

## UNODC CBRN Terrorism Prevention Programme, Terrorism Prevention Branch



With a mandate from the United Nations General Assembly, UNODC's **CBRN Terrorism Prevention Programme** assists Member States with:

- Awareness raising** on the importance and benefits of adhering to and fully implementing the international legal instruments against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism;
- Legislative assistance** to national policy-makers and legislators in drafting and reviewing CBRN legislation upon request;
- Capacity-building** of criminal justice officials to ensure effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of CBRN-related terrorism offences;
- Training tools**; and
- International cooperation** in criminal matters related to CBRN terrorism.



*UNODC strives to mainstream human rights, gender equality, disability inclusion and prioritizes leaving no one behind.*

### Projects

Funded by the Government of Canada: Strengthening the Global Fight Against CBRN Terrorism Through Raising Awareness and Promoting Adherence and Implementation of International Legal Frameworks Related to Nuclear Security, Phase III (2023-2026).



Funded by the European Union: Union Support for the Universalisation and Effective Implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2023-2026) (with UNOCT).




### Cooperation and partnerships

**International and regional organizations:** 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts; ASEAN Regional Forum; AU; CARICOM; EU CBRN CoE; EU JRC; IAEA; ICAO; IMO; INTERPOL; OECD-NEA; OPCW; OSCE; UNICRI; UNOCT; UNODA

**Civil society:** African Center for Science and International Security (AFRICISIS); International Association of Prosecutors; James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies; Nuclear Threat Initiative; Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA); Stimson Center; Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

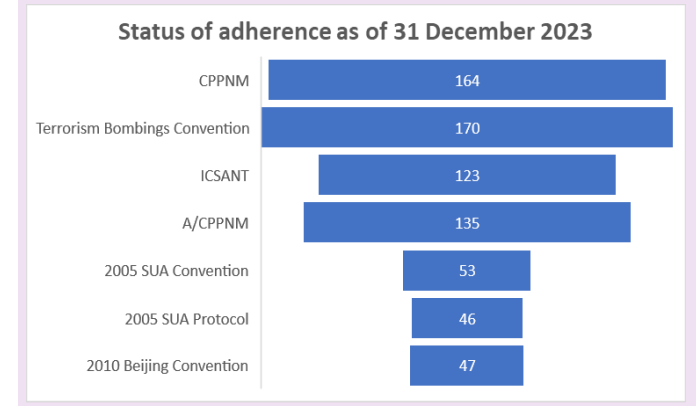
**Initiatives:** Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, *and others*

UNGA resolution [A/RES/78/226](#):  
"The General Assembly [...] requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, within its mandate, to develop its specialized knowledge of the international legal framework against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism as enshrined in the relevant conventions and protocols in order to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in the effective legal, operational and technical implementation of these instruments, including through capacity-building."

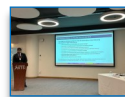
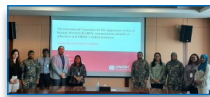
### International legal instruments against CBRN terrorism:

- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material ([CPPNM](#))
- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings ([Terrorist Bombings Convention](#))
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism ([ICSANT](#))
- 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material ([A/CPPNM](#))
- 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation ([2005 SUA Convention](#))
- 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf ([2005 SUA Protocol](#))
- 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation ([2010 Beijing Convention](#))



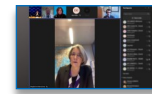
## Universalization of CBRN instruments

**Country visits:** UNODC promoted adherence to ICSANT through country visits to [Brunei Darussalam](#), [Cameroon](#), [Maldives](#), [Mauritius](#), [Sierra Leone](#), [Togo](#) and [Zimbabwe](#).



### Regional/global events:

- UNODC conducted two workshops on the universalization and effective implementation of ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM for [the Pacific](#) and [Southeast Asia](#).
- UNODC further promoted adherence to ICSANT via four online regional workshops for [English](#) and [French](#)-speaking African countries, [the Pacific](#) and [Southeast Asia](#).
- Together with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNODC co-hosted [a side event](#) during the 67<sup>th</sup> IAEA General Conference on strengthening nuclear security worldwide through ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM.



### Examples of contribution to partners' activities:

- AFRICISIS [high-level meeting for African countries](#) on facilitating adherence to the A/CPPNM in Africa.
- UNODA-Government of Kenya-IGAD workshop on UNSC resolution 1540 (2004) for [IGAD Member States](#) (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda).
- PGA event for national parliamentarians of [Cameroon](#) which focused on enhancing nuclear security measures in the pursuit of global peace, including through adhering to relevant international legal instruments.
- The first [European Union CBRN Centres of Excellence-African Union Forum](#) on mitigating risks related to CBRN materials, which was held by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

## Capacity building



**National:** UNODC Seminar on the implementation of ICSANT for judges, prosecutors, inspectors, and other government officials of [Montenegro](#).

**Regional/global:** UNODC Regional workshop to support [South-Eastern European countries'](#) efforts in strengthening the capacities of their criminal justice systems for the effective implementation of ICSANT.



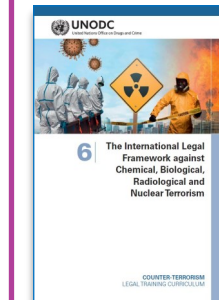
**Cross-regional tabletop exercise** "Snow Leopard" in Tajikistan aimed at identifying and demonstrating effective regional and international cooperation mechanisms (including ICSANT, CPPNM and A/CPPNM) for investigating and prosecuting radiological and nuclear crimes (UNODC together with the host country, the Netherlands, Romania, the United States of America, and UNOCT).

## Resources



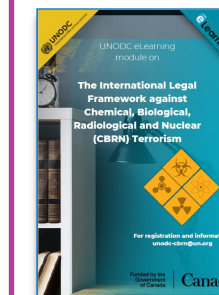
UNODC website on ICSANT: [www.unodc.org/icsant](http://www.unodc.org/icsant). The leading, comprehensive resource for information, tools and updates on ICSANT – a key international legal instrument against nuclear terrorism.

Available in all six UN official languages: [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#).



UNODC training [Module](#) on *The International Legal Framework against CBRN Terrorism*. The module provides a thorough examination of the international legal framework against CBRN terrorism and aims at strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice officials to implement it.

Available in all six UN official languages.



UNODC eLearning [module](#) on *The International Legal Framework against CBRN Terrorism*. Building upon the above publication, this self-paced module promotes awareness of the need to adhere to the international legal instruments against CBRN terrorism and to incorporate their provisions into national legislation.

Upon successful completion, participants receive a personalized certificate.

Available in all six UN official languages and Portuguese.