providing the legal and organizational framework within which the international campaign against terrorism can unfold."

Kofi Annan
Secretary-General of the
United Nations

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CONTENT

	<u>Page</u>
I. The Challenge	1
II. The Mandate	2
III. The Comparative Advantage	2
IV. The Response	2
V. The Strategy	2
VI. Project Implementation	4
VII. Resources and Donor Support	5
VIII. Measuring Progress and Impact	5
IX. Evaluation and Audit	6
Annex I: Number of parties to the universal conventions and Protocols pertaining to international terrorism	7
Annex II: Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council containing mandates for the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch	8
Annex III: Overview of technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Terrorism Prevention Branch during October 2002-March 2005	9
Annex IV: Voluntary contributions (paid and pledged) in support of the Work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch, as of 31 March 2005	12

I. THE CHALLENGE

Acts of terrorism cause loss of life, destruction and damage worldwide. The human cost of terrorism is very high. Terrorism threatens human security and has a devastating impact on development. The lethality of terrorist acts is on the rise and the terrorist threat creates unprecedented dangers.

Terrorism poses fundamental challenges to the international community. The High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, established by the Secretary General in 2004, identified terrorism as one of the main challenges facing the international community (A/59/565). 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: to dissuade disaffected groups from choosing terrorism as a tactic to achieve their goals; to develop state capacity to prevent terrorism; to deter states from supporting terrorists; to deny terrorists the means to carry out their attacks; and to defend human rights in the struggle against terrorism.

In an increasingly globalized world, no country can deal alone with terrorism effectively.

"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."

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

Between 1963 and 1999, the international community elaborated 12 universal legal instruments on the prevention and suppression of terrorism. They serve as an important framework for international cooperation in countering terrorism. International cooperation in criminal matters, particularly extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation, is a prerequisite for countering terrorism effectively.

The expeditious ratification and effective implementation of the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism have now been recognized as an urgent priority. The Security Council, in its resolution 1373 (2001), called on all countries to become parties, as soon as possible, to these instruments and to increase cooperation and fully implement them. Whereas only 2 countries had ratified all 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism by September 2001, 61 countries have ratified all of them by February 2005. Universal ratification of these instruments remains a distant goal.

The 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism establish specified acts as offences to be criminalized, and the obligation of countries to do so, even in the absence of agreement on a universal definition of terrorism.

The Security Council, in its resolution 1566 (2004), stated 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 calls upon all States to prevent such acts and, if not prevented, to ensure that such acts are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature."

II. THE MANDATE

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has, for many years, been addressing issues pertaining to international terrorism and international cooperation. In 2002, the General Assembly approved an expanded programme of activities for the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) within the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC. The expanded programme focuses on the provision of assistance to countries, upon request, for ratifying and implementing the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism.

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. Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, in December 2004, adopted resolution 59/153, entitled “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”. In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Terrorism Prevention Branch “to intensify its efforts to provide technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism, including training judicial and prosecutorial personnel, where appropriate, in the proper implementation of the universal anti-terrorism instruments”. The Secretary General, in his speech to the International Summit on Democracy, Terrorism and Security in Madrid, stated that the UN Office on Drugs and Crime is experienced at providing technical assistance to states to develop and maintain an efficient criminal justice system capable of fighting terrorism.

Delivering technical assistance in countering terrorism to requesting countries is a well-defined mandate of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC.

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 these 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 capacities and field presence; its programmatic synergy of 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

The Terrorism Prevention Branch seeks to respond promptly and efficiently to requests from countries for assistance in countering terrorism, in accordance with its mandate.

The objective of the technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch is to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism. It does this by providing legal advice to countries on becoming parties to the universal legal instruments against terrorism, by assisting countries incorporate these provisions into their national penal codes, by providing training to criminal justice officials on the new laws and by providing assistance to strengthen national institutions dealing with terrorism. When requested, assistance is also provided for preparing the country reports to the Security Council’s Counter Terrorism Committee.

V. THE STRATEGY

Cooperating with the Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

The technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch are undertaken in full compliance with the decisions and policy guidance of the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee and close coordination and liaison with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate. There is full complementarity between the normative, policy and monitoring functions of the CTC/CTED and the technical assistance provision/delivery functions of UNODC. CTC and CTED provide the leadership for the counter-terrorism work of the Organization. They also analyze reports from Member States mandated by the Security Council's resolutions and facilitate and coordinate the provision of technical assistance to requesting States. In its communications with those countries requiring assistance for reviewing anti-terrorism legislation, CTC makes specific reference to the specialized assistance available from UNODC. UNODC delivers requested legislative and advisory services, drawing on its specialized substantive expertise and comparative advantages.

