



安全理事会

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2006 年 12 月 18 日安全理事会关于反恐怖主义的第 1373 (2001) 号决议
所设委员会主席给安全理事会主席的信

谨提及安全理事会第 1535 (2004) 号决议。安全理事会在该决议中决定设立反恐怖主义委员会执行局，接受反恐怖主义委员会的政策指导，最初任期到 2007 年 12 月 31 日届满，安理会将在 2005 年 12 月 31 日前对其进行一次全面审查。还谨提及安全理事会主席其后于 2005 年 12 月 21 日发表的声明(S/PRST/2005/64)，其中表明安全理事会决定在 2006 年 12 月 31 日前，由反恐怖主义委员会对执行局再进行一次全面审查。

为此，我高兴地随函提交反恐怖主义委员会给安全理事会的报告（见附件），供安理会作为在 2006 年 12 月 31 日前对反恐怖主义委员会执行局进行全面审查的一项内容加以审议。

请将本函及其附件作为安全理事会的文件分发为荷。

安全理事会关于反恐怖主义的
第 1373 (2001) 号决议
所设委员会
主席
埃伦·玛格丽特·洛伊（签名）



附件

反恐怖主义委员会提交安全理事会供安理会作为对反恐怖主义委员会执行局进行全面审查的一项内容加以审议的报告

一. 引言

1. 安全理事会在 2005 年 12 月按照安理会第 1535 (2004) 号决议的授权对反恐怖主义执行局进行全面审查时，根据反恐怖主义委员会的建议决定，由于执行局人员配齐的时间不长，因此仅可得出有限的结论。因此，安理会决定由委员会在 2006 年 12 月 31 日前对执行局再进行一次全面审查。本报告由反恐委员会编写，以便协助安理会进行该次审查。

2. 委员会在其 2005 年提交安理会以为后者的全面审查提供资料的报告 (S/2005/800) 中，决定评估执行局在帮助委员会实现振兴进程各项目标 (见 S/2004/124, 附件, 第三节) 方面提供的协助。委员会在本报告中遵循相同的基础。

3. 在 2005 年的报告中，委员会得出了若干具体结论，安理会对这些结论予以赞同 (见 S/PRST/2005/64)。此外，在整整一年中，委员会一直在指导执行局如何能够以最佳方式向委员会提供所期望的协助，以便委员会执行其促进和监测执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议的任务。这些结论和指导也为委员会提交安理会以便后者审查执行局的报告提供了基础。

4. 在附于委员会工作方案 (见 S/2006/607, 附件) 后的执行局 2006 年 7 月至 12 月期间工作方案中，执行局承诺编写一份半年期综合报告，并通过秘书长提交委员会；该报告将说明执行局如何在委员会的政策指导下，为实现 S/2004/124 号文件中提出的振兴工作目标而协助委员会工作的，并说明执行局的工作如何推动了各国对第 1373 (2001) 号决议的执行 (第 16 段)。委员会对该报告表示欢迎，委员会在评估执行局的工作时考虑了该报告以及关于 2006 年前 6 个月的半年期报告。这些报告作为附录一和二附后。

5. 另外，自启动振兴进程后，安理会通过了第 1624 (2005) 号决议。这一决议扩大了委员会的任务范围，这一点在本报告中也有反映。

6. 最后，自 2005 年对执行局进行全面审查以来，大会于 2006 年 9 月 8 日通过了联合国全球反恐战略 (大会第 60/288 号决议)。这一战略在若干处鼓励反恐怖主义委员会及其执行局采取一些步骤，以执行这一战略。对委员会及其执行局提出的这些具体要求将在为执行局和委员会制定未来工作方向时加以考虑。

二. 为今后工作制定明确方向

7. 委员会的任务是监测并推动第 1373 (2001) 号决议的执行。委员会重申, 执行局的任务是在委员会任务的范围之内。这是一个雄心勃勃的任务。委员会认为, 执行局的活动应该继续以确保在这一任务范围内取得具体、实际和可衡量的成果为目标。

8. 根据去年全面审查报告中确定的优先事项, 委员会已在各领域进行了讨论并向执行局提供了指导, 这些领域中包括:

- 关于技术援助问题的执行计划 (2006 年 2 月)
- 人权政策指导 (2006 年 5 月)
- 关于如何使用统计数据的指导 (2006 年 1 月)
- 关于拟订最佳做法的指导 (2006 年 3 月)
- 关于与国际、区域以及次区域组织合作的指导 (2006 年 3 月)
- 关于与非洲次区域组织合作的指导 (2006 年 3 月和 7 月)
- 关于与加勒比共同体(加共体)合作的指导 (2006 年 3 月和 10 月)
- 通过《初步执行情况评估》以及订正暂行程序 (2006 年 3 月、6 月及 10 月)
- 关于反恐怖主义委员会/执行局促进执行联合国反恐战略的指导 (2006 年 10 月、11 月)
- 关于访问、包括后续行动的指导 (与关于具体访问的讨论相关)
- 关于编写报告提交安理会以说明各国执行第 1624 (2005) 号决议情况的指导 (2006 年 3 月、6 月、7 月)
- 关于如何推进有关第 1624 (2005) 号决议的工作的指导 (2006 年 12 月)
- 关于沟通问题的指导 (2006 年 1 月和 2 月)

9. 委员会欢迎 2006 年 12 月 15 日秘书长就执行局的报告程序给安全理事会的信。正如信中所建议的, 并且为了更好地反映第 1535 (2004) 号决议和 PRST/2005/64 的精神, **委员会建议安理会积极考虑对执行局报告程序的修正, 以便执行局从此以后可将其工作方案草稿及其半年期报告直接提交给委员会。**

三. 加紧努力，通过依循合作、透明和不偏不倚的指导原则加强对话，推动和监测安全理事会第 1373 (2001) 号决议的全面执行

详尽分析各国对第 1373 (2001) 号决议的执行情况

10. 在 2005 年的全面审查中，委员会鼓励执行局随时向委员会通报其工作情况以及各国在执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议方面取得的进展。委员会还要求执行局尽快从事，最迟在 2006 年第一季度说明，将在何时提交各种分析结果，以供委员会讨论。委员会指出，这些分析应酌情提议委员会可以进行哪些更多的工作，以帮助各国克服其独特挑战。

11. 委员会收到了执行局的月报，其中在专题章节中说明了各方面的执行情况。此外，第一次半年期报告在一节中讨论了会员国在执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议方面取得的进展。这些报告进行分析和提出建议的程度各不相同。

12. 2005 年，委员会商定修订其工作方法，不再侧重于收集、审查和要求提交报告。委员会这样做是为了加强自身的能力，以监测各国对第 1373 (2001) 号决议的执行情况，帮助提供相关的技术援助，并解决报告疲劳症的问题。委员会还期待执行局提交详尽和一致的分析，说明会员国对第 1373 (2001) 号决议的执行情况。执行局提出了此类分析的矩阵表，即初步执行情况评估。委员会于 2006 年 4 月对该表表示欢迎并予以核可。委员会要求执行局提议反恐怖主义委员会/执行局使用初步执行情况评估表的工作程序。以主席的提议为基础，于 2006 年 10 月通过了新的程序。

13. 执行局 2006 年 4 月至 6 月的工作方案表明，执行局将完成 100 项新的初步执行情况评估；2006 年 7 月至 12 月的工作方案表明，执行局将完成 130 个会员国的初步执行情况评估。在本报告截稿时，执行局已向委员会提供 42 份初步执行情况评估，而且委员会的理解是，还有 46 份评估报告已经完成，但尚未提交委员会。2006 年 12 月的执行局半年期报告表示，执行局已经为一些国家编写了初步执行情况评估。

14. 委员会期待执行局提供一份时间表，说明关于所有会员国的初步执行情况评估分析的完成日期；并提供今后几周和几个月里在小组委员会讨论这些评估的时间表。

15. 委员会期待执行局按照 S/2004/124 号文件为其规定的任务，并根据初步执行情况评估中的分析提出分析报告，说明各国在通过和执行与恐怖主义有关的各项相关国际公约和议定书方面取得的进展，并说明所有国家执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议的情况，包括着重指出特别令人关切的差距，而且最好是赶在委员会下次向安全理事会通报情况前提供这份分析报告。

16. 在其 2006 年 1 月至 3 月的工作方案中，委员会要求执行局提议一份关于第 1373(2001) 号决议的技术指南，其中将阐明为执行该决议的各项规定所需达到的各种要求和采取的必要步骤。这样一个工具将对委员会和各国都有所帮助。在其 2006 年 7 月至 12 月的工作方案中，委员会要求执行局为其工作制订建议，用以编制衡量各国对第 1373(2001) 号决议的执行情况的标准。委员会期待收到这方面的建议。

最佳做法

17. 委员会在 2005 年责成执行局更新委员会网站上关于国际最佳做法的资料。委员会还责成执行局阐明第 1373(2001) 号决议范围内的相关最佳做法。最后，委员会鼓励执行局提出建议，说明应该以何种方式在最佳做法几乎不存在或界定得很差的领域制定指南。

18. 2006 年，执行局确定并向委员会提交了国际最佳做法、准则和守则目录，以帮助各会员国尽最大努力执行第 1373(2001) 决议。首先确定的优先领域包括制止资助恐怖主义的行为、刑法和刑事诉讼、国际合作以及防止与恐怖活动有关的人员、武器和设备的流动。该目录载于委员会的网站。执行局同若干国际和区域组织保持经常接触，以便进一步确定和分析最佳做法。最后，执行局还在访问期间以及同各国的对话中宣传最佳做法目录。

19. 委员会欢迎最佳做法目录，认为这是一项重大的成就，并鼓励进一步传播和宣传该目录。委员会认为，这份目录对各国来说是一个极其有帮助的实用工具，对援助领域也有帮助。**委员会鼓励执行局继续工作，制定第 1373(2001) 号决议涉及的所有关键领域内的最佳做法，并期待说明这项工作的现状，这一工作可以导致讨论和商定该领域今后工作的指导。**

访问

20. 2005 年，委员会曾强调指出，事实证明，通过这些访问，可以更好地了解各国在履行其第 1373(2001) 号决议所定义务方面的进展，也有助于收集关于各国需要的信息。委员会因此鼓励执行局继续这类经有关国家同意后进行的访问。委员会还欢迎执行局将有关国家对第 1624(2005) 号决议的执行情况列入在访问期间与该国进行的对话范围。同时，委员会敦促执行局事先向委员会提供更多实质性的信息，以确保高效利用资源。在 2005 年，委员会欢迎执行局将重点放在通过这类访问与有关国家建立直接联系上。委员会继续强调指出，认真仔细的准备是访问工作的一个重要部分。委员会继续强调，对访问期间会见过的专家开展充分的后续工作十分重要，并且这一工作应当在访问一结束就开始。

21. 在 2006 年期间，执行局总共进行了 10 次访问，访问的国家分别是坦桑尼亚联合共和国(2006 年 2 月 13 日至 17 日)、前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国(2006 年 3 月 5 日至 10 日)、约旦(2006 年 6 月 18 日至 22 日)、马来西亚(2006 年 7 月 10

日至 15 日)、菲律宾(2006 年 9 月 18 日至 22 日)、马里(2006 年 10 月 2 日至 6 日)、印度(2006 年 11 月 6 日至 13 日)、尼日利亚(2006 年 11 月 13 日至 17 日)、巴基斯坦(2006 年 11 月 17 日至 24 日)和科威特(2006 年 12 月 2 日至 6 日)。在这些访问之前,委员会都收到了有关这些访问的整套资料,包括上述初步执行情况评估。

22. 执行局在其半年期报告中向委员会报告,2005 年访问的 5 个国家中,有 4 个已经开始执行委员会所提出的一部分建议。例如,它们已经开始采取步骤起草或通过涉及第 1373(2001)号决议关键条款的立法,追加拨款和增加人力资源,并(或)加入更多国际反恐怖主义文书。执行局报告,该局还应有关国家请求努力协助提供技术援助。对于 2006 年访问的国家,执行局已经编写了各次访问得出的初步结论,并已完成或正在编写最后报告。

23. 委员会鼓励执行局作出特别努力,确保对访问所投入的资源将尽可能使被访问国家的执行情况产生具体、可衡量的改进。委员会赞赏在筹备和安排这些访问以及开展后续工作中所做的大量工作和付出的大量时间。对捐助者的工作已经成为访问后续工作的一个组成部分,委员会对此表示欢迎。委员会鼓励执行局作为访问后续工作的一部分,为充分执行这些访问中提出的建议制定一份时间表。对于每次访问,时间表都应当提及被访问的国家以及适当时反恐怖主义委员会/反恐怖主义执行局为履行委员会的建议而应当采取的措施。

24. 2005 年,委员会曾重申,对于经有关国家同意进行的访问,委员会准备考虑一种更加切合具体情况的灵活访问方法。在 2006 年进行了一次这样的访问。执行局对巴拉圭进行了访问,向该国当局转达了充分执行第 1373(2001)号决议(包括恐怖主义和资助恐怖主义行为的刑罪化)的紧迫性。访问之后,巴拉圭报告,对《刑法典》的有关修正案已提交众议院。

25. 委员会鼓励执行局在委员会认为这样做将有助于促进在高度优先问题上取得重大进展的情况下,更多地进行这类有针对性和灵活的访问。

人权

26. 委员会重申,各国必须确保,任何为打击恐怖主义而采取的措施都应当符合其在国际法下的所有义务,并且各国应当根据国际法,特别是人权法、难民法和人道主义法采取这类措施。委员会指出,执行局应当将此考虑在内。委员会根据执行局的一项提议,制定和通过了这方面的政策指导。执行局在其半年期报告中指出,该局在其活动中一如既往地人权问题考虑在内。执行局还指出,该局与联合国人权事务高级专员办事处保持定期联络,参加了相关国际和(或)区域组织举办的两次讲习班,并与一些相关国际组织保持了定期联络。

27. 委员会欢迎执行局在分析各国执行第 1373(2001) 号决议的情况时, 包括在访问有关国家期间, 根据委员会的政策指导, 考虑到相关人权方面。**委员会鼓励执行局继续执行委员会的政策指导。**

四. 加强委员会的优先事项之一: 促进向各国提供技术援助

28. 在 2005 年向安理会提交的报告中, 委员会确认, 其最重要的职能之一是协助各国获得它们执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议及相关决议规定所需的技术援助。为此, 委员会欢迎执行局执行计划草案, 委员会已讨论并核准该草案。执行局分别在 2006 年 3 月、6 月和 12 月, 根据这项执行计划汇报进展情况。

