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**Integration and coordination of efforts by the
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and
Member States in the field of crime prevention and
criminal justice: ratification and implementation of the
international instruments to prevent and combat
terrorism**

Assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report reviews progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular by its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in delivering technical assistance on counter-terrorism in 2012. The report highlights efforts made and challenges faced to adequately respond to the evolving needs of Member States regarding criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism and emphasizes the need for enhanced governmental support to meet those challenges. The report concludes with a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report covers the activities undertaken during 2012 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in providing assistance to Member States in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism.
2. During the period under review, the mandate of UNODC regarding counter-terrorism technical assistance was reiterated by the General Assembly in its resolutions 67/99, on measures to eliminate international terrorism, 67/189, on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical assistance capacity, and 67/186, on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking.

II. Delivering technical assistance

3. UNODC technical assistance in the area of counter-terrorism is provided primarily by the Terrorism Prevention Branch. Since January 2003, the Branch has directly or indirectly supported 168 countries in ratifying and implementing the international legal instruments against terrorism and in strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to effectively implement these instruments in conformity with the rule of law.
4. In addition to continuing to assist Member States with the ratification and legislative incorporation of the international legal instruments, the Branch continues its work to meet the increased demand for in-depth capacity-building assistance. The capacity of national criminal justice officials to apply international provisions and related national legislation in their daily work could be enhanced by increased knowledge of required policies, procedures and practices, and the acquisition of substantive knowledge and skills for applying national counter-terrorism legislation.
5. In order to enhance its ability to provide effective and tailored technical assistance, in 2012 the Branch underwent a structural reorganization along regional and geographical lines that enables it to focus on the implementation of the UNODC mandate from a regional perspective and removes barriers between the regional and thematic work of UNODC. While staff at headquarters provide substantive and specialized expertise, strategic guidance, policy coordination and management and planning support to implement a specialized and coherent programme of activities throughout the world, staff in field offices provide regional expertise, local knowledge and operational capacity to help develop national and regional programmes and implement UNODC counter-terrorism activities on the ground.
6. In carrying out its counter-terrorism work, UNODC adopts a comprehensive perspective and takes fully into account the work done with regard to the international legal instruments on drugs and crime. The Terrorism Prevention Branch works in close cooperation with other parts of UNODC, including field offices, and draws on a network of field-based terrorism prevention experts in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, Central Asia and South-East Asia.

A. Technical assistance activities

7. The objective of UNODC counter-terrorism activities is to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism. This is done by (a) promoting the ratification of the 18 international legal instruments against terrorism and assisting with their incorporation into national legislation; (b) building the capacity of national officials to implement counter-terrorism legislation; and (c) promoting cooperation at the regional and international levels to share best practices and assist with requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition. These activities form the basis for building an effective criminal justice response to terrorism.

8. In 2012, legal technical assistance was provided to 84 countries through bilateral, regional or subregional activities. Over 2,400 officials were trained.

1. Ratification and legislative incorporation of the international legal instruments

9. In 2012, UNODC provided specific legislative drafting and ratification assistance in a wide range of countries, including Afghanistan (25-27 January and 27-29 August), Bhutan (29 and 30 October), Colombia (29 November), Kyrgyzstan (23 April), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (11 and 12 April and 18 and 19 October), Nigeria (26 and 27 March and 19 June), Myanmar (25 and 26 September), Papua New Guinea (3-6 December), Panama (16-18 January), the Philippines (15-17 February, 18-22 June, 22 and 23 August, 11 and 12 September and 29 and 30 October), the Republic of Moldova (25-27 January), San Marino (19-21 September), Samoa (March, September and December), the Solomon Islands (10-13 December), Thailand (27 July), Tonga (May), Vanuatu (March and August) and Yemen (27 November).

10. The Branch made use of cost-effective telecommunications facilities to prepare for or follow up on on-the-ground activities and of electronic communications for the provision of ad hoc legal advice.

11. In 2012, 25 new ratifications were concluded by assisted States. In addition, 10 States prepared new or revised counter-terrorism legislation.

2. Capacity-building

12. In response to the increased demand for counter-terrorism technical assistance, the Branch has continued to assist Member States in building and strengthening the capacities of their criminal justice systems to apply the provisions of the 18 international legal instruments.