Working with the Office of Legal Affairs and the High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Branch also works in close coordination with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The methodology

Technical assistance activities of the Branch are undertaken using a five-steps methodology:

- analyze national legislation related to counter-terrorism;
- identify legislative needs together with relevant national authorities;
- assist in drafting national laws for implementing counter-terrorism instruments;
- recommend administrative and regulatory measures necessary for the implementation of the laws; and
- train criminal justice officials in the implementation of new laws and international criminal justice cooperation, including extradition and mutual legal assistance.

Field orientation

Special efforts are made to achieve increased field level presence and input, through assigning regional and sub-regional experts. This has already been done for North Africa and the Middle East, South and Central America, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Central Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific. These experts provide specialized national and sub-regional input and perspectives and facilitate effective follow-up to the activities of the Branch. Steps are also being taken to provide the services of mentors to assist countries. An important parallel objective of this initiative is to build-up sub-regional expertise on counter-terrorism issues.

Sustaining impact

To achieve sustained impact, the Branch has developed and disseminated effective tools for international criminal justice cooperation in countering terrorism. Five technical assistance tools have already been developed:

- Legislative guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols;
- Checklist of offences and jurisdictions contained in the 12 universal anti-terrorism instruments and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);
- Model law on extradition;
- Counter-terrorism legislation database; and
- Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool (prepared by the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch).

The Branch is also developing other technical assistance tools, such as:

- Guide for the legislative incorporation of the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism; and

- Model law on mutual legal assistance.

Operational partnerships

Efforts are made to maximize impact through operational partnerships and avoid duplication of efforts. Technical assistance activities are undertaken in close partnership and cooperation with numerous international, regional and sub-regional organizations. These include, but are not limited to, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Monetary Fund, the African Union (AU), the International Organization of la Francophone, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the League of Arab States, Interpol, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Counter-Terrorism Working Group of the European Union (COTER), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) of the G-8.

Access to information, transparency and visibility

An integral element in the work of the Branch is fostering easy access to information, through its website, and a specialized counter-terrorism legislation database. The Branch stresses transparency through periodic substantive and financial programme implementation reports for donors, and regular 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 delivering technical assistance to countries. It functions as an on-going ‘rolling’ project, with global, sub-regional and national components and activities. It is regularly revised and up-dated, to determine continued relevance of all elements, discontinue those components which are no longer essential and to integrate new initiatives in response to new requirements.

Through the project, assistance has been provided to 109 countries between October 2002 and March 2005. Of those 109 countries, more than 60 received direct assistance and the others received indirect assistance through sub-regional and regional activities. Over 600 national officials have been trained on the ratification and implementation requirements. They were familiarized with the provisions of the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism and the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

During the period October 2002 to December 2004 the Branch achieved a project implementation rate of close to 100 per cent in relation to funds made available, thus meeting the Branch’s goal of utilization of provided funds within a period of 12 months. This is accomplished through advance planning and initiation of project activities in anticipation of receipt of pledged voluntary contributions.

The scope of assistance provided through this project has been broadening, in terms of its geographical reach, the numbers of countries receiving assistance, and the substantive content of the assistance provided. In the future, increased attention will be given to implementation assistance, as more countries ratify the universal instruments. New project activities will address: (i) legislative drafting assistance to incorporate universal provisions into national legislation; (ii) strengthening institutional structures necessary for anti-terrorism cooperation; (iii) providing on-line advice on extradition and mutual legal assistance requests; and (iv) providing advice on international cooperation mechanisms through mentorship, both to speed the process and achieve compliance with international standards; and (v) training national criminal justice officials, on the basis of the legal instruments and in accordance with criminal justice standards. Moreover, continued attention will be

given to follow-up measures. The Branch will also undertake evaluations and impact assessments of its technical assistance.

VII. RESOURCES AND DONOR SUPPORT

The resources of the Branch are derived from the United Nations regular budget, approved by the General Assembly, and from voluntary contributions by Member States. The regular budget includes a provision of approximately US\$900,000 per year, mainly covering seven staff positions with small allocations for expert groups, consultants and travel.