29. 委员会在开展的工作中, 已经指导执行局如何获得成果, 包括在对各国的访问以及所需的后续行动中取得成果。

30. 执行局在 12 月向委员会提交的半年期报告中指出, 委员会行动计划这一蓝图有助于指导执行局协助提供技术援助。执行局还指出, 产生成果仍需要时间, 并将通过各国在进一步执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议方面所取得的进展得到体现。迄今为止, 执行局已经报告了两起在其协助下交付技术援助的情况。

31. 执行局向委员会多次提交报告, 说明技术援助政策指导的执行情况。执行局在 3 月汇报说, 它已分析了 91 个国家的优先需求, 在 6 月汇报说已分析了 93 个国家的优先需求, 在 12 月汇报说已分析了 96 个国家的优先需求。执行局在 3 月报告说, 它会见了 28 个国家的人员, 讨论这些优先事项, 在 6 月报告说会见了 41 个国家的人员, 在 12 月报告说会见或联络了 52 个国家的人员。援助请求已转交给联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处(禁毒办)(到 2006 年 3 月底转交了 46 项, 到年底 75 项)以及国际货币基金组织(2006 年 3 月底 25 项, 6 月底 64 项, 年底 64 项)。执行局在 3 月报告说, 它会晤了 10 个捐助国; 在 6 月报告说, 它共与 18 个捐助国建立了联系, 在 2006 年年底时报告与 18 个捐助国建立了联系。在 2006 年 3 月和 6 月, 执行局报告说, 已将 65 个国家的需求转交给八国集团所设的反恐行动小组。

32. 执行局在 2006 年 3 月和 6 月报告说, 已制定 9 份不同的指南, 每份指南介绍一个具体捐助者的援助活动; 在 12 月报告说, 正在制定 15 份这类指南。执行计划中有一些工作领域尚未完成, 其中包括: 到 2006 年 5 月完成对要求提供的援助的审计(执行局在 3 月报告说, 对非洲和西亚地区的审计已经完成); 在 2006 年 12 月之前汇编完成资料, 说明所有商定但尚未满足的优先需要, 并提出满足这些需要的备选方案。

33. 执行局在其工作方案中提出的关于技术援助的其他提议包括, 制订关于组织一次潜在捐助者/援助提供者的非正式会议以及视可能召开区域执行人员讲习班

的提议（这些提议载于 1 月至 4 月、4 月至 6 月和 7 月至 12 月的工作方案中）。委员会仍然认为这些是有益的举措，并期待收到执行局的提议。

34. 委员会重申，促进提供技术援助，以加强各国执行第 1373（2001）号决议及相关决议规定的的能力，是其最高优先事项之一。委员会继续高度重视其关于技术援助的政策指导和执行该政策指导的必要性。委员会欢迎在技术援助领域已经开始与捐助者和寻求技术援助的国家举行会议、建立联系和交换资料。

35. 委员会尽管欢迎执行局迄今为止所做的努力，但强调指出，执行局需要将重点放在确定和满足各国的优先需要方面。委员会还重视完成一项经更新和改进的技术援助总库。

36. 委员会还继续重视通过诸如对话和提供资料等措施，加强与捐助界的关系，包括与可能尚未提供技术援助的国家和其他机构的关系。在这方面，委员会期待着筹备和举行针对捐助者和提供者的非正式论坛。

37. 委员会期待执行局提出关于履行委员会技术援助政策指导的 2007 年执行计划的提议。

38. 正如委员会技术援助政策指导所述，要使委员会成功履行其在技术援助领域的作用，至关重要的是执行局酌情考虑到为加强机构和法治而向各国提供援助的资料。所以，委员会希望获得关于执行局此项工作进展情况的最新现状报告。

39. 委员会重申，如初步执行情况评估的分析工具所显示，所提供的援助必须能改进第 1373（2001）号决议的执行情况。委员会感到关切的是，在该领域取得成果的工作一直进展缓慢。委员会提议，在 2007 年第一季度，根据对该领域成果的最新分析，委员会详细讨论执行局技术援助工作的运作和成果。

五. 加强同联合国其他机构的接触和协调

40. 2005 年，委员会鼓励执行局同联合国其他有关实体、特别是禁毒办进一步开展接触。执行局报告说，它加强了同禁毒办的合作，并提供了会员国技术援助需要方面的及时资料。禁毒办还参加了 2006 年出访各国活动中的 7 次。执行局还参加了能力建设讲习班，包括为南部非洲发展共同体举办的此类讲习班。最后，执行局还加强了同禁毒办全球反洗钱方案的合作。委员会欢迎这一合作得到加强，鼓励执行局和禁毒办继续争取取得具体成果。

41. 在查明和推广最佳做法及提供技术援助方面，执行局同国际民用航空组织（国际民航组织）和国际海事组织（海事组织）继续合作。另外，海事组织和民航组织还参加了一些访问活动。委员会感谢两组织为委员会对各国的访问提供其专门知识，并鼓励将来能进一步加强此类合作。

42. 委员会欢迎执行局参加秘书长设立的反恐怖主义执行工作队。委员会认为，执行局在执行大会 2006 年 9 月 8 日第 60/288 号决议通过并于 2006 年 9 月 19 日在部长一级启动的联合国反恐怖主义战略方面可以发挥重要作用。此外，根据执行局的提议，委员会明确表示，它认为执行局为执行该战略作出贡献的最佳途径，就是在委员会任务规定的核心部分内取得成果。

43. 2005 年，委员会鼓励执行局酌情加强同提供援助者，包括联合国开发计划署（开发署）、联合国驻地协调员的合作。执行局在 2006 年 12 月的半年期报告中称，它在访问各国期间同开发署驻地代表、有时同国家工作队举行了会晤。委员会鼓励执行局继续努力发展并加强同开发署的关系。

六. 加强国际、区域和次区域组织在反恐斗争中的合作与协调

44. 委员会自当初成立以来就认识到，在努力加强各国执行第 1373(2001) 号决议的工作中，无论如何都要同国际、区域和次区域组织开展注重成果的得力合作。委员会强调，必须同这些组织开展协作，以便帮助它们建设能力，使之能更好地协助其成员执行第 1373(2001) 号决议。在此方面，委员会优先重视同那些最近开始制定反恐议程的组织协作，包括加强此类组织。

45. 委员会在 2005 年报告中表示期待收到执行局的提议，提出按照注重成果的办法加强同国际、区域和次区域组织合作的战略。执行局于 2006 年 3 月提出此项战略。委员会强调，执行局必需同这些组织合作，以便充分利用这些组织促进和提供援助的潜力。

46. 委员会在结束讨论时，鼓励执行局主动积极地同其他相关组织展开互动，包括对正在制定反恐方案的相关区域组织开展外联工作。更具体地，就非洲次区域组织而言，委员会指导执行局优先注重加强同非洲联盟（非盟）非洲恐怖主义问题研究中心、西非国家经济共同体和政府间发展管理局的合作。委员会鼓励执行局同非盟合作。非盟还同执行局分享其反恐示范立法，执行局正在准备评论意见。此外，非盟还参加了委员会对该区域各国的访问，并正探讨如何帮助迟交报告者编写其报告。还优先注重同太平洋岛屿论坛和加共体的协作，以处理迟交报告问题以及属于这些区域组织成员的小国家的“报告疲劳症”。最后，委员会还鼓励执行局继续同相关组织，包括欧洲联盟（欧盟）、欧洲委员会、欧洲安全与合作组织、金融行动工作组和美洲国家组织等开展密切合作。

47. 执行局 2006 年 12 月的半年期报告提供了有关此项合作的最新情况。委员会欢迎所取得的进展，尤其是相关区域组织参与访问各国的事例。委员会鼓励执行局同相关组织发展强有力的伙伴关系，以期加强第 1373(2001) 号决议的执行工

作。委员会对那些为执行局访问各国而花费时间并提供专门知识的组织表示感谢。

48. 委员会在 2005 年提交安理会的报告中鼓励执行局提出报告，说明（由委员会、委员会第四次特别会议参与者以及国际、区域和次区域组织通过的）《阿拉木图行动纲领》的执行情况。另外，委员会期待制定一份执行计划，以实现《阿拉木图行动纲领》所确定、但尚未落实的任何目标，并继续执行前三次特别会议所商定的成果文件，包括采取措施改进同国际、区域和次区域组织的信息交流以及此类组织间的信息交流。委员会再度要求提交此报告。

49. 委员会欢迎执行局协同国际、区域和次区域组织筹办委员会第五次特别会议。委员会期待看到第五次特别会议的行动计划和具体成果。

50. 委员会 2006 年 7 月至 12 月工作方案请执行局协助委员会筹办并开展关于进一步努力限制恐怖分子移动性的专题讨论。委员会希望最好能于第五次特别会议之前在委员会内展开此类讨论。

51. 2005 年，委员会鼓励执行局继续并加强同八国集团所设的反恐行动小组开展富有成果的合作。执行局报告说，它继续同反恐行动小组正常合作，并参加了关于技术援助和其他共同关心事项的会议。执行局收到了反恐行动小组的初步援助情况汇总表，并注意到不久将提供经过更新的援助情况汇总表。另外，执行局报告说，它在访问各国期间会晤了反恐行动小组的当地代表。委员会欢迎执行局同反恐行动小组合作，鼓励执行局继续开展并加强此类合作，包括在访问期间继续进行此种会晤。

七. 提高有关能力，收集用以监测会员国反恐努力的信息并协助提供适当的技术援助，包括为此在有关国家同意下进行访问

52. 信息收集仍然是委员会确保其监测和推动执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议的努力具有坚实基础的关键所在。执行局通过访问各国以及增强对话，提高了收集信息的能力。委员会一直意识到对于报告疲劳症的关切。为此，委员会强调，执行局、第 1267 (1999) 号决议所设监测组和第 1540 (2004) 号决议所设委员会专家需要继续加强合作和信息交流。上文第二节探讨了有关访问各国和同其进行对话的具体问题。

53. 委员会得出结论认为，新的初步执行情况评估对各国执行第 1373 (2001) 号决议的情况进行了透彻、系统和公平的分析。委员会鼓励执行局确保对这些分析采取连贯一致的方法，并充分借助执行局内关于第 1372 (2001) 号决议所涉具体问题的专门知识。

八. 提高反恐怖主义委员会就执行安全理事会第 1373(2001) 号决议的所有有关领域向安全理事会提出建议的能力

54. 委员会承认，它仅为实现这一目标采取了初步步骤，主要原因是执行局人员配备较迟。不过，委员会希望，人员齐备的执行局将使委员会能够开展更多这种性质的工作。委员会重申，关键的原则仍然是合作、透明和公平，但委员会打算对各国的努力进行更系统、更连贯、更全面的分析，并加强委员会的能力，以便最有力地帮助各国充分执行该决议。

55. 在 2006 年 7 月至 12 月的工作方案中，执行局表示，将协助委员会筹备和进行关于进一步努力限制恐怖分子移动性的专题讨论。委员会认为这种专题讨论将很有价值，包括能够就执行安理会第 1373 (2001) 号决议向安理会提出适当的建议。

九. 加快工作，精简程序

56. 委员会确认，需要从新的角度探讨报告制度。委员会期待执行局提出具体建议。在 2005 年的审查中，委员会鼓励执行局进一步同安理会其他反恐附属机构（第 1257 (1999) 号决议所设委员会和第 1540 (2004) 号决议所设委员会）及其专家开展合作，并就这一合作如何能够加强安理会的反恐工作及最有效地利用资源和限制重复现象向委员会提出建议。为此，执行局向委员会报告说，执行局已同第 1257 (1999) 号决议所设监测组和第 1540 (2004) 号决议所设委员会专家开展合作，加强交流关于各国执行相关决议的信息，查阅彼此的数据库，并充分利用现有的信息资源，包括会员国提交的报告。

57. 委员会还指出，委员会欢迎同安全理事会其他反恐附属机构的专家合作，就如何根据 2005 年世界首脑会议成果（第 60/1 号决议）精简报告的问题提出建议。

58. 根据委员会的要求，执行主任于 3 月 23 日致函委员会，报告三个专家组之间就迟交报告国家的问题开展的工作。首先，信中报告说，各个专家组之间加强了信息交流。其次，信中表示，已经商定这三个小组还将探讨是否可使用一套问题来履行报告义务。再者，还商定各小组按照通用的区域组织外联方式进行协调。9 月，执行局就针对不提交报告/提交报告较迟国家的共同战略又提出了一份联合文件。委员会再次要求执行局报告这些战略的成果。

59. 委员会鼓励执行局同安全理事会其他反恐附属机构及其专家进一步合作，并就这一合作如何能够加强安理会的反恐工作及最有效地利用资源和限制重复现象，包括在访问各国的筹备工作方面，向委员会提出建议。

60. 委员会仍然十分重视同安全理事会其他反恐附属机构的专家进行协调，以筹备访问和精简报告程序。

十. 安全理事会第 1624(2005) 号决议的执行情况

61. 第 1624(2005) 号决议要求委员会在该决议通过后的 12 个月内，向安理会汇报各国执行第 1624(2005) 号决议的情况。委员会请执行局根据会员国提交的报告编写一份报告。在报告起草工作结束时，有 69 个会员国向委员会提交了报告。委员会赞赏地注意到执行局编写关于各国执行第 1624(2005) 号决议情况报告的工作。

62. 执行局根据任务规定，在同各国的对话、包括在访问各国时进行的对话中纳入了其执行决议的问题。

63. 为了给委员会关于第 1624(2005) 号决议的持续工作的讨论提供资料，执行局考虑到只有三分之一的会员国答复了反恐怖主义委员会问卷的情况，编写了一份讨论文件。

64. 委员会鼓励执行局在委员会的指导下，继续开展关于执行第 1624(2005) 号决议的工作。

十一. 采取积极的沟通战略

65. 委员会鼓励执行局重点关注向会员国提供有关委员会及其执行局工作情况的明确说明。委员会强调更新后的网站仍是沟通战略的基石。

66. 执行局编写了一份执行计划，已由委员会讨论通过。执行局重新设计了委员会的网站并制作了一套新闻资料袋。此外，执行主任还在本报告所述期间在各新闻媒体中接受采访，并在对三个会员国进行的访问结束之际举行了新闻发布会。最后，执行局还就委员会的工作举办了一系列情况介绍会。

67. 委员会对更新网站和制作新闻资料袋表示欢迎。委员会重申了不断更新网站使之保持时效的重要性。

十二. 在安理会第 1373(2001) 号决议所有领域建立并保持高度专门知识，包括为此改善反恐怖主义委员会专家的工作条件

68. 在 2005 年，委员会鼓励执行局充分利用其新获得的专门知识来促进第 1373(2001) 号决议的执行。它还鼓励执行局在使用其专门知识的方式方面提供更大的透明度。