13. To this end, the Branch worked in close cooperation with the national authorities of requesting Member States to help develop and implement national counter-terrorism strategies.

14. Throughout 2012, UNODC developed in-depth counter-terrorism programmes for a number of countries, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Tunisia and Viet Nam. Other programmes are under development.

15. The Branch encouraged the development of inter-institutional bodies to help establish coordination mechanisms to deal with counter-terrorism cases. In

Colombia, for example, UNODC helped set up an inter-institutional committee to prevent and fight terrorism, its financing and linkages with other serious related crimes.

16. A study visit to the Russian Federation was organized by the Branch for senior prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officers of Afghanistan dealing with terrorism-related offences. The visit, which took place from 24 to 28 September, aimed to promote the exchange of expertise and experience.

17. National, regional and international professional development workshops on a wide range of criminal justice topics related to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorist acts were organized, inter alia, in Afghanistan (24-28 September and 6-8 November), Cambodia (17-21 and 24-28 September), Indonesia (23-25 May), Mexico (25-28 September and 29-31 October) Morocco (15-17 May, 25-27 September and 3 and 4 December), the Niger (16-19 October), Nigeria (25-27 September, 9-12 October and 27-30 November), the Philippines (14 February, 21-23 March, 6-17 August and 3-7 September), Peru (15-18 May), Panama (26 and 27 July) and Thailand (16-18 March).

18. The increasingly complex nature of terrorism has triggered the need for UNODC to offer technical assistance on a broader range of terrorism-related offences in order to provide Member States with the very specialized skills required to effectively prosecute in a broad spectrum of cases potentially related to terrorism. Technical assistance in these specialized areas was incorporated into national and regional activities. The thematic areas set out below (see paras. 19-53) were covered in national and regional workshops, several of which were carried out in close cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and partner organizations.

(a) Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes

19. To respond to a growing need by Member States for specialized assistance related to countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, UNODC stepped up efforts to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners worldwide to address this threat.

20. On 22 October, UNODC launched a new technical assistance tool entitled *The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes*, which was produced in collaboration with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. In connection with the development of the publication, UNODC convened two meetings of international experts in Vienna, in October 2011 and February 2012, in order to draw on the collective experiences of Member States, specialized institutions and individual experts representing different geographical regions and legal approaches. The publication is aimed at providing practical guidance for policymakers, investigators and prosecutors on effective criminal justice responses to cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and is the first of its kind to provide Member States with actual judicial cases in which the Internet was the key tool for the commission of a terrorist act. It does not cover all uses of the Internet for terrorist purposes: it specifically excludes cybersecurity and cyberattacks, and focuses on the legal issues that arise in cases where the Internet is used as a tool rather than as the means of attack.

21. In 2012, the Terrorism Prevention Branch carried out the following technical assistance activities:

- (a) A national workshop on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, held in Tunis on 28 and 29 February;
- (b) A national experts' workshop on legislation to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, held in Tagaytay, the Philippines, from 18 to 22 June;
- (c) A national workshop on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, held in Rabat from 25 to 27 September;
- (d) A national training workshop on the prevention of and fight against the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, jointly organized with the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico and held in Mexico City from 29 to 31 October;
- (e) A regional workshop on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes attended by law enforcement and criminal justice officials from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, held in New Delhi from 6 to 8 December.

(b) Improving the assistance and support provided to victims and the criminal justice response in support of victims of acts of terrorism

22. By adopting, in 2006, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288), Member States acknowledged for the first time that an important component of the fight against terrorism involves paying attention to those who suffer most: victims and their families. In response to the adoption of the Strategy and Assembly resolutions 64/168 and 66/178, the Terrorism Prevention Branch is continuing to expand its work on the legal needs of the victims of terrorism during criminal justice procedures, including with regard to the provision, upon request, of technical assistance for building the legal and judicial capacity of Member States in this area.

23. To this end, in 2011 the Branch launched a training tool entitled *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism*. The handbook, which is available in the six official languages of the United Nations, is intended to help Member States strengthen implementation of legislation and policies that support and protect victims of terrorism. On 3 and 4 December, the Branch organized a national training workshop on the criminal justice response in support of victims of acts of terrorism and the protection of witnesses, held in Rabat, using the tool.