Technical assistance activities of the Branch, including many of the staff required 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 of March 2005, voluntary financial contributions paid and pledged totalled close to US\$ 6 million. The contributions were made by the following 13 countries:

<i>Austria</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Canada</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>United States of America</i>
<i>Germany</i>	<i>Spain</i>	

In addition, in-kind contributions have been received from Argentina, Portugal, Sudan and Turkey.

The Branch estimates that a minimum of US\$ 4 million to US\$ 5 million is required in annual voluntary contributions for sustaining the currently projected level of technical assistance activities.

The staff resources of the Terrorism Prevention Branch bring together expertise in different related substantive areas, such as legislative reform, 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 in Vienna and in its 21 field offices.

VIII. MEASURING PROGRESS AND IMPACT

The ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism are actions that governments undertake. Nevertheless, technical assistance provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) plays an important catalyst and facilitative role in these governmental actions. Therefore, significant progress towards universal ratification of these instruments is a useful indicator of the impact of TPB assistance.

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

- The number of ratifications of universal instruments against terrorism, following the assistance of the Branch;
- The number of new laws drafted and implemented, which incorporate into national legislation provisions from the universal instruments against terrorism, following assistance of the Branch;

- The numbers of officials trained and briefed on the 12 universal instruments against terrorism and on the new legislation which incorporates provisions from the instruments;
- The number and quality of technical assistance tools (such as model laws and legislative guides) developed to assist countries ratify the instruments, incorporate them into their national legislation, and enhance international cooperation against terrorism;
- The written and verbal expressions by Member States on the work of the Branch;
- The pace of programme implementation by the Branch as reflected by expenditure levels.

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 will undertake regular self-evaluation of activities, pursuant to the principles of results-based management and results-based budgeting. Where appropriate, evaluation of project activities will be undertaken by UNODC's Independent Evaluation Unit. Periodic programme evaluations are also undertaken by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), which also conducts internal audits. External audits are undertaken by the United Nations Board of External Auditors.

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Annex I

Number of parties to the universal conventions and protocols pertaining to international terrorism, as of 15 March 2005

<i>Title of Convention or Protocol</i>	<i>Total No of Parties</i>
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963	178
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970	178
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971	180
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973	153
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979	145
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980	110
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, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	148
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	114
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	102
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	114
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997	132
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999	133

Annex II

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

General Assembly Resolutions

- A/RES/59/153 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 Centre for International Crime Prevention
- A/RES/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 Centre for International Crime Prevention
- A/RES/58/81 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
- A/RES/58/140 Strengthening the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
- A/RES/57/173
- A/RES/56/123
- A/RES/52/90
- A/RES/57/170 Vienna Declaration and Plans of Action
- A/RES/56/261
- A/RES/55/59
- A/RES/57/292 Questions relating to the programme budget
(Strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch)
- A/RES/56/253
- A/RES/52/220

Economic and Social Council Resolutions

- 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 during October 2002-March 2005

A. Bilateral ratification and implementation activities

Since October 2002, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has undertaken bilateral activities with the following 62 countries:

Afghanistan	Congo (Republic of)	Mali	Surinam
Angola	Costa Rica	Mauritius	Tajikistan
Armenia	Croatia	Mongolia	Timor-Leste
Azerbaijan	DR of Congo	Morocco	Thailand
Bahamas	Ecuador	Mozambique	Togo
Bahrain	Egypt	Myanmar	Turkey
Belarus	Georgia	Nicaragua	Turkmenistan
Benin	Gambia	Niger	Ukraine
Brasil	Guinea	Paraguay	UAE
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Peru	Uzbekistan
Burundi	Haiti	Philippines	Viet Nam
Cambodia	Hungary	Romania	
Cape Verde	Jamaica	Russia	
Central African Republic	Jordan	Sao Tome and Principe	
Chad	Kyrgyzstan	Sierra Leone	
Colombia	Laos	Slovakia	
Comoros	Madagascar	Sudan	

B. Regional and sub-regional workshops

The following regional and sub-regional workshops or other similar activities were conducted, through which 47 countries were indirectly provided with assistance:

1. San Jose, Costa Rica 14-16 March 2005. Sub-Regional Expert Workshop on International Cooperation on Criminal Justice Matters in the Fight against Terrorism. The workshop brought together Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.
2. Zagreb, Croatia 7-9 March 2005. Regional Expert Workshop on International Cooperation on Counter-terrorism, Corruption and the Fight against Transnational Crime. The workshop brought together countries from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Slovenia and representatives from the SECI Center.
3. Praia, Cape Verde, 8-10 December 2004. Regional Expert Workshop on the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, trans-national organized crime and corruption as well as on the drafting of reports to the Counter-terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council, organised in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde. The following countries participated: Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;