69. 2005 年，委员会进一步鼓励执行局确保继续配备具有适当资格和经验的人员，确保最高标准的效率、能力和诚信，并对从尽可能广泛的地域征聘工作人员的重要性给予应有注意。

70. 委员会再次呼吁执行局在与委员会以及广大联合国会员国的合作中实行更大的透明度。

71. 委员会重申对第 1373(2001)号决议所涉领域内的最高程度专门知识的重视。委员会尤其重视执行局在其所有工作中以一贯方式应用这种专门知识的能力。委员会对执行局专家参与相关培训讲习班表示欢迎。

十三. 结论

72. 执行局在全年向委员会提供了宝贵支助。执行局制定了雄心勃勃的工作方案，并在实现振兴进程为其所定的目标方面取得了进一步进展。委员会在进行彻底、详尽的讨论后得出下列结论。

73. 委员会重申 2005 年 12 月 15 日提交给安理会的报告（见 S/2005/800，附件）中列举的优先事项及其合作、透明、公平和方法一致等指导原则。

74. 委员会强调，执行局的任务产生自委员会的任务。委员会鼓励执行局更加侧重于其工作的具体成果，这些成果体现在执行局的分析所显示出的各国执行第 1373（2001）号决议的成果之中。委员会鼓励执行局重点关注其核心任务并对其工作进行优先排序。委员会还强调，注重行动的方法、总体一致性和透明度对执行局关于执行第 1373（2001）号决议的工作的效率而言至关重要。

75. 委员会强调了进一步努力监测并促进执行第 1373（2001）决议的重要性。在本报告中，委员会为此向执行局提出了具体建议。在这方面，委员会期待收到关于第 1373（2001）号决议执行现状的全面分析，这一分析是基于通过初步执行情况评估对所有国家执行第 1373（2001）号决议情况进行的分析。

76. 委员会欢迎执行局在 2006 年取得的成绩，特别是提出了关于初步执行情况评估和最佳做法目录的提议。

77. 委员会赞赏地注意到执行局有关各国执行第 1624（2005）号决议情况报告的工作。委员会鼓励执行局在委员会的指导下继续其有关执行第 1624（2005）号决议的工作。

78. 委员会还欢迎执行局在访问、技术援助和与国际、区域和次区域组织进一步合作等方面的活动。委员会欢迎在这些领域开展的大量工作，并期待在这些领域按照商定目标实现更具体的成果。

79. 委员会鼓励执行局与各国就其执行第 1373（2001）号决议的情况保持并深化对话。这种对话对于访问的准备和后续活动尤为重要。

80. 委员会继续认为，促进与各国履行第 1373（2001）号决议所定义义务有关的技术援助是其中一项关键工作。委员会充分认识到，在这方面还大有可为。委员会鼓励执行局按照政策指导和有关执行计划，在促进为各国执行第 1373（2001）号决

议所定义务提供所需援助方面发挥更大作用，以确保更多国家获得进一步执行第1373（2001）号决议所需的援助。执行局应侧重发现优先需要并努力加以满足。在与捐助者合作方面，委员会还鼓励执行局与可能尚未在该领域提供援助的各国和组织开展合作。委员会欢迎就如何在该领域以现有资源实现更多成果不加延迟地提出提议。

81. 最后，委员会鼓励执行局继续加强与联合国系统其他部分的关系。委员会特别强调与安全理事会处理反恐问题的其他附属机构的专家进行最大程度的协调，这对加快工作和精简程序至关重要。

Appendix I

Semi-Annual Comprehensive Report on the Work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for the Period 1 January to 30 June 2006

Introduction

As requested in paragraph 15 (e) of the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (SC/2004/124), endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1535 (2004), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) hereby submits to the Committee, through the Secretary General, its semi-annual comprehensive report for the period 1 January to 30 June 2006.

The report is divided into two parts; the first provides a general analysis of Member States' progress in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) while the second covers CTED's activities pursuant to its mandate and to the Committee's policy guidance.

Special consideration is given to the new tools that the Committee has developed in order to enhance its dialogue with States and to address the problem of reporting fatigue that the Chairman brought before the Security Council in her presentation of the Committee's work programme for its nineteenth 90-day period (in February 2006). A review of the reporting regime is under way and the new preliminary implementation assessment (PIA) will be a useful analytical tool during this process. The new PIA will allow the Committee to better evaluate Member States' progress in implementation of the resolution and will improve CTED's facilitation of technical assistance by helping identify the priorities and needs of each Member State. CTED is working with donors and recipients to direct assistance towards those areas and to seek feedback from both providers and recipients.

The importance of international, regional and subregional organizations cannot be overemphasized. They are special partners in the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate, and their role as participants in the visits to Member States and as assistance providers is extremely valuable. At present, CTED, under the Committee's guidance, is preparing for the fifth special meeting with international, regional and subregional organizations.

Part I: Member States' progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)

Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with a mandate to monitor its implementation, Member States in all regions of the world have made significant progress in enacting laws and establishing policies in order to better combat terrorism. Some regions have made more rapid progress than others, but the Committee's role in monitoring States' implementation and facilitating technical assistance to those that may benefit from it has been useful in all regions.

Over 150 Member States have taken steps to combat money laundering and/or the financing of terrorism since September 2001. These include legislative, institutional and operational measures such as the adoption or amendment of financial laws; the creation of financial intelligence units (FIUs) and the development of increasing cooperation among them; and the regulation of banking activities with penalties for non-compliance. The strengthening of customs and border controls was the second most widespread trend; over

75 countries have implemented measures such as stricter standards for airport, seaport and border security, amended asylum legislation and the introduction of tamper-proof machine-readable travel documents.

Some 50 States have progressed beyond the adoption of anti-terrorist-financing laws by more closely supervising the activities of charitable organizations, denying terrorists access to weapons and prohibiting recruitment to terrorist groups. The slowest progress has been made in areas that depend on bilateral action, such as extradition treaties, early warning and cooperative arrangements; less than a fifth of the States which reported to the Committee have taken action in that regard. Since September 2001, over a third of Member States have ratified the majority of the international counter-terrorism instruments.

However, the resolution has not been implemented uniformly; some regions have moved quickly while others have lagged behind for a variety of reasons. The following is a regional breakdown of progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), including Member States' initiatives for, inter alia, preventing the financing of and provision of support for terrorism, increasing inter-State cooperation in order to bring terrorists to justice, preventing the movement of terrorists and ratifying the international counter-terrorism instruments.

Western European and Other States

With their highly developed economic and legal systems, the members of the Group of Western European and Other States have made the greatest progress in implementing resolution 1373 (2001). Nevertheless, because these States are at high risk for terrorist attacks and have a large volume of financial transactions and the heaviest concentration of air and sea traffic in the world, several of them have benefited from the Committee's guidance in their efforts to improve their financial regulations and domestic security policies.

Almost all these countries have taken new or additional measures to specifically criminalize the financing of terrorism and prevent the provision of financial, logistical and material support for terrorist groups, particularly by regulating the acquisition, possession, sale, import and export of weapons and ammunition and auditing the financial records of charitable organizations. About half of them have introduced new or stronger anti-money-laundering legislation allowing for the freezing of funds and assets; this is particularly noteworthy in the case of several European countries with stringent bank secrecy laws. Since many countries in this Group had already adopted extradition and mutual legal assistance legislation within the framework of membership in the European Union, little additional progress in this area has been reported. However, more than half of them have improved their customs and border control institutions and regulations (in order to prevent terrorists from exploiting refugee status) and are phasing in new machine-readable passports with the ability to carry biometric data chips that make them virtually impossible to counterfeit.

Most of the States in this Group are technical assistance providers; however, a few of them have received technical assistance in the areas of law enforcement, specialized training and other operational aspects of implementation of the resolution.

Eastern European States

The Eastern European countries' progress in implementation of the resolution is similar to that of the Group of Western European and Other States. Three-quarters of the countries of Eastern Europe have made progress in preventing money laundering, a chronic problem in the region, and an equal number have taken measures to strengthen their border controls, aviation and port security and asylum legislation. More than two-

thirds of the countries in this Group have introduced or implemented laws criminalizing the financing of terrorism and about half of them have adopted stricter laws on the proliferation of weapons, trafficking in drugs and persons and prevention of support for terrorists and their sympathizers. Cooperation with regional bodies such as the European Police Office (Europol) and the International Police Organization (Interpol) has also increased.

The Committee has focused on some States of this region which are vulnerable to arms and drug trafficking and to regional instabilities by conducting visits to Albania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. While progress in these two countries has been ongoing, the visits have given the Committee and the participating international and regional organizations a better idea of the gaps in their implementation of the resolution and of their technical assistance needs and those of the broader subregion.

Western European States have been the primary source of technical assistance to Eastern Europe. Much of this assistance has been delivered through institutional mechanisms such as the expanded Poland and Hungary Assistance for Restructuring their Economies (PHARE) Programme and the Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stability in the Balkans (CARDS), which facilitate the recipients' eventual entry into the European Union. Another donor with which the Committee has been engaged in the region is the European Union, including the European Commission and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

Latin American and Caribbean States

After Europe, the Latin American and Caribbean States have made the most consistent progress in their implementation of the resolution. More than two thirds of the countries of this region have adopted anti-money-laundering legislation and nearly a fifth have established FIUs. Several Caribbean countries have made particularly good progress in combating the financing of terrorism through technical assistance provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat; this is a notable achievement in light of the vulnerability of offshore banking to terrorists seeking to hide ill-gotten wealth or to transmit funds covertly to their confederates.

Improvements in customs and border control measures have also been significant. Some Caribbean countries have taken note of the Committee's promotion of best practices in the areas of port and aviation security and have implemented stricter security guidelines retroactively by recalling and reissuing all personnel passes. Other Latin American countries have revised port security measures in order to make them more fully compliant with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) Code.

The European Commission and other donors have provided technical assistance in the areas of legislative drafting, training for law enforcement officials and delivery of technologically advanced equipment for the prevention, protection and punishment of organized criminal activities, especially those related to drug trafficking, counterfeiting of currency and forgery of travel documents. The technical assistance delivered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Committee's focus on ratification of the international counter-terrorism instruments have also borne fruit. Over a third of the countries in this region have become parties to the majority of these instruments since September 2001. Latin America has the second highest level of ratification in this area, following Europe; many of these countries also have counter-terrorism-related bills currently before Parliament.

Africa

Progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) has been notable in North Africa, some countries of East Africa and a few countries of Southern Africa. Overall, however, Africa's rate of progress in this regard has been the slowest of any region. This is a consequence of several factors, most notably the high levels of poverty and disease that require African governments to prioritize development over counter-terrorism efforts. Several regions of the continent are mired in instability and civil war, which affect counter-terrorism efforts at a broader level in affected countries and their neighbours.

According to the Executive Directorate's records, 38 African countries are late in submitting their reports to the Committee. A total of 14 States have not submitted a second report and 15 are late in submitting their third reports; most of these are overdue by two or three years. Hence, there is limited information on which to base a comprehensive evaluation of the African States' progress in implementation of the resolution. However, it is clear from the reports submitted by May 2006 that even in the case of countries that have made no significant progress in implementing the resolution and where conditions for the impact of technical assistance are not ideal, donors have prioritized the aspects of implementation for which technical assistance is most needed in order to minimize the chances of terrorists exploiting specific weaknesses. For example, IMO has provided training for port security and cargo officials in Liberia, which maintains the world's second largest shipping registry.

Most African countries have focused primarily on anti-money-laundering and financing-of-terrorism measures and on improving customs and border controls. Over a third of African countries have enacted new or improved anti-money-laundering laws while somewhat fewer have taken additional measures, such as establishing or empowering FIUs. More countries have joined the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), which has helped its members improve their legislation and regulate cash couriers, a major weakness in the region, effectively. In the case of some countries, which have enacted counter-terrorism laws that lack critical elements for the effective prevention and punishment of terrorists, the Committee has worked with governments to amend existing legislation.

In accordance with paragraphs 2 (g) and 3 (a) of the resolution, over a quarter of the African States have enhanced their customs and border control policies at the operational level through measures that vary from increasing coordination between immigration checkpoints to implementing the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) for checking data on entering and exiting passengers against lists of known terrorists. Other States have upgraded their cargo search equipment and adopted supply chain protocols in accordance with World Customs Organization (WCO) standards, and several States have amended their immigration laws by including measures to prevent the misuse of refugee and asylum status by terrorists. Accession to the international counter-terrorism instruments has also risen sharply since the Committee's establishment; roughly half the African States have become parties to the majority of these instruments since September 2001.

As at June 2006, the Committee had conducted visits to Morocco, Kenya, Algeria and the United Republic of Tanzania, the highest concentration in any region; these visits have resulted in improved implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The participation of other international and regional organizations in the Committee's visits has been useful, not only by giving the host country a more constructive evaluation of its laws, institutions and policies but also by increasing major donors' awareness of the specific needs and limitations of the countries visited.

Progress in other areas of implementation, such as improved cooperation with other States and the adoption of measures aimed at bringing terrorists to justice, has been limited. Various bills are in the pipeline; most of them pertain to money laundering and the financing of terrorism, but others are more comprehensive and target all or most of the areas relevant to the resolution. African countries have also joined or increased contact with Interpol, through which they can exchange information on terrorists and their movements. In the past five years, several additional States have become parties to the 1999 Organization of the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism; this should facilitate the extradition of terrorists. Some countries have established high-level committees to advise their ministries, judiciary, law enforcement bodies and financial institutions on their counter-terrorism responsibilities or to facilitate implementation of the resolution by identifying gaps and addressing them.

In addition to the major donor countries of Europe, North America and Asia, the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNODC, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and IMO are among the prominent technical assistance providers in Africa and the Committee's frequent exchange of information on technical assistance needs with these organizations has resulted in numerous seminars, workshops and evaluations in African countries.

Asia

The Committee's progress in facilitating implementation of the resolution in Asia, which is the largest regional group and includes a number of subregions, varies significantly across the continent; even within regions, there is noticeable contrast. In Western Asia, for example, the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean region have focused primarily on anti-money-laundering and -financing-of-terrorism laws and institutions while in the Gulf region, implementation of the resolution is considerably more broad-based and includes not only financing, but also measures for bringing terrorists to justice, strengthened security along borders and at ports and airports and criminalization of the provision of assistance to terrorists.

Generally speaking, anti-money-laundering laws and efforts to combat the financing of terrorism have made the strongest headway in Asia. Over two thirds of the Asian States have criminalized money laundering, and more than a third have adopted laws against terrorist financing in accordance with article 2 of the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. More than a quarter of Asian States have established or strengthened their FIUs and some have signed bilateral information exchange agreements. Several of these countries have issued legally enforceable Central Bank regulations on suspicious transactions, alternative funds transfer methods and customer identification. Others have taken note of the Committee's emphasis on the urgency of adopting financial regulations by issuing temporary stop-gap measures until more permanent mechanisms can be implemented. New laws on extradition and mutual legal assistance have been introduced in the East Asian region, especially in the Pacific Islands, where progress in the implementation of paragraph 2 (e) and (f) of the resolution at the legislative level is almost universal.

In some countries, legislation has been amended after deficiencies or loopholes were pointed out by the Committee and technical assistance providers. At the operational level, countries of the region have mentioned in their reports successful seizures of illegal arms, drugs and funds potentially linked to terrorism, suggesting that increased scrutiny and awareness among border and customs officials has made it harder for terrorists to move supplies and persons illegally. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (d) and (g) of the resolution, several States have developed stricter procedures for granting citizenship and residency permits and have introduced tamper-proof machine-readable passports, and a few have established Interpol National Central Bureaus to prevent the entry of known or suspected criminals. States have also informed the Committee of new mechanisms for improving

inter-agency coordination; some have reported the detection and arrest of counterfeiting rings and groups responsible for forging travel and identity documents. As at June 2006, the Committee has conducted country visits to Thailand and Jordan.

Regional organizations in Asia have also played a steadily increasing role in counter-terrorism activities. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) have issued major counter-terrorism declarations and conventions since 2001. As more countries recognize the seriousness of the terrorist threat, new organizations with a greater focus on counter-terrorism, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), have gained prominence.

Donor States in Europe, North America and Asia have played a crucial role in providing technical assistance to Asian States, while international organizations such as the European Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, IMO, ICAO, the World Bank, IMF and UNODC have provided specialized training in their respective areas of expertise. Several small countries, especially the Pacific Island States, have benefited greatly from technical assistance, as seen from the uniformity of their progress in implementing the resolution and ratifying the international counter-terrorism instruments.

Part II: CTED's activities from 1 January to 30 June 2006

1. Monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States

Under the Committee's guidance, CTED is implementing new tools for its work with Member States. One such tool is a more sophisticated preliminary implementation assessment (PIA), which provides the Committee with a detailed picture of each State's progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and identifies areas in which technical assistance may be needed. Following the Committee's adoption of the new PIA template, CTED began using it to prepare new PIAs for each of the 192 Member States. This process will be completed by the end of 2006.

The PIAs will be the cornerstone of a CTED database containing information on Member States' implementation of the resolution, currently in preparation. They will also facilitate the more tailored approach that the Committee has decided to adopt by addressing specific areas of vulnerability such as the financial sector, border controls and law enforcement for each State.

In the case of countries which lack the capacity to report to the Committee, CTED will initiate a programme of teleconferences or short expert visits in order to find ways of gathering the necessary information and identifying gaps and basic assistance needs in cooperation with national officials.

Visits to Member States

The Committee's visits are one of its most important tools in evaluating the status of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States. The cooperation of other international organizations is critical to this endeavour.

The visit reports and the recommendations that they contain initiate the follow-up phase, during which CTED works with the State in order to improve its counter-terrorism capacity. At this stage, the facilitation of technical assistance plays an important role in meeting the country's needs, as has been seen in the Committee's

visits to Morocco, Albania, Thailand, Algeria and Kenya; in the last of these visits, representatives of CTED and UNODC made a follow-up visit to Nairobi in order to assist the Government in its implementation of the recommendations contained in the report.

During the reporting period, CTED conducted visits to the United Republic of Tanzania (13-17 February 2006), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (5-10 March 2006) and Jordan (18-22 June 2006). As with previous visits, the cooperation of the international organizations invited to participate was greatly appreciated. CTED has also been actively engaged in preparations for the visits to Malaysia and to eight other States that have been approved by the Committee.

2. Facilitation of technical assistance

The facilitation of technical assistance to Member States is one of the most important functions of the Committee and its Executive Directorate. The Committee has adopted policy guidance on this matter and has approved CTED's implementation plan, which is designed to produce concrete, measurable results (see Annex 1).

CTED analyses Member States' technical assistance needs in the context of their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and engages in dialogue with them in order to agree on prioritized areas for technical assistance. Its technical assistance work is an integral part of its visits and outreach to States, its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and its work on the identification, promotion and use of best practices. The new PIA enhances its ability to identify more accurately and comprehensively the technical assistance needs of Member States.

As at 30 June 2006, the Executive Directorate has analysed the needs of 93 States and has met with 41 of them, including 6 late submitters, to discuss priorities. It has also arranged referrals to donors and international organizations capable of providing assistance in the areas identified. Thus, CTED has referred 46 States to UNODC for technical assistance in the areas of legislative drafting and ratification and implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments; thus far, UNODC has contacted 13 of these States. Similarly, CTED has referred 64 States to IMF for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening their FIUs and training in money laundering and terrorist financing investigation techniques.

CTED has met and established contacts with 18 donor countries. As a result of these contacts, formal and informal referrals have been made to seven of these countries with a view to the provision of technical assistance in areas such as customs, border controls and law enforcement. In addition, the assistance needs of 65 countries have been shared with the Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG). CTED conducts proactive follow-up to its referrals in order to ensure that the needs of Member States are met and that they have the capacity to implement resolution 1373 (2001) effectively.

Best Practices

In accordance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions and with the Committee's policy guidance, as contained in its report to the Security Council for the latter's consideration as part of its comprehensive review of CTED (S/2005/800) and in the 90-day reports of the Committee, CTED has been working on the collection, identification, analysis, development and dissemination of best practices related to resolution 1373 (2001). It has submitted to the Committee a number of draft documents, including an action plan on the framework for this exercise and a list of priority areas in which the need for best practices is the greatest.

Under this action plan (see Annex 2), CTED was to prepare, by the end of June 2006, “recommendations on specific best practices within the areas of priority which could be considered for promotion by the Committee” and “recommendations on best practices which are not exactly in line with the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001), including recommendations on the international, regional or subregional organization with which to consider these differences and on how to take the issue forward”.

After consulting with the relevant international organizations, in particular ICAO, IMO and WCO, CTED has prepared a set of draft recommendations on available best practices in three priority areas: (1) suppression of the financing of terrorism; (2) criminal law and procedure and international cooperation; and (3) preventing the movement of terrorists and their weapons and equipment. Following consideration by the Committee, this document will be placed on the website.

During the reporting period, CTED has been incorporating the application of best practices into its discussions with national officials during visits to Member States and has referred to this issue in the draft letters of reply to States’ reports on their implementation of the resolution and in its dialogue with these States.

3. Human rights and counter-terrorism

CTED has continued to take human rights into account in the course of its activities in accordance with the directive, contained in the Committee’s report to the Security Council for its consideration as part of its comprehensive review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate of 16 December 2005 (S/2005/800), which was endorsed by the Council. On 25 May 2006, the Committee adopted policy guidance for CTED regarding the incorporation of human rights into its work programme. The Committee concluded that CTED should, as appropriate, provide advice to the Committee on international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law in connection with the identification and implementation of effective measures to implement resolution 1373 (2001); advise the Committee on how to ensure that any measures States take to implement the provisions of resolution 1624 (2005) comply with their obligations under international law; and liaise with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, as appropriate, with other human rights organizations in matters related to counter-terrorism. The Committee also stated that CTED should incorporate human rights into its communications strategy, as appropriate. CTED is moving ahead with its work in this area, following the Committee’s policy guidance.

4. Cooperation with the Monitoring Teams of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The Executive Directorate cooperates with the experts of the other two Security Council Committees working in the field of counter-terrorism in a number of ways.

In analysing the reports submitted by Member States pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) and in preparing PIAs, CTED consults the reports that these States have submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1455 (2003) and 1540 (2004) in order to avoid overlapping and duplication and to ensure full use of all available sources of information.

In addition, the Executive Directorate provides the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (the “1267 Committee”), before its visits to Member States, with a comprehensive overview of issues of concern regarding their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Similarly, the Monitoring Team informs CTED, prior to the Committee’s visits to Member States, of its

concerns regarding the State in question so that the delegation can raise them with the national authorities. The Monitoring Team participated in the Committee's visit to Tanzania.

The Monitoring Team also transmits to CTED requests for technical assistance which it receives during its visits, and the CTED experts share information and documents with the experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (the "1540 Committee") who are mandated to facilitate the provision of technical assistance within the framework of that resolution.

CTED invites the Monitoring Team and the experts of the 1540 Committee to attend expert meetings that it organizes in New York. A common strategy for addressing the problem of States which are late in submitting their reports to the three Committees is currently under discussion by CTED, the Monitoring Team and the experts of the 1540 Committee.

5. Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations

Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, as set forth in Security Council resolution 1535 (2004), is one of the pillars of CTED's work and is crucial in promoting the broader implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and the delivery of technical assistance. CTED has established contacts with a wide range of organizations selected for their ability to use their geographic, political, technical and financial leverage in support of States' implementation of the resolutions. Over the past six months, CTED has improved the flow of information with and among these organizations and, because some of them are involved in the preparation of technical standards in areas related to counter-terrorism, it has worked with them to ensure broader dissemination of these best practices. CTED has also developed relationships with organizations in a position to provide technical assistance to States and other organizations in areas related to implementation of the resolutions. The participation of experts from these organizations in the Committee's country visits benefits CTED, the organization and the host country since the information obtained during the visit makes it possible to gain a better idea of gaps in implementation and to better target the delivery of technical assistance. The following is a summary of CTED's dealings with selected international, regional and subregional organizations and of the progress achieved during the reporting period.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

CTED has maintained ongoing contact with the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) in order to discuss the organization of workshops and conferences and the delivery of technical assistance in matters relevant to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). A CTED expert attended a workshop on extradition and mutual legal assistance that was organized under the joint auspices of OSCE and UNODC and held in Vienna on 23 and 24 March 2006. The workshop brought together leading jurists and prosecutors from Eastern European and Central Asian countries and presented an in-depth review of the provisions of the counter-terrorism instruments and resolutions pertaining to extradition and mutual legal assistance. The workshop proved most useful and further training in these subjects is planned in order to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. CTED maintains regular contact with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), which has shared resource materials and provided country-specific input in relation to the Committee's visits to OSCE member States.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

In February and March 2006, a CTED expert met with Ms. Eirini Lemos-Maniati of NATO's Political Affairs and Security Policy Division in order to discuss areas where NATO-CTED cooperation could be expanded. This dialogue was further enhanced by the visit of Mr. Martin Erdmann, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy, who addressed the Committee on 30 March 2006. In follow-up to this visit, the Executive Director addressed the Senior Political Committee at NATO Headquarters on 3 April 2006. Since then, contacts have been ongoing but further collaboration in the exchange of information and possible provision of technical assistance in the areas of border security and reduction of small arms and light weapons has been put on hold pending preparation of the United Nations comments on the draft joint NATO-United Nations declaration.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure (RATS), Tashkent

In April, 2006, Mr. Vyacheslav Kasymov, Director of the RATS Executive Committee, wrote to the Chairman of the Committee with a view to the conclusion of a memorandum of cooperation. This proposal did not meet with the Committee's approval.

World Customs Organization (WCO)

CTED worked with WCO to clarify and evaluate the latter's best practices in areas relevant to resolution 1373 (2001). The participation of WCO experts in the Committee's country visits and the possibility that WCO could provide States with technical assistance with implementation of the resolution have been discussed.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

In June 2006, CTED worked with IMO to clarify and evaluate Parts A and B of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code with a view to presenting them as best practices for maritime security in the context of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). IMO participated in the Committee's visits to the United Republic of Tanzania and Jordan. In addition, CTED plans to enhance its expertise in the area of maritime security by sending some of its experts to take the "train the trainer" course offered by IMO.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

CTED is working with ICAO to develop best practices in areas relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and to discuss the provision of technical assistance in that connection. ICAO participated in the Committee's visit to Jordan.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

CTED has exchanged information on counter-terrorism-related matters with the ASEAN secretariat on a number of occasions and approached the secretariat regarding the possible participation of one of its experts in the Committee's visit to Malaysia. The secretariat informed CTED that it does not monitor progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) on a regional basis as this is a direct obligation of Member States to the United Nations.

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

CTED held discussions within the framework of the 1997 Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and Interpol in order to establish modalities for the exchange of information in the context of effective implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). CTED has been meeting with Interpol National Central Bureaus (NCB) during country visits in order to obtain information on, inter alia, the impact of international legal assistance and the frequency with which Interpol's database is consulted. Interpol has participated in almost all the Committee's country visits.

European Union

CTED maintains regular consultations with the Council of the European Union Working Party on Terrorism (COTER), composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of States members of the European Union, and the Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG), composed of representatives of their Ministries of the Interior and Defence. The Executive Director met with COTER and CTWG during his visit to Brussels on 3 and 4 April 2006 and the President of CTWG, Ms. Martina Koger, addressed the Committee on 25 May 2006. In order to develop closer linkages with the European Union in the provision of technical assistance, CTED met with Mr. Esa Paasivirta of the Permanent Observer Mission of the European Commission to the United Nations on 7 June 2006. European Union officials also participated in the Committee's visit to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, conducted from 5 to 10 March 2006.