24. On 2 and 3 April, the Branch participated in a panel discussion on the rights of victims of terrorism jointly organized by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Government of Spain and the Instituto Cervantes, held in New York. On 9 and 10 July, the Branch participated in the High-Level Conference on Victims of Terrorism, jointly organized by the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum, the Government of Spain and the European Union office in Madrid. Participants in the conference agreed on a draft plan of action on victims of terrorism and on the Madrid Declaration on Victims of Terrorism, and discussed a draft memorandum on good practices for providing assistance to victims of terrorism immediately after an attack and in criminal proceedings. The draft plan of action was subsequently adopted at the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum ministerial conference held in Abu Dhabi, on 14 December. In addition, UNODC hosted a meeting of the Forum

on victims of terrorism, held in Vienna on 7 November, to discuss further the draft memorandum mentioned above. UNODC also organized, together with the International Centre of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism, based in Abu Dhabi, a side event on victims of terrorism that was held in Abu Dhabi on 12 December. Among the participants were representatives of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and victims of terrorism.

25. UNODC is committed to continuing to expand its work to build an effective, criminal justice response to support victims of terrorism, as well as to providing additional guidelines to Member States for effectively assisting and supporting victims of terrorism.

(c) Countering chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism

26. In 2012, the Terrorism Prevention Branch continued to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism in close cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other relevant organizations.

27. From 25 to 27 January, a national legislative drafting workshop on trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive material was held jointly with the Department of State of the United States of America in Chisinau. On 23 April, the Branch organized, together with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), a workshop to promote the ratification of the international legal instruments against chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and maritime terrorism, held in Bishkek. On 6 and 7 December, the Branch organized a workshop on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and maritime terrorism for States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), held in Bangkok.

28. The Executive Director of UNODC co-chaired the plenary session of the High-level Meeting on Countering Nuclear Terrorism with a Specific Focus on Strengthening the Legal Framework, held in New York on 28 September, and delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Meeting, which UNODC had contributed to organizing, was attended by 130 representatives of Member States (including 33 ministers) and relevant international organizations, and was aimed at enhancing global efforts to prevent nuclear terrorism by strengthening the legal framework against this threat.

29. Throughout 2012, UNODC, in its capacity as official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, participated in several events organized by the Initiative, including the second technical meeting of the Initiative's Implementation and Assessment Group, which was held in Morocco from 13 to 16 February, and an event on nuclear threat detection, entitled "Guardian 2012", organized by the Russian Federation and held in Moscow on 27 and 28 September.

30. UNODC participated in three meetings (in Boston, Stockholm and San Francisco) of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and briefed members of the Partnership and participating

international organizations on its work in preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

31. UNODC participated in two conferences of the European Union Centres of Excellence Initiative on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation, the first of which was held in Brussels on 14 May and the second in New York on 22 June.

(d) Suppressing the financing of terrorism

32. UNODC works to provide legal and related assistance to counter the financing of terrorism. Specific initiatives are built around awareness-raising, institution building and technical assistance delivery and training at the national and regional levels. In 2012, these included:

(a) A regional workshop on preventing and combating cross-border cash smuggling, jointly organized with the UNODC Integrated Programming Branch and attended by senior practitioners and experts from Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (Tajikistan, 25-27 January);

(b) A subregional workshop on cross-border cooperation for preventing and combating terrorism and its financing, attended by participants from Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and organized with the Ministry of Justice of Colombia (Colombia, 20-23 March);

(c) A subregional workshop on combating the financing of terrorism, organized with the MECOOR Coordination Committee (Mesa de Coordinación para Latinoamérica on the financing of terrorism) and attended by criminal justice, law enforcement and Government officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama (Costa Rica, 18-21 September);

(d) Focused national-level workshops on countering the financing of terrorism and related issues held, inter alia, in Algeria (5-8 March), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (22-26 October), Cambodia (4-6 July, 17-21 and 25-28 September and 3-5 December), Colombia (26 March, 17-20 April, 29 May-1 June, 16-19 July, 25-28 September and 27-30 November), the Dominican Republic (10-13 April), Guyana (26-29 June), Panama (26 and 27 July) and Thailand (27 July).