4. Port Louis, Mauritius, 25- 27 October 2004. Regional Ministerial Conference of Francophone African Countries for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption, organized in cooperation with the International Agency of the Francophonie and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius. The following countries participated: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia;
5. San Jose, Costa Rica, 2- 10 October 2004. Second Expert's 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, jointly organized with the Inter- American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS/IACTC) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD). The following countries participated: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela;
6. Antalya, Turkey- 23-25 February 2004. Regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus on International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime”, jointly organized with the Government of the Republic of Turkey. The following countries participated: the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan;
7. San Jose, Costa Rica, 20-22 January 2004. Expert's 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, jointly organized with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS/IACTC) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD). The following countries participated: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.
8. Khartoum, Sudan, 17-19 January 2004 . Workshop on International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime”, jointly organized with the Government of Sudan and in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The following countries participated: Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan;
9. Tunis, Tunisia, 15-18 December 2003. Regional Seminar on Legislative Drafting for Combating the Financing of Terrorism and other Anti-Terrorism Measures jointly organised with the IMF, and the Central Bank of Tunisia. The following countries participated: Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia;
10. Lisbon, Portugal, 1-8 December 2003. Study Tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the UN Conventions and Protocols relating to the fight against transnational organized crime and the universal anti-terrorism instruments, jointly organized with the Government of Portugal. The following countries participated: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde,

Guinea Bissau, Macao(China), Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome e Principe and Timor-Leste;

11. Bamako, Mali, 25- 28 November 2003. A Sub-Regional Expert Seminar for the implementation of the Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols. The following West and Central African States participated: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, D.R. Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;

12. Vilnius, Lithuania, 6-7 November 2003. Sub-regional Seminar on the Ratification and Implementation of the Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments in the Baltic Sea States, organized in cooperation with the Government of Lithuania, the Council of Europe, the International monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The following countries participated: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Ukraine;

13. Cairo, Egypt, 2-4 September 2003. Regional Ministerial Conference of the African Francophone States to support the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, jointly organized with the International Agency of the Francophonie and the Government of Egypt. The following countries participated: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, D.R. Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo.

C. Substantive input to partner organizations

The Branch has contributed to more than 50 technical cooperation-related activities of partner organizations, providing substantive input on the 12 universal anti-terrorism instruments and the Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), especially for incorporating their provisions in national legislation and for increasing related international cooperation.

D. Technical Assistance Tools

The Branch has developed the following technical assistance tools to assist countries in their anti-terrorism work:

- Legislative guide to the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols
- Checklist of offences and jurisdictions contained in the 12 universal anti-terrorism instruments and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)
- Model law on extradition
- Counter-terrorism legislation database
- Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool (prepared by the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch).

The Branch is also preparing the following additional technical assistance tools:

- Guide for the legislative incorporation of the provisions of the Universal Legal Instruments Against Terrorism
- Model Law on Mutual Legal Assistance

**IV. Voluntary Contributions (paid and pledged) in support of the work of
TPB/UNODC, as of 8 April 2005**

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total Amount paid (United States dollars)</i>	<i>2002 and before (United States dollars)</i>	<i>2003 (United States dollars)</i>	<i>2004 (United States dollars)</i>	<i>2005 (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Pledges (to be paid)</i>
Austria	1 039 196	<i>13 522 (2002)</i> <i>294 985 (2002)</i>	730 689			65,000
Canada	111 092			47 071	64,021	10,350
Denmark	181 737			181 737		364,964
France	493 883		247 578	246 305		
Germany	419,090		162 690	256,400		
Italy	840,782	<i>65 043 (2001)</i> <i>198 216 (2002)</i>	271 150	306 373		
Japan	30 000	<i>30 000 (2002)</i>				
Netherlands	4 720		4 720			
Norway	442 478			442,478		
Spain	156 576			156 576		
Sweden						500,000
Turkey	95 170	<i>20 170 (1999)</i> <i>25 000 (2000)</i>		25,000	25,000	
UK	478 000			478 000		212,146
USA	480 000	<i>230 000 (2002)</i>		250 000		250,000
Total	4,772,724	<i>877 936</i>	<i>1 416 827</i>	<i>2,389,940</i>	<i>89,021</i>	<i>1,402,460</i>