Council of Europe

A CTED expert attended the tenth meeting of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), held in Strasbourg from 19 to 21 June 2006, as part of its effort to provide input into the Council's plans and strategies and to ensure that they appropriately reflect the provisions of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). CTED also maintains regular contact with the Council's Directorates of Legal Affairs and Human Rights in order to encourage the development and dissemination of best practices, to obtain documentation on public security and the rule of law and to keep abreast of the latest developments in Council members' implementation of the resolutions.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Pursuant to the Committee's revitalization plan and to its policy guidance in the area of human rights, CTED maintains regular liaison with OHCHR with respect to general human rights issues in the area of counter-terrorism and to country-specific findings of the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

In May 2006, a CTED expert met with the Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section of UNHCR's Department of International Protection in order to develop modalities for future coordination on policy guidance and technical assistance relating to counter-terrorism. In March 2006, UNHCR provided CTED with its interpretation of resolution 1624 (2005) as it concerns asylum seekers and refugees. CTED has requested UNHCR to emphasize the need for scrupulous application of the exclusion clauses in all its technical assistance programmes for State officials involved in refugee status determination as from the second half of 2006, to develop and disseminate best practices for preventing terrorists from obtaining refugee status and to prepare appropriate guidelines by the end of the current year. In May 2006, UNHCR agreed to provide CTED with

feedback on best practices for granting asylum status and on related developments. More significantly, in May 2006, UNHCR agreed to provide information and assistance in connection with the Committee's country visits.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

In June 2006, a UNESCO representative briefed the CTED staff on UNESCO's efforts to promote dialogue between civilizations and its relevance to the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005). UNESCO plans to update the counter-terrorism portal on its website and to link it with the Committee's website during the second half of 2006.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

In order to assess the terrorist threat and to enhance capacity building and cooperation between their organizations, IGAD and the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), a non-profit African research institute, launched the IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT) on 21 June 2006; in that connection, ISS has opened an office in Addis Ababa. CTED is following up with Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of IGAD, and Mr. Hiruy Amanuel, Programme Head of ICPAT, on progress regarding this counter-terrorism project in order to explore ways of assisting IGAD members in their implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

CTED has facilitated the delivery of technical assistance by making country referrals to UNODC and has worked with the UNODC experts to identify priority areas for legislative drafting assistance in the context of implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. The two bodies also share mission and technical assistance reports. CTED experts attended workshops in Panama and Vienna in March 2006 and UNODC participated in the Committee's visits to the United Republic of Tanzania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. UNODC has designated a focal point in New York to follow up with CTED staff. The two bodies coordinate and exchange information on a daily basis.

African Union: African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)

CTED participated in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Topical Seminar in Algiers, held from 19 to 24 February 2006 under the joint auspices of the Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (ACSS) (in the United States of America's National Defense University) and ACSRT. CTED works with ACSRT in an effort to help African States become parties to and implement the international counter-terrorism instruments, and ACSRT participated in the Committee's visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. CTED is exploring the possibility that the African Union might co-host the fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations and is working to ensure that the ACSRT focal points in capitals encourage member States of the African Union which are late in submitting reports on their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) to re-establish dialogue with the Committee.

Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG)

In February and April 2006, CTED participated in CTAG meetings in order to share views on technical assistance and other matters of common interest pertaining to the countries and regions highlighted at these meetings. CTED has access to CTAG's technical assistance matrix and shares its own matrix with CTAG. During its visits to Algeria, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Republic of Tanzania and

Jordan, CTED met with local CTAG representatives in order to better target States' needs for technical assistance. It has also communicated States' technical assistance needs to CTAG in writing (most recently by letter dated 3 April 2006) and at CTAG meetings.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

In February and June 2006, CTED participated actively in meetings of the FATF Plenary, its Working Group on Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering and its Working Group on Evaluation and Implementation by providing guidance and suggestions on the development of standards for the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). CTED organized discussions in the margins of these meetings, and eight organizations have undertaken to disseminate information on CTED's regional activities and to provide information on technical assistance needs. Post-Plenary briefings were drafted for circulation to the Committee and more detailed internal papers were prepared for the use of CTED's experts in their monitoring of States. In February 2006, two CTED staff members participated in a FATF Evaluators Training Workshop. As from the second half of 2006, FATF has agreed to the participation of its experts in the Committee's country visits.

Commonwealth Secretariat

CTED's experts have maintained ongoing liaison with their counterparts in the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division and the Criminal Law Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat. Where possible, CTED provides input on the development of model legislation and on technical assistance programmes consistent with resolution 1373 (2001). It has been involved in information exchange and in the coordination of training through capacity-building workshops and the development of manuals. CTED has been informed by the Commonwealth Secretariat that capacity-building programmes for law enforcement officials were scheduled for March 2006, in Jamaica, and June 2006, in Trinidad and Tobago.

Pacific Islands Forum

CTED maintains ongoing dialogue with the Pacific Islands Forum, through the Forum secretariat, with respect to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by States of the region; the facilitation of technical assistance, where needed; and the development of States' capacity for reporting and implementation. CTED and the Forum secretariat have established focal points for dialogue at the State and inter-agency levels. CTED, the Chairman of the Committee and representatives of the 1267 and 1540 Committees participated in the Forum's Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting, held in New Zealand in April 2006. The CTED representative provided clarification of the Executive Directorate's work, gained a better understanding of the challenges faced by Forum members in implementing resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and entered into dialogue with the Forum secretariat on ways of further assisting States in their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Working-level cooperation with the Forum secretariat was established during the reporting period, as evidenced by the exchange of information on implementation and existing assistance programmes. During this period, CTED also sought updates from Forum members on difficulties in implementation of the resolution that might be addressed through technical assistance; this information will be compiled and disseminated to potential international and bilateral donors.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

In order to ensure better coordination of the Committee's visits, CTED has involved the directors of the UNDP regional bureaus in New York prior to departure and has met with the Programme's resident staff during the visits themselves. This approach was followed during the visits to the United Republic of Tanzania and

Jordan and has proved useful in exploring ways in which counter-terrorism-related technical assistance could be incorporated into the capacity-building programmes administered by UNDP. On 7 June 2006, the Executive Director met with the UNDP Administrator to discuss continued support for CTED's activities.

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

On 16 and 17 February 2006, CTED, together with an expert from the 1540 Committee, travelled to Georgetown, Guyana to discuss with the CARICOM secretariat and members various aspects of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and, in particular, ways for the CARICOM countries to benefit from technical assistance in this endeavour and to better fulfil their reporting obligations under resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004). CTED later wrote to the Secretary General of CARICOM and the Executive Director of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CTAFT) in order to discuss follow-up to this visit, including improved information sharing with CTED and capacity building for States of the region.

Organization of American States (OAS)

CTED was invited to attend the sixth regular session of the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), held in Bogotá, Colombia from 22 to 24 March 2006 on the topic of "Hemispheric Cooperation for Comprehensive Action to Fight Terrorism". CTED's participation in the session provided an update on the work of CICTE and an opportunity for a direct exchange of views on matters related to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and on further cooperation between the Committee/CTED and CICTE.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

CTED was invited to attend a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF), held in Ho Chi Minh City on 26 and 27 May 2006. The CTED representative provided an overview of the mandate of the Committee and its Executive Directorate and explained how the Committee facilitates the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

CTED was invited to attend the Fourth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Conference on Counter-Terrorism, held in Copenhagen on 26 and 27 June 2006. Its representative made a presentation in one of the working groups, urging support for the role of the United Nations and the work of the Committee. The event provided an opportunity for CTED to share its experience with ASEM members in the context of their common counter-terrorism effort.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

CTED contacted ECOWAS representatives at the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Topical Seminar, held in Algiers from 19 to 24 February under the joint auspices of ACSRT and ACSS, and is exploring ways to enhance cooperation with this organization. The Committee's visit to Nigeria will provide an opportunity to meet with ECOWAS representatives at its headquarters.

Fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations

In keeping with the Committee's decision to further enhance its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, the Executive Directorate proposed that a fifth special meeting with these organizations should be organized. It will be recalled that four previous meetings have been held in New York (March 2003), Washington, D C. (October 2003), Vienna (March 2004) and Almaty, Kazakhstan (January 2005). Building on the outcome of these meetings, which focused primarily on topics such as terrorist financing and international cooperation, and in line with the desire for a results-oriented approach, CTED proposed that the fifth special meeting should address key issues related to the need to secure borders against penetration by terrorists and the perpetration of terrorist acts. On 18 May 2006, the Committee welcomed this proposal and accepted the suggested theme: "The prevention of terrorist movement and effective border security." The dates of the meeting have yet to be determined. All United Nations Member States will be invited to attend as observers. The Executive Directorate is currently consulting with Interpol, ICAO, IMO, WCO and UNHCR on issues relating to preparations for the meeting, including modalities for discussion, expected outcomes and types of activities to be included in a follow-up plan of action. CTED has also approached the African Union regarding its possible co-sponsorship of the event.

6. Monitoring the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) by Member States

In its resolution 1624 (2005), the Security Council calls on States to adopt a range of counter-terrorism measures, including prohibition and prevention of incitement to commit terrorist acts, and to report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, as part of their ongoing dialogue, on steps they have taken to implement the resolution. It also directs the Committee to include in its dialogue with States their efforts to implement the resolution, to work with States to help build capacity and to report to the Council in 12 months on implementation of the resolution.

During the reporting period, letters requesting information on their implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) were prepared and sent to all Member States. As at 30 June 2006, 42 replies had been received. On 8 June 2006, the Executive Director provided a detailed briefing to the Committee, highlighting the trends identified in the first replies received.

On 2 June 2006, in order to develop its approach to the Committee's mandate pursuant to the resolution, CTED held an in-house workshop in which staff and invited guests, including representatives of other United Nations bodies and academics, shared perspectives on the incitement of terrorism. The workshop focused on two elements of the resolution: prohibition of incitement to commit terrorist acts and enhancement of dialogue among civilizations.

7. Communications strategy

- The Committee's English and French websites have been updated periodically. Following the imposition of a budget cap on the Organization in December 2005, updating of the website in the other official languages was deferred to the second half of 2006.
- The Chairman held a briefing on the Committee's work for non-members of the Security Council on 8 May 2006.

- Both the Chairman and the Executive Director have held regular consultations with Member States and regional groups.
- The press kit has been completed and the Committee has approved it for distribution.
- The Executive Director conducted interviews with various news outlets during the reporting period and briefed media representatives during CTED trips to China, Japan, Argentina, Belgium and Spain; a press conference was also held at the conclusion of the Committee's visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. There was no press event for the Committee's visit to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or, on the advice of the Department of Security and Safety, for the visit to Jordan.
- The CTED and DPI contact list has been updated periodically. DPI has continued to provide a valuable, greatly appreciated daily media monitoring service on terrorism-related news.
- Discussion of the timing of DPI's participation in the production of a video on the work of the Committee and CTED is ongoing.
- At the request of DPI, a representative of CTED briefed student groups periodically, during their visits to United Nations Headquarters, on the work of the Committee and CTED. A total of 502 people were briefed at eight events during the reporting period: East Christian High School (11 January 2006), the University of Copenhagen (2 February 2006), Lehigh University (1 March 2006), Aoyama Gakuin University (14 March 2006), European Study Tours (23 March 2006), Vienna University (11 April 2006), Langstaff Secondary School and Ethical Cultural Fieldston School (20 April 2006), and Soka University of America and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (9 June 2006).

8. Administrative matters

The Executive Directorate has implemented the three remaining recommendations contained in the Office of Internal Oversight Services Management Audit of 3 November 2005 (AP2005/560/04). In response to one of these recommendations, a Human Resources Action Plan for CTED has been established. CTED has taken all appropriate steps to implement the other two recommendations, including updating the Directory of Assistance on the Committee's website and reaching agreement with the Office of Human Resources Management on the future recruitment of new CTED staff during the current mandate period. Thus, implementation of all three recommendations has been completed as at 30 June 2006.

Database

CTED has developed an interim Access database in order effectively to manage its assessment, technical assistance and contact data for Member States. The database allows for simultaneous entry, manipulation and search of Member States' information by the Executive Directorate's legal officers. It also offers multiple reporting options for PIA analysis and use of the technical assistance matrix and contact lists, among other functions. These reports can then be filed and managed in CTED's existing QuickPlace database. The Access system's data configuration, combined with QuickPlace's file management structure, will serve as an interim information management system. CTED's application of this interim solution, which will lead to an Enterprise Content Management (ECM) system, will allow for the continuing growth of its documents and facilitate its ability to streamline and standardize its business practices and workflows.

CTED has begun active consideration of the Tower Records Information Management (TRIM) system, which will provide for archiving and records management in a manner consistent with the procedures for classification, storage and archiving of official documents and records that have been established by the United Nations system. The TRIM system is already operational in a number of departments of the Secretariat and in some of the Organization's funds and programmes. It facilitates the management and sorting of both substantive and administrative documents and materials, including searching websites for content and information filed in TRIM. A decision on the TRIM system will be made during the second half of 2006 on the basis of its applicability to CTED's needs and its cost, among other factors.

The 1267 Committee provided CTED with access to its database during May and June 2006. All CTED staff now have on their desktops a direct link to the 1267 Committee database, limited to a maximum of two concurrent users. If CTED decides to adopt the TRIM system, steps will be taken to provide access to the CTED database for the experts of the 1267 and 1540 Committees and the Counter-Terrorism Committee's delegations and to provide public access to parts of the system not already linked to the Committee's website.

Annex 1: Technical assistance activities and outcomes

Identify needs and pursue dialogue with States

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Measurable Outcomes</i>	<i>Outcome to June 2006</i>
Identify and prioritize technical assistance needs of States	<p>Contact points list completed by May 2006</p> <p>All new reports received from October 2005 to October 2006 analysed for technical assistance needs by December 2006</p> <p>Agreement with 25 States on their priority technical assistance needs by June 2006</p>	<p>Contact points updated and will be merged into database</p> <p>Technical assistance needs identified for 93 Member States. Full consent to share for 75 Member States; Partial consent for 3 and no consent for 6. Consent pending for 9 Member States. See: referrals (below).</p> <p>Meetings/contacts with 41 Member States on priority technical needs, including meeting with 6 late submitters</p>
Identify regional/subregional technical assistance needs through focused analysis and in consultation with regional and subregional organizations.	Priority needs identified for six regions/subregions, as appropriate, in 2006	3 regional technical needs identified in the Executive Director's monthly reports: Latin America, South Asia and Southern Africa
Identify States that have previously requested assistance and complete an audit of assistance requested and provided in order to identify outstanding technical assistance requests	<p>Audit of assistance completed by May 2006</p> <p>All priority needs referred to potential donors/providers by December 2006</p>	Audit completed for Africa and West Asia and priority needs referred to donors
Develop capacity to monitor implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Store data relating to States' implementation of the resolution (legislative changes, operational initiatives) which can be compared with their receipt of technical assistance and outstanding needs; analyse trends	Parameters for electronic storage of data: April 2006; operational capability: September 2006	Information gathered from the PIA is being converted into a database that will store and allow retrieval of this information
As appropriate, identify assistance being provided in the areas of institution-building and strengthening of the rule of law in order to find ways	Information that strengthens States' capacity to implement resolution 1373 (2001), including by building relevant institutions	Ongoing liaison with UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR and relevant regional organizations

that this assistance can enhance States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)	and strengthening the rule of law in relevant areas, compiled and made available	
Develop a diagnostic tool for more accurate, comprehensive assess to technical assistance needs by CTED, States and potential technical assistance providers	Diagnostic tool which allows for improved needs analysis based on a consistent approach and targeting of assistance at the State and regional levels - available by April 2006	New PIA presented to the Committee on 16 March 2006. Adopted by the Committee and in use for all PIAs

Strengthen relations with donor community/providers

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Measurable outcomes</i>	<i>Outcome to June 2006</i>
Arrange informal forums targeting donors/providers and Member States	<p>Seek a sponsor for one regional and one thematic meeting to be held during 2006, to result in action plans for meeting assistance needs</p> <p>Schedule of proposals on first forum to the Committee by April 2006</p>	<p>Meeting held with potential donor and think tank to hold informal forum</p> <p>The Chairman of the Committee and a CTED expert participated in Pacific Islands Forum Counter Terrorism Working Group meeting, at which they exchanged information concerning CTED technical assistance and put in place a procedure for receiving updated information on technical assistance needs. Also planned is a specialized donors meeting, possibly during the period July-September 2006</p>
Identify existing and potential technical assistance donors/providers (organizations and States) and their areas of expertise and focal points. This includes United Nations bodies and CTAG, as well as States that might not have provided assistance in the past but have achieved a high level of implementation in certain areas	Updated list of technical assistance donors and potential providers with corresponding area of expertise and focal points available by June 2006	List updated and to be merged with database

<p>Engage in active dialogue with donors/providers; international, regional and subregional organizations; and Member States in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify trends and gaps in areas of technical assistance; • Determine how CTED can fill these gaps while avoiding duplication of existing efforts to facilitate technical assistance; • Ensure that other bodies are aware of the work of the Committee/CTED in the area of technical assistance and of the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001); and • Follow up on technical assistance requests referred to donors/providers by CTED 	<p>Target a minimum of 10 contacts per month.</p>	<p>Contacts with 18 donor States</p> <p>Meetings with CTAG through attendance at meeting in Moscow in February and April 2006. CTED also met with the local CTAG office in Tanzania in February 2006, in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in March 2006, in Kenya in May 2006 and in Jordan in June 2006.</p> <p>Meetings/Contacts with the European Union, OSCE and the Commonwealth Secretariat</p> <p>Meetings/contacts with UNODC (law), UNDP (good governance), UNHCR (refugee-related matters), ICAO (civil aviation), IMO (maritime affairs), IOM (migration issues) and WCO (customs issues)</p> <p>Meetings/contacts with the African Union, ECOWAS, IGAD, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the Central African Economic and Monetary Union, the Central African States Economic Community, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and ESAAMLG.</p> <p>Informal meetings/contacts are ongoing and aim at making formal referrals on counter-terrorism capacity building. Referrals of identified areas for technical assistance in thematic and geographic categories:</p> <p>1. Thematic: UNODC: (a) Becoming party to the international counter-terrorism instruments, (b) adopting draft legislation for implementation of these instruments, (c) legislation on extradition and mutual legal assistance; IMF: (a) training in investigation techniques for combating money laundering; (b) training in investigation techniques for combating the financing of terrorism; c) training for FIU staff</p>
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		2. Geographic: (a) Africa and Western Asia; (b) Europe and Central Asia; and (c) the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia
Establish informal working arrangements with organizations and States; formalize these arrangements and, where necessary, conclude protocols	Informal arrangements and, where necessary, memorandums of understanding, agreements, protocols or exchange of notes/letters to be established by December 2006	<p>Informal working arrangements are ongoing with donor States</p> <p>The United Nations Office of Legal Affairs has provided CTED with comments and legal advice on possible memorandums of understanding and on the exchange of letters.</p> <p>Proposed template for exchanges of letters with regional organizations submitted to the Committee in June 2006</p>

Strengthen the Committee's "switchboard" function

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Measurable outcomes</i>	<i>Outcomes to 30 June 2006</i>
Analyze and review options for improving the current matrix, e.g., merging it into a more user-friendly database	Proposal for technical assistance matrix by June 2006	Pending introduction of the database
Develop references to existing and potential technical assistance providers, reflecting national and regional interests and patterns of assistance.	Updated reference guide by June 2006	Reference guide for 9 donors developed and being merged into the database
Match agreed, prioritized technical assistance needs with identified donors/providers	All priority technical assistance needs agreed upon and potential donors/providers identified within 3 months of receipt of report/request from Member State	In the course of referrals, identified technical assistance needs are matched with identified donors/providers who may be able provide assistance; See referrals (below)
Identify unmatched agreed, prioritized needs and develop approaches to satisfy them	Information compiled for all unmet agreed and prioritized needs, and options for meeting them established by December 2006	Ongoing

<p>Arrange for donors / providers and recipients to agree on the delivery of technical assistance through referrals, letters of introduction, contact information, etc.</p>	<p>10 agreements/ arrangements on facilitation per quarter</p>	<p>Referrals for technical assistance made as follows:</p> <p>UNODC</p> <p>46 Member States referred to UNODC for technical assistance in legislative drafting and ratification and implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. These referrals were made on a regional basis: 19 States from Africa and Western Asia; 17 States from Europe and Central Asia and 10 States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia</p> <p>IMF</p> <p>64 Member States referred to IMF for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening FIUs and for training in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigation techniques. The referrals were made on a regional basis: 25 States from Africa and Western Asia; 19 States from Europe and Central Asia and 20 States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia</p> <p>CTAG</p> <p>Technical assistance needs for 65 countries shared with CTAG.</p> <p>Meetings and referrals to donor States: CTED met or communicated with 18 donor countries. As a result of these contacts, formal and informal referrals for technical assistance were made to seven donor countries which were asked to provide technical assistance.</p>
<p>After priority needs for technical assistance are identified and referred to potential donors, ensure ongoing follow-up with technical assistance donors / providers and recipients</p>	<p>100 per cent follow up within 6 months of referral</p>	<p>Follow-up on technical Assistance: UNODC has contacted 13 of the 46 Member States for which referrals were made</p>

After delivery of technical assistance, review the efficiency and effectiveness of laws developed and implemented and operational measures taken in order to learn how technical assistance has enhanced States' implementation of 1373 (2001)	Quarterly report to Committee.	Being developed.
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Provide for continued discussion in the Committee

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Measurable outcomes</i>	<i>Outcome to June 2006</i>
<p><i>Activities requiring development:</i></p> <p>Obtain or develop references such as model laws, best practices, technical materials and training modules in cases where technical assistance needs can be satisfied without a donor's direct involvement. Provide this information to relevant States, regional/subregional organizations</p> <p>Develop and use measurement criteria or benchmarks to allow States and the Committee to gauge States' progress in the full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)</p>	<p>Review by Committee at end of year</p>	<p>Best practices report is presented under the item on "Best practices" in this report</p>
<p>Report on outcomes to date regarding CTED's technical assistance facilitation role, with a particular focus on States CTED has visited March 2006); produce similar report every quarter</p>	<p>Quarterly reports to the Committee, including results such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All identified, agreed priority technical assistance needs have been referred to potential donors/providers within 3 months of receipt of Member State's report/request; • "x" per cent of referrals followed up with potential donors within "y" months; • "x" per cent of referrals led to delivered assistance; and • "x" assistance delivered led to "y" improvement in implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) 	<p>On 30 March 2006, the Committee was briefed on follow-up to the Committee's visits to Thailand, Kenya, Morocco and Albania, including CTED's role in facilitating technical assistance</p> <p>In May 2006, specific technical assistance requests for Thailand were referred to a donor country</p> <p>In May 2006, CTED participated in a special technical assistance mission to Kenya and in June 2006, the Committee was briefed on Kenya's progress through a mission report.</p> <p>In June 2006, CTED requested from the European Union an update on technical assistance provided to</p>

		<p>Morocco. CTED is also following up with the UMDP Resident Coordinator to identify common areas for cooperation.</p> <p>In May 2006, pursuant to Algeria's comments on the visit's report, CTED began exploring with potential providers their readiness to provide technical assistance to Algeria; this dialogue is still ongoing.</p>
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Annex 2

CTED's undertaking to identify and disseminate best practices

(1 January to 30 June 2006)

Committee decisions	Outcome
1. By mid-March 2006, make recommendations to the Committee on areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) in which the need for to promote best practices is greatest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTED submitted a paper identifying three priority areas: (1) prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; (2) criminal law and process and international cooperation; and (3) prevention of the movement of terrorists and of weapons or materials to be used in connection with terrorist activities.
2. By 30 June 2006, (1) prepare specific best practices, within the areas of priority, which could be considered for promotion by the Committee; (2) make recommendations on best practices which are not exactly in line with the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001), including (3) recommendations on international, regional or subregional organizations with which to consider these differences and on the way forward	<p>(1) CTED prepared a paper and has transmitted it to the Committee for consideration;</p> <p>(2) CTED is continuing its analysis of this matter;</p> <p>(3) Not yet prepared.</p>
Incorporation of best practices considered by the Committee into PIAs and into all draft letters prepared for submission to the Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing
Incorporation of discussion of best practices into all visits to States, follow-up actions and facilitation of technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing

Appendix II

Semi-annual report on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate 1 July to 31 December 2006

I. Introduction

As requested in paragraph 15(e) of the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (SC/2004/124), endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1535 (2004), and taking into account the Committee's report to the Council as part of its comprehensive review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (S/2005/800), the Executive Directorate (CTED) hereby submits to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, its semi-annual comprehensive report for the period 1 July to 31 December 2006. The report contains an overview of the activities that CTED has carried out, in accordance with its mandate, under the policy guidance of the Committee.

CTED has continued to utilize the new tools approved by the Committee with a view to improved monitoring of Member States' efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), identification of their technical assistance needs and facilitation of the delivery of assistance.

Noteworthy in this regard are the new preliminary implementation assessment (PIA) and the visits to Member States, conducted in cooperation with experts from international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations bodies. These visits give the Committee a more accurate picture of the situation in, and specific needs of, a particular country and, in many cases, provide an opportunity to resume dialogue with its Government on counter-terrorism-related issues.

CTED has also continued to build States' capacity to combat terrorism, chiefly by facilitating the delivery of technical assistance based on the needs identified during the dialogue with Member States.

II. Monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)

A. Preliminary implementation assessment (PIA)

The Committee's adoption of a new preliminary implementation assessment (PIA) has allowed the Executive Directorate to conduct a more systematic, consistent and comprehensive analysis of States' efforts in implementation of the resolution, track progress on each provision and quickly determine potential gaps in implementation, thereby strengthening the links between the identification of needs and the facilitation of technical assistance.

Following its adoption by the Committee and in line with the relevant procedures, the Executive Directorate has prepared PIAs for a number of States while ensuring consistency of

analysis among them. It has also made recommendations concerning further action to be taken by each State by sending letters, conducting visits to States (with their consent) and working with international, regional and subregional organizations.

As requested by the Committee, CTED has begun to design an electronic tool that will make it possible to track the sequence for review of Member States' implementation status. This tool will be part of the TRIM database and should be ready in early 2007.

During the reporting period, CTED prepared comprehensive analyses on implementation of the resolution in four regions. These analyses, which were incorporated into the Executive Director's monthly reports, included an overview of implementation of the resolution by the States of Latin America, the European Union, Eastern Europe and West Africa. Where appropriate, the Executive Directorate made proposals on ways in which the Committee could help these countries address the challenges that they face in their efforts to implement the resolution.

At the Committee's request, CTED has also prepared discussion papers in order to assist the Committee in its policy decisions.

B. Country visits

During the reporting period, visits were conducted to seven States: Malaysia (10-15 July 2006), the Philippines (18-22 September 2006), Mali (2-6 October 2006), India (6-13 November 2006), Nigeria (13-17 November 2006), Pakistan (17-24 November 2006) and Kuwait (2-6 December 2006).

These visits were successful in helping the Committee monitor these States' implementation of the resolution and identify and prioritize their technical assistance needs. Through in-depth dialogue, CTED identified gaps in implementation and made recommendations on how they should be addressed. The States that were visited prior to the reporting period have been referred to appropriate assistance providers, and delivery of assistance has begun.

The gaps in implementation most often identified during these visits include a lack of appropriate legislation, including laws criminalizing terrorism and money laundering; weak border controls; and ineffective structures for countering the financing of terrorism. In some cases, the visits have also provided an opportunity to suggest ways in which these States might be able to provide assistance to other countries of their region in specific areas related to the resolution. The visits have also allowed the Committee to renew its dialogue with States which had not reported to the Committees for several years; for example, the recent visits to Mali and Nigeria have proved successful in re-establishing dialogue between the State and the Committee.

Representatives of international organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the World Bank have participated in the visits, providing additional expertise. The visit team also met with the local representative of the Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) in each country.

CTED is currently preparing to conduct visits to Indonesia and Bangladesh in early 2007 and, as requested by the Committee, has provided a tentative list of States to be visited in 2007, subject to their governments' consent.

1. Follow-up to country visits

Of the five States visited in 2005, four – Algeria, Kenya, Morocco and Thailand – have begun to implement some of the recommendations made by the Committee in its final visit reports. They have taken steps to draft or adopt legislation addressing key provisions of the resolution, including on legal and financial matters; allocated additional financial and human resources to counter-terrorism activities; and become parties to more of the international counter-terrorism instruments. CTED has also sought to facilitate the provision of technical assistance, where requested, through ongoing dialogue with the donor community and the requesting countries.

Following the visits conducted in 2006, CTED has prepared or is in the process of finalizing the draft and final reports for Tanzania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Jordan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Mali. Preliminary conclusions were shared with the Governments of India, Pakistan, Nigeria and Kuwait at the conclusion of those visits. Comments on the final reports have been submitted by several of these governments and some of them have requested assistance in implementing the recommendations.

In the case of Albania, CTED has made repeated but unsuccessful requests for the Government's response to the recommendations contained in the final visit report. These recommendations concern the monitoring of financial systems and funds transfers, identity and travel documents, aviation security, the passage of goods and persons, customs administration and border police cooperation, and the exchange of information.

2. The Committee's visit to Paraguay

In addition to full country visits, the Executive Director, under the Committee's guidance, conducted a visit to Paraguay in order to convey to the national authorities the urgency of fully implementing the resolution, including by criminalizing terrorism and the financing thereof. Following the visit, CTED was informed that the relevant amendments to the Penal Code had been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration. The Executive Directorate will continue to monitor any further developments.

III. Continuing effectiveness of capacity-building

A. Technical assistance

CTED works directly with Member States to identify their technical assistance needs and, in cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, to facilitate its delivery.¹

Having identified the technical assistance priorities for 96 Member States, the Executive Directorate has met with or contacted 52 of them in order to discuss and agree on those needs and, throughout this process, has taken into account the technical assistance provided in the past. It has become clear through this dialogue that the needs of many States often pertain to equipment and hardware as opposed to assistance with legislative matters. Whereas CTED refers requests for legislative drafting assistance to United Nations bodies such as UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) and Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML), equipment is frequently provided directly by the donor to the recipient State on a bilateral basis rather than through the Committee or other United Nations bodies.

A total of 75 requests from Member States have been referred to UNODC – 50 to TPB and 25 to GPML – for assistance with implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments and training in financial law and practice. TPB has contacted 15 of these States directly in order to follow up on CTED's referrals and has activities planned for an additional 22 States.

The Executive Directorate has referred 64 requests to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and learned that it has active programmes with nine States in the regions from which requests were received (the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and South Asia) and plans to contact 10 more States. CTED met with IMF representatives in order to follow up on these referrals. CTED has also initiated dialogue with 18 donor States by referring to them the technical assistance needs of Member States.

The major donor States of Europe, North America and Asia, the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNODC and IMO are among the main providers of assistance to Africa. CTED's frequent exchanges of information on technical assistance needs have led to the organization of numerous seminars, workshops and evaluations in African countries. Many of the Executive Directorate's referrals have resulted in the drafting of counter-terrorism legislation, particularly with a view to implementation of the international instruments. These activities have enabled some countries to enhance their capacities through training of the judiciary; others have enacted counter-terrorism legislation but need to amend it with a view to the effective prevention and punishment of offences such as terrorist financing. CTED continues to support governments' efforts to amend existing legislation.

¹ For more information about CTED's cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations please see Section IV (A) below.

Other successful outcomes include the provision of technical equipment to the Kyrgyz Republic, in response to the Government's request, and the delivery of equipment to boost Kenya's capacity in the areas of coastal patrol and surveillance.

Monitoring the outcome of technical assistance depends largely on follow-up with providers and recipients and feedback from them. Experience shows that technical assistance is a long-term process. In Kenya, for example, various donor States, the Commonwealth Secretariat and United Nations bodies, including UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have invested several years in helping the Government draft comprehensive counter-terrorism legislation that has yet to be enacted. Its adoption will require coordination between all stakeholders and, once achieved, will be the outcome of their combined efforts.

While the Committee's action plan provides a useful blueprint for guiding CTED's efforts to facilitate technical assistance, it is important to bear in mind that the outcome must be assessed over time through States' progress in enhanced implementation of the resolution.

B. Best practices

CTED has identified and presented to the Committee a directory of international best practices, standards and codes aimed at helping Member States maximize their efforts to implement the resolution. Among the first priorities identified were those dealing with: (1) suppression of the financing of terrorism, (2) criminal law and procedure and international cooperation and (3) preventing the movement of persons, weapons and equipment in connection with terrorist activities. With the Committee's agreement, this directory has been posted on its website.

As part of the ongoing process of compiling this Directory, CTED has identified a number of best practices not within the areas of priority, including special investigation techniques, the protection of witnesses and victims, and cyber security. It maintains regular contact with several international and regional organizations with a view to the further identification and analysis of best practices.

CTED has been promoting use of the Directory during Committee visits and in its dialogue with Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations and has responded to requests for information about best practices.

IV. Enhancing cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and other entities

As another pillar of the Committee's work, the Executive Directorate has enhanced its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, particularly in connection with technical assistance, exchanges of information and expertise and training programmes for CTED staff and officials of Member States.

A. International, regional and subregional organizations

CTED submitted to the Committee a progress report on its work with the African Union and its African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

The Executive Directorate and the African Union are cooperating in preparation for the fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations. In addition, the African Union has shared with CTED its model counter-terrorism legislation, which is intended to help African States meet their counter-terrorism obligations at the regional and international levels; CTED is preparing comments on this legislation. ACSRT has participated in the Committee's visits to States of the region and is exploring with CTED the possibility that it might assist late-submitters in preparing their reports.

ECOWAS and its Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in Africa (GIABA) participated in the Committee's visits to Mali and Nigeria. These contacts led the Executive Directorate to arrange an informal forum so that GIABA's representative could meet with potential technical assistance providers in New York. CTED also provided input to GIABA's draft framework law on the financing of terrorism in order to ensure that its provisions were consistent with the relevant international instruments, Security Council resolutions and best practices for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The Executive Directorate has stepped up its cooperation with the IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT) since that body's creation in June 2006 and, at ICPAT's request, has forwarded a list of best practices on border control issues. CTED is also planning an informal meeting so that an ICPAT representative can meet with potential donors in New York in order to discuss its technical assistance activities. These talks will be vital in addressing the problems of East Africa, a region beset with various armed conflicts, and in gaining lessons on how to effectively implement resolution 1373 (2001) and address capacity building in that region.

Notable developments in other regions include a meeting at which the Committee Chairman and the Executive Director worked with members of the Pacific Islands Forum and key donors to identify the technical assistance needs of Forum States and link donors with potential recipients. Subsequent discussions with Forum representatives have focused on establishing the priority needs of each State. Through analysis of the outcome of these talks, CTED will determine common areas of need among States of this region and develop a suitable, prioritized approach to addressing them. On this project, it is working closely with a consultant offered by New Zealand, who has been helping a number of the Pacific Island States meet their reporting obligations.

In the Caribbean, the Executive Director has worked with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to identify areas in which CTED might facilitate assistance in ensuring security for the Cricket World Cup (CWC), to be held in that region in March and April 2007.

CTED continues to cooperate regularly with CTAG and has participated in its meetings on technical assistance and other matters of common interest. Continuity in the exchange of assistance matrixes between CTED and CTAG has been essential in enhancing their dialogue and exchange of information. As noted above, CTED has also met with local CTAG representatives during country visits in order to exchange information on the status of counter-terrorism measures taken by the host State and on the technical assistance which has been provided or could be provided in the future.

CTED's cooperation with CTAG has been particularly fruitful in the area of technical assistance: the Philippines, Uganda and Viet Nam have received assistance in connection with the criminalization of terrorist acts and terrorist financing and becoming a party to the international counter-terrorism instruments. CTAG has also undertaken to provide technical assistance at the regional level, including by sponsoring a number of conferences and meetings in Latin America in 2006. These events dealt with such counter-terrorism issues as law enforcement, combating money laundering, migration and illegal immigration, maritime drug trafficking, terrorism and human rights training for prosecutors, and judicial cooperation. In May 2006, a ministerial round table on the legal framework for counter-terrorism was organized for countries of West and Central Africa.

In addition to the activities noted above, CTED's legal officers have participated in a number of bilateral and multilateral meetings with organizations in all regions of the world. These meetings covered topics such as the practical aspects of an overall counter-terrorism strategy; lessons learned in the promotion of effective cross-border cooperation; strengthening international cooperation on matters related to implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments and relevant Security Council resolutions; issues related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005); policies for countering terrorist financing within the framework of resolution 1373 (2001); coordination of work with that of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), its associate members, IMF, the World Bank and other observers; irregular migration, visa regulations and border controls; and information exchange.

International, regional and subregional organizations have continued to lend their expertise to the Committee's country visits. Some, however, have expressed concern at budgetary or scheduling constraints that make it difficult for them to continue to participate. CTED has sent some of its legal officers to acquire special training in financial law and practice and in maritime and aviation security, thereby enabling the Committee and its Executive Directorate to maintain an appropriate level of expertise in these areas and to apply this knowledge during its visits. Nevertheless, such training cannot fully compensate for the direct participation of these specialized agencies.

A complete list of organizations with which CTED has worked during the reporting period is provided in Annex II.

B. United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, CTED has strengthened its cooperation with UNODC/TPB and has provided it with timely information on the technical assistance needs of Member States, particularly in connection with incorporation of the international counter-terrorism instruments into domestic law. UNODC/TPB has joined CTED in several country visits, including to Albania, India, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Republic of Tanzania. CTED, for its part, has participated in regional workshops organized by UNODC, including the Legal Counter-Terrorism and Capacity-Building Workshop for the Southern African Development Community (SADC), held in Namibia in December 2006. CTED has also strengthened its cooperation with UNODC/GPML, which provides training in financial law and practice and, as stated above, has referred a number of States to GPML with a view to the provision of technical assistance in these areas. GPML participated in the visits to India, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

CTED has continued its cooperation with IMO and ICAO regarding the identification and promotion of best practices and the provision of technical assistance and has discussed with Member States, during country visits and in the letters of reply to their reports, implementation of the maritime security measures provided for in the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and the standards for civil aviation security. An IMO expert participated in the Committee's visits to Jordan and Malaysia and ICAO experts in the visits to Jordan, Malaysia and the Philippines.

During the country visits, CTED held meetings with the UNDP resident representatives and, in some cases, the United Nations country teams. This gave it a better understanding of the situation in each country and of the work of the local UNDP offices in coordinating the technical assistance programmes of UNDP and other United Nations agencies and programmes. Examples of successful cooperation with UNPD are numerous and include a stakeholders' workshop on "Counter-terrorism capacity strengthening for a safer Kenya", organized by UNDP in May 2006 as a direct result of CTED's engagement with the local Office. The workshop helped raise awareness of UNDP's potential role in furthering implementation of the resolution. On a number of occasions, including during the recent visit to Mali, the local Office has been instrumental in facilitating CTED's dialogue with key counter-terrorism players. CTED remains in close contact with these Offices, including those of the States visited, in order to identify areas in which they can provide technical assistance related to implementation of the resolution.

1. The Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1540 (2004)

In accordance with the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document and the Committee's decision to streamline the reporting obligation of Member States, CTED has been working closely with the experts of the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team and the 1540 Committee, including by (a) sharing information on Member States' implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; (b) providing access to each others' databases and making full use of all available sources of information, including Member States' reports; (c) exploring the possibility that Member States might submit consolidated reports to the three Committees; and (d) where possible, conducting joint visits.

A common strategy for non-reporting and late submitting States was developed by the three teams of experts with a view to closer coordination of their efforts, use of common resources, minimization of duplication and completion of the current reporting round. While each team is following up on the implementation of this common strategy, discussion among the three teams continues in order to find ways of reducing reporting fatigue for Member States, taking into account the different mandates of the three Committees.

To date, CTED and the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team have conducted joint visits to India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania. An expert from the 1540 Committee joined CTED in a visit to CARICOM Headquarters in February 2006 and experts from the three teams participated in the Counter-Terrorism Committee Chairman's trip to New Zealand in April 2006, which provided an opportunity for direct dialogue with members of the Pacific Islands Forum.

2. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

CTED participates actively in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. Following the General Assembly's adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/Res/60/288), CTED made several concrete proposals for implementation during the next 6 to 12 months within the framework of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), including suggesting that CTED function as an interface or channel for sharing best practices in areas relevant to the resolutions and work with UNODC to identify focal points for technical assistance in each State.

V. Fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations

As noted above (Section IV (A)), CTED has begun preparations for the fifth special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations, to be held from 7 to 9 March 2007 at the United Nations Office in Nairobi on the topic of "the prevention of terrorist movement and effective border security". The African Union has agreed in principle to co-host this event. CTED has been working closely with ICAO, Interpol, IMO, the Office of

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WCO on issues relating to the meeting, including the format and modalities for discussion, the expected outcome and the types of activities to be included in the follow-up plan. In addition to the Committee's members and international, regional and subregional organizations, all United Nations Member States which are not members of the Committee will be invited to attend as observers.

VI. Human rights

Pursuant to the directive contained in the Committee's report to the Security Council as part of its comprehensive review of CTED of 16 December 2005 (S/2005/800), which was endorsed by the Council, the Executive Directorate continues to take human rights into account in the course of its activities and to follow the policy guidance adopted by the Committee on 25 May 2006 regarding the incorporation of human rights into its work programme. Regular liaison with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is maintained. Thus, in November 2006, CTED was represented at an expert workshop on human rights and international cooperation in counter-terrorism, organized by OHCHR and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. On 26 October 2006, the Executive Director met with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in order to discuss relevant issues and possible areas for cooperation. Regular contact is also maintained with the Council of Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other organizations.

VII. Implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

In its resolution 1624 (2005), the Security Council called on States to adopt a range of counter-terrorism measures, including steps aimed at prohibiting and preventing incitement to commit terrorist acts. It also called on States to report to the Committee, as part of their ongoing dialogue, on the steps they have taken to implement the resolution and directed the Committee to report back to the Council in twelve months on this matter.

As at 7 September 2006, 69 States had reported to the Committee on their implementation of resolution 1624 (2005). On the basis of these reports, CTED worked with the Committee to prepare the report mandated by the resolution (S/2006/737), which was submitted to the Security Council on 14 September 2006. On the basis of its mandate under the resolution, CTED, on behalf of the Committee, continues to include relevant issues in its ongoing dialogue with States and requests information on their implementation of the resolution in the course of the Committee's country visits.

The resolution also directed the Committee to work with Member States to help build their capacity for implementation of the resolution, including by spreading best legal practices and promoting exchange of information. In November 2006, at the Committee's request, CTED prepared a discussion paper on ways in which the Committee might fulfil this aspect of its mandate.

On 19 and 20 October 2006, CTED attended an expert workshop on incitement and related terrorist activities, organized in Vienna by OSCE and the Council of Europe. The meeting referred extensively to Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) and addressed relevant issues, including incitement, recruitment of terrorists and use of the Internet for related purposes. It provided useful information, from the European perspective, for the Committee's efforts to help States build their capacities on issues related to the resolution.

VIII. Communications strategy

The redesign of the Committee's website was finalized in all six official languages and regular updates were made during the reporting period.

Both the Chairman and the Executive Director held regular consultations with Member States and regional groups in order to inform them of the Committee's activities.

Translation of the press kit into all official languages has begun. The kit was distributed at meetings attended by the CTED legal officers, during the Committee's country visits and to guests and officials visiting the Executive Directorate.

The Executive Director conducted interviews with various news outlets during the reporting period, and press conferences were held at the conclusion of the Committee's visits to the Philippines, Mali and Pakistan.

The CTED and Department of Public Information (DPI) contact list was updated. DPI continues to provide a valuable and greatly appreciated daily media monitoring service on terrorism-related news. Updating of the Directory of Assistance on the Committee's website was pursued and discussions on the production of a video on the work of the Committee and CTED were deferred until 2007.

At the request of DPI, a representative of CTED briefed groups visiting United Nations headquarters on the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate. A total of 375 people were briefed at seven events devoted to, respectively, the United Nations Pilgrimage for Youth and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (3 July); the National Defence University (24 August); Lehman College (10 October); the Christian Brothers Academy (20 October); Lehigh University (8 November); and Old Dominion University (14 November).