33. In addition, the Terrorism Prevention Branch participated in a special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with Member States and relevant international and regional organizations on preventing and suppressing the financing of terrorism, held in New York on 20 November. The Branch also participated in a regional working group meeting on preventing the abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of the financing of terrorism organized under the umbrella of the Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and held in Argentina on 13 November.

34. Throughout 2012, the Branch, whose responsibility it is to promote the ratification and full implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, worked closely with the UNODC Global Programme against Money-laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of

Terrorism, in particular with regard to the operational aspects of countering the financing of terrorism. For example, a regional workshop to promote cooperation between Afghanistan and the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council in combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism was jointly organized with the Global Programme, the Al-Qaida and Taliban Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (Vienna, 5-7 March).

(e) Addressing transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences

35. Violent acts against aircraft and ships, their passengers, cargo or crew, or against airports and seaports pose a serious terrorist threat. An effective legal regime and adequate criminal justice response measures are essential for preventing and countering terrorist attacks and serious criminal offences against means of transportation. It is therefore necessary to strengthen criminal justice capacities in these areas.

36. To this end, UNODC is developing a new legal training curriculum module on transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences. The module will cover a key component of the counter-terrorism legal framework, as 11 of the 18 international instruments against terrorism have been adopted specifically to address crimes involving international civil aviation or maritime navigation. The module is being developed in consultation with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization.

37. From 16 to 18 October, the Branch organized a national workshop for Somalia on the universal legal framework against terrorism, with a focus on international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences committed at sea. The workshop, held in Kampala, was aimed at strengthening capacities to address these types of offences.

(f) Criminal justice responses to terrorism in the framework of the rule of law and respect for human rights

38. In accordance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, all UNODC activities seek to reinforce the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for the rule of law and human rights standards are complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.

39. UNODC actively integrates international human rights norms and standards into all aspects of its work, including when providing legislative assistance to requesting Member States.

40. As part of its efforts to integrate human rights training into its technical assistance activities, UNODC is currently developing a module on human rights in criminal justice responses to terrorism for its counter-terrorism legal training curriculum. This new tool will contribute to enhancing the ability of national law enforcement and criminal justice training institutions worldwide to effectively deliver training on the human rights aspects of preventing and combating terrorism. The module will be developed in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

41. The Branch also organized a national training workshop on respecting the rule of law while countering terrorism for enforcement officials, held in Tunis on 27 and 28 February.

(g) Developing specialized technical assistance tools

42. Since 2003, the Branch has developed a wide range of technical assistance tools as part of its capacity-building activities that are also used as reference guides for practitioners. Most of the tools are available in the six languages of the United Nations and many of them have been translated into additional languages.

43. The Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism database (see www.unodc.org/tldb) is accessible to the public and contains domestic counter-terrorism legislation of over 150 Member States, classified as either substantive criminal law, procedural law or international cooperation in criminal matters. It also contains the texts of international legal instruments and their ratification status, a list of counter-terrorism conventions adopted by regional organizations and relevant case law.

44. The *Digest of Terrorist Cases* of the Branch continues to be used in training and provides policymakers, criminal justice officials and investigative police officers with practical perspectives based on an analysis of actual cases. This annotated compilation of cases shows how to address challenges in conducting efficient investigations and prosecutions. The Digest has been used in capacity-building workshops, including the following: a national workshop on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism related offences, held in Rabat from 15 to 17 May; a national workshop on prosecution as a key component of an effective criminal justice response to terrorism for prosecutors and legal advisers of law enforcement units in Nigeria, held in Abuja from 25 to 27 September; and a national workshop on the prevention of and fight against terrorism, held in Mexico from 25 to 28 September.

45. *The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes* was used as a training tool at tailored-made national training workshops held in Morocco from 25 to 27 September and Mexico from 29 to 31 October, and during a regional workshop covering South Asia, held in New Delhi from 6 to 8 December.

46. In 2012, the Branch piloted two new technical assistance tools: a mock trial on terrorism, terrorist financing and linkages to serious related crimes and a simulated criminal investigation. These innovative training tools aim to strengthen the capacities of criminal justice and law enforcement practitioners to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism-related offences by providing an opportunity to simulate trials that are based on real-life scenarios and that are adjusted to the particular structure, legal code and circumstances of each country or region.