IX. Administrative matters

In the Committee's December 2005 report to the Security Council, as part of its comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate (S/2005/800), it called upon CTED to develop and maintain a high degree of expertise in all areas of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Consequently, CTED professional staff attended training courses on FATF technical evaluations and assessors, terrorist financing, the IMO train-the-trainer programme and ICAO-mandated airport security and other civil aviation security measures. In 2007, CTED

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WCO on issues relating to the meeting, including the format and modalities for discussion, the expected outcome and the types of activities to be included in the follow-up plan. In addition to the Committee's members and international, regional and subregional organizations, all United Nations Member States which are not members of the Committee will be invited to attend as observers.

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The resolution also directed the Committee to work with Member States to help build their capacity for implementation of the resolution, including by spreading best legal practices and promoting exchange of information. In November 2006, at the Committee's request, CTED prepared a discussion paper on ways in which the Committee might fulfil this aspect of its mandate.

Annex I Technical Assistance Action Plan

Identify needs and pursue dialogue with States

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Measurable outcomes</i>	<i>Outcome as at November 2006</i>
Identify and prioritize technical assistance needs of States	<p>Contact points list completed by May 2006</p> <p>100 per cent of new reports received (October 2005-October 2006) analyzed in order to identify technical assistance needs by December 2006</p> <p>Agreement with 25 States on their priority technical assistance needs by June 2006</p>	<p>Contact points updated, to be merged into database. Currently 269 contacts (both internal and external to the United Nations) in database</p> <p>Technical assistance needs identified for 96 Member States. Full consent to share received from 85 Member States, partial consent from 4 States and no consent from 7 States</p> <p>Further priority technical assistance needs identified for 10 Member States; awaiting approval of subcommittees</p> <p>Meetings/contacts with 52 Member States on priority technical needs, including meeting with six late submitters</p>
Identify regional/subregional technical assistance needs through focused analysis and in consultation with regional and subregional organizations	<p>Priority needs identified for six regions/subregions, as appropriate, in 2006</p>	<p>Technical needs identified for five regions in the Executive Director's monthly reports: Latin America, South Asia, Southern Africa, West Africa and the Pacific Islands</p> <p>Ongoing dialogue with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Pacific Islands Forum, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and potential donors concerning technical assistance needs, including for late submitters.</p>

will take an even more proactive role in seeking out specific training courses offered by international organizations and Member States in order to broaden and deepen the knowledge and experience of its staff.

CTED has prepared and submitted its 2007 Special Political Mission budget, which includes new resources for enhancing logistical support for the Committee's visits to Member States, upgrading and maintaining CTED's database, financing online access to counter-terrorism websites in cooperation with other parts of the United Nations Secretariat, and maintaining and upgrading the Committee's website. During the reporting period, CTED took the necessary measures to make its premises compliant with United Nations security standards and to properly secure its files. In addition, it has enhanced support for country visits by reorganizing its support staff.

The Executive Directorate has continued to develop a comprehensive Microsoft Access database for the effective management of PIAs, technical assistance data and contact lists, which became operational last September. It also developed a comprehensive records retention schedule and a set of records management tools in order to ensure compliance with the Organization's archives and records management policies and procedures. The database and records management tools will serve as the foundation for CTED's acquisition of database software architecture by the end of 2006. This software system, TRIM Context 6.0, is a United-Nations-approved electronic recordkeeping, audit and security system. Once populated with real data, the TRIM database will be made accessible, via the Committee website, by a number of actors outside the Executive Directorate. Differentiated levels of access to CTED information will be established for Committee members, experts of the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team and the 1540 Committee, Member States which are not members of the Committee, and international, regional and subregional organizations cooperating with the Committee and CTED.

X. Conclusion

In the first full year since the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, declared CTED operational, the Executive Directorate has endeavoured to fulfil its mandate to assist Member States in their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). In so doing, it has incorporated the new tools approved by the Committee and bolstered its efforts to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to States in need of it. As highlighted in this report, both regions and individual States have made significant progress in several areas covered by the resolution.

Cooperation between CTED and international, regional and subregional organizations has been solidly strengthened. These organizations have made a valuable contribution to the Committee's country visits and to the provision of technical assistance and the promotion of best practices related to various aspects of the resolution. The fifth special meeting of the Committee with these organizations will provide another opportunity to review the scope of our partnership to and explore new avenues for cooperation.

On 19 and 20 October 2006, CTED attended an expert workshop on incitement and related terrorist activities, organized in Vienna by OSCE and the Council of Europe. The meeting referred extensively to Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) and addressed relevant issues, including incitement, recruitment of terrorists and use of the Internet for related purposes. It provided useful information, from the European perspective, for the Committee's efforts to help States build their capacities on issues related to the resolution.

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IX. Administrative matters

In the Committee's December 2005 report to the Security Council, as part of its comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate (S/2005/800), it called upon CTED to develop and maintain a high degree of expertise in all areas of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Consequently, CTED professional staff attended training courses on FATF technical evaluations and assessors, terrorist financing, the IMO train-the-trainer programme and ICAO-mandated airport security and other civil aviation security measures. In 2007, CTED

<p>Engage in active dialogue with donors/providers, international, regional organizations and subregional organizations and/or Member States aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying trends and gaps in areas of technical assistance; • Identifying how CTED can fill those gaps and avoid duplicating existing efforts to facilitate technical assistance; • Ensuring that other bodies are aware of the work of the Committee and CTED in the area of technical assistance and of the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001); and • Following up on technical assistance requests referred to donors/providers by CTED 	<p>Target: at least 10 contacts per month</p>	<p>Meetings/contacts with 18 donor States</p> <p>Eleven meetings with CTAG through attendance at conferences held in Moscow in February, April and November 2006. CTED also met with local CTAG representatives in Malaysia (July 2006), the Philippines (September 2006) Mali (October 2006) and Nigeria (November 2006).</p> <p>Meetings/contacts with the European Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries</p> <p>Meetings/contacts with: UNODC (law), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (good governance), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)</p> <p>Meetings/contacts with: the African Union, ECOWAS, IGAD/ICPAT, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Eastern and Southern African Anti-money-laundering Group (ESAAMLG), and GIABA</p> <p>As a result of CTED meetings and contacts, ECOWAS and GIABA participated in the Committee's visits to Mali (in October 2006) and Nigeria (in November 2006).</p> <p>CTED and African Union are discussing the possibility of conducting a review of model counter-terrorism legislation for Africa.</p>
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A CTED expert will participate in a seminar, to be held in the Niger in November 2006 in order to finalize GIABA's draft framework law on the financing of terrorism.

A CTED representative will participate in a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)-sponsored Legal Counter-Terrorism and Capacity-Building Workshop for the SADC States, to be held in Namibia in early December 2006. The objectives of the workshop are to help these States building their counter-terrorism expertise and capacity.

CTED has disseminated the Committee's Directory of International Best Practices, Codes and Standards to regional/subregional organizations with links to the Committee's webpage.

Informal meetings/contacts are ongoing with a view to formal referrals on counter-terrorism capacity building. Referrals of identified technical assistance needs follow thematic and geographic categories:

1. Thematic: UNODC: (a) becoming a party to the international counter-terrorism instruments; (b) drafting of implementing legislation for these instruments; (c) adoption of legislation on extradition and mutual legal assistance;

IMF and UNODC/Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML): (a) training in anti-money-laundering investigation techniques; (b) training in terrorist financing investigation techniques; (c) training for financial intelligence unit (FIU) staff

2. Geographic: (a) Africa and Western Asia; (b) Europe and Central Asia; and (c) the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia

Establish informal working arrangements with organizations and States; formalize these arrangements and establish protocols if necessary	Informal arrangements and, if necessary, memorandums of understanding, agreements, protocols or exchange of notes/letters established by December 2006	Informal working arrangements ongoing with donor Member States United Nations Office of Legal Affairs provided comments and legal advice on possible memorandums of understanding and exchanges of letters
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Strengthen the Committee's "switchboard" function

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Measurable Outcomes</i>	<i>Outcome as at November 2006</i>
Analyse and review options for improving the current matrix, e.g., transforming it into a more user-friendly database	Proposal for technical assistance matrix by June 2006	The new, user-friendly matrix of assistance will be operational by the end of 2006 or early 2007. CTED has also developed a user for donors
Develop references about existing and potential technical assistance providers reflecting country and regional interests and patterns of assistance	Updated reference guide by June 2006	Update of guide ongoing; a guide for 15 donors (organizations and States) being developed
Match agreed, prioritized technical assistance needs with identified donors/providers that may be able to meet these needs	All priority technical assistance needs agreed upon and potential donors/providers identified within three months of receipt of report/request from Member State	In the course of referrals, identified technical assistance needs are matched with identified donors/providers who may be able to provide assistance. See referrals below
Identify gaps in agreed but unmet priority needs and find ways to meet them	Information on 100 per cent of unmet agreed but unmet priority needs, and options for meeting them, compiled by December 2006	As part of this exercise, CTED is following up on all referrals, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying potential new technical assistance providers/donors (i.e., UNODC/Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML)); - Enhancing cooperation with, and the role of, counter-terrorism centres such as the African Union/African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), IGAD/ICPAT, GIABA and ECOWAS; and - Arranging for assistance with the drafting of reports through regional and subregional organizations

<p>Arrange for donors/providers and recipients to agree on the delivery of technical assistance through referrals, letters of introduction, contact information, etc.</p>	<p>Target: 10 facilitation agreements/arrangements per quarter</p>	<p>Referrals for technical assistance:</p> <p>UNODC</p> <p>75 Member States referred to UNODC/TPB and GPML as follows:</p> <p>50 referrals to TPB for technical assistance with legislative drafting and ratification and implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. These referrals were made on a regional basis:</p> <p>22 States from Africa and West Asia; 17 States from Europe and Central Asia; 11 States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia</p> <p>***</p> <p>25 States from Africa and West Asia referred to UNODC/GPML for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening financial intelligence and training in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigation techniques</p> <p>IMF</p> <p>64 Member States referred to IMF for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening FIUS and training in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigation techniques. These referrals were made on a regional basis:</p> <p>25 Member States from Africa and West Asia; 19 Member States from Europe and Central Asia; 20 Member States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia</p>
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		<p>CTAG</p> <p>Technical assistance needs for 65 countries shared</p> <p>Meetings and referrals to donor States</p> <p>CTED met with or contacted 18 donor countries. As a result, formal and informal referrals for technical assistance were made to eight donor countries.</p> <p>Referrals were also made to UNDP, OSCE, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the African Union, ACSRT and ESAAMLG</p>
<p>After priority needs for technical assistance are identified and referred to potential donors, perform ongoing follow-up with technical assistance donors/providers and recipients</p>	<p>Target: 100 per cent follow up within six months of referral</p>	<p>Follow-up on technical assistance</p> <p>UNODC/TPB</p> <p>Of the referrals made, UNODC/TPB has contacted 15 States directly. UNODC also has activities planned for 22 other referred States. CTED and TPB are in regular contact regarding progress in this area.</p> <p>IMF</p> <p>Of the 20 Member States from the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Southern Asia referred to IMF:</p> <p>IMF will follow up with 10 States through a contact letter; it has active programmes with another nine States and will take into account CTED's referral.</p> <p>CTED met with the IMF in October 2006 to discuss the follow up. IMF will provide further updates on the remainder of the referrals once it has additional information from its desk officers.</p>

		CTAG Follow-up is ongoing, particularly through country visits
After delivery of technical assistance, review the efficiency and effectiveness of laws developed and implemented and operational measures pursued in order to determine how technical assistance has enhanced States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)	Quarterly report to the Committee	Ongoing

Provide for continued discussion in the Committee

Activity	Measurable Outcomes	Outcome as at November 2006
<p><i>Activities Requiring Development</i></p> <p>Obtain or develop references such as model laws, best practices, technical material and training modules in cases where technical assistance needs can be satisfied without a donor's direct involvement. Provide such information to relevant States and regional/subregional organizations</p> <p>Develop and use measurement criteria or benchmarks for States and the Committee to use in gauging States' progress in implementing fully resolution 1373 (2001)</p>	Review by the Committee at the end of 2006	In August 2006, the Committee adopted a Directory of International Best Practices, Codes and Standards, which CTED has disseminated to States and regional/subregional organizations. CTED forwarded to ICPAT the list of best practices on border control issues and circulated the Directory to CARICOM members

<p>Report on outcomes to date regarding CTED's technical assistance facilitation role, with a particular focus on States that the Committee has visited (March 2006), and produce similar reports every quarter</p>	<p>Quarterly reports to the Committee, including results such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of identified, agreed priority technical assistance needs referred to potential donors/providers within three months of receipt of report/request from Member State; • "x" per cent of referrals followed up with potential donors within "y" months; • "x" per cent of referrals led to delivered assistance; and • "x" assistance delivered led to "y" improvement in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) 	<p>On 13 September 2006, the Committee was updated on follow-up to the visits to Thailand, Kenya, Morocco, Albania and Algeria.</p> <p>In October, 2006, Kenya's capacity to enhance its coastal border patrol and surveillance was improved with assistance from the United States of America, which donated six boats to patrol Kenya's coastline.</p>
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Annex II

Cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and other entities[†]

International Organizations

Commonwealth Secretariat
Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG)
International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
World Customs Organization (WCO)

Regional Organizations

African Union
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
European Union
Organization of American States (OAS)

Subregional Organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF)
Council of Europe
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in Africa (GIABA)
Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT)
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
Pacific Islands Forum
Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT)

United Nations

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

[†] For a detailed description of CTED's activities with international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and other entities, please see section IV (A).

Draft letter to the Permanent Representative of Benin

Excellency,

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, I have the honour to draw your attention to information contained in the latest report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2006/976), which relates to Benin.

In this connection, I should like to refer you to paragraph 203 of the report (excerpt attached), which states that Mr. Mohammed Salame's Togolese diplomatic passport (which according to the Togolese Government has been withdrawn) held over 125 immigration stamps accrued from September 2002 to November 2004, including for travel to Benin (passport no. XXX296 valid from 21 August 2002 to 20 August 2008).

Mr. Salame (sometimes spelled 'Salami') is subject to the travel restrictions first imposed by Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) and then continued by Council resolution 1521 (2003), pursuant to which all States are obliged to prevent his entry or transit through their territories. The full travel ban list is available on the Committee's web site at the following URL: http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/Liberia3/1521_list.htm.

The members of the Committee have therefore asked me to write to you to request, from the relevant authorities in your Government, any information that could shed further light on these alleged violations of the travel ban, as well as general information on the steps taken by your Government to implement these mandatory measures of the Security Council.

The members of the Committee would welcome receiving your response before the Committee's next quarterly review of the travel ban list in March 2007.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.