47. To ensure sustainability, UNODC has sought to institutionalize its specialized knowledge and make it available in a more systematic way to Member States through the development of a counter-terrorism legal training curriculum. For the curriculum, a train-the-trainer approach was adopted to transfer to national criminal justice officials the knowledge and expertise needed to strengthen their capacity to implement the universal legal framework against terrorism, as well as to facilitate Member States' incorporation of the UNODC legal counter-terrorism training programme into national training curricula. To date, two modules have been

developed, one on the universal legal framework against terrorism and the other on international cooperation in criminal matters against terrorism. Other modules, for example those on human rights in criminal justice responses to terrorism and on transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences, are under development.

48. During 2012, the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform that the Branch had developed in 2011 was used extensively. The Platform is an interactive tool specifically designed to provide tailor-made training to criminal justice and law enforcement officers involved in the fight against terrorism, and to bring together practitioners involved in countering terrorism into a single worldwide community to share their experiences.

49. The Branch delivered six online courses and trained 162 practitioners from the following 35 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). In addition, 27 real-time discussions with counter-terrorism experts on various legal counter-terrorism topics were carried out by the Branch in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

50. In July, the Branch delivered its first intensive two-week online course on the universal legal regime against terrorism to criminal justice and law enforcement officers worldwide. In September, it launched its first online training course in Spanish; 28 people from 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries, including officers from different schools of magistrates and prosecutors of the region, participated in the course.

(h) Providing technical assistance in close cooperation with national training institutions and other bodies

51. The Branch continued to develop partnerships with national training institutions in an increased number of countries. Following the successful organization of a comprehensive train-the-trainer programme for criminal justice officials in the Sahel, the Branch developed a similar programme for law enforcement officers in the region. In cooperation with the International Development Law Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Branch organized a train-the-trainer workshop on the legal framework against terrorism and international cooperation in criminal investigations that was attended by judicial police officers from Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, held in Dakar from 13 to 17 February. In addition, to support the Sahel programme, the Branch developed a training module on the legal framework against terrorism, criminal investigations and penal cooperation for judicial police officers of the region.

52. The Branch worked with the Independent National Legal Training Centre of Afghanistan to train trainers on substantive legal issues related to the universal legal framework against terrorism and effective training methodologies. The Branch carried out extensive work on the development of a tailor-made counter-terrorism legal training course for Afghanistan that was based on existing tools of the Branch.

In addition, it conducted three consecutive train-the-trainer courses on the global legal framework against terrorism for trainers from Pakistan (Islamabad, 9-20 April; Bhurban, Pakistan, 9-13 July; and Colombo, 25-27 September). A similar approach is envisaged for other regions.

53. In South-East Asia, UNODC and the Anti-Terrorism Council of the Philippines developed a long-term training programme for collaborative investigation and prosecution in terrorism-related cases. With the support of UNODC, the Council developed six training modules and trainers' guides related to the investigation and prosecution of terrorism, to be used in 2013.

3. Strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to counter-terrorism

54. In addition to developing national strategies and national action plans to effectively implement counter-terrorism legislation, Member States must also establish strong cooperation agreements with States in their region and worldwide. Such regional and international agreements help facilitate requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition, which often play an essential role in prosecutions in terrorist cases transcending national borders.

55. The Terrorism Prevention Branch organized the third annual meeting of the Judicial Regional Platform for the Sahel Countries, held in Ouagadougou from 6 to 8 November. The ministers of justice of Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger adopted a new charter for the newly named Platform of Penal Judicial Cooperation of the Sahel Countries.

56. At the same meeting, the internal regulations of the Platform were adopted. The regulations facilitate accession to the Platform for new members. Standardized forms on mutual legal assistance and extradition were also endorsed. In addition, the Branch, in collaboration with the European Judicial Network, organized a meeting to bring together the Judicial Regional Platform of the Sahel Countries, the Indian Ocean Commission Justice Platform and the European Judicial Network, held in The Hague on 30 and 31 January.

57. In 2012, the Branch provided focused assistance to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism, including through:

(a) A regional workshop on cooperation between regional and subregional organizations in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions, organized with the League of Arab States for States members of the League (Cairo, 20 and 21 February);

(b) A regional workshop on ways of creating an Arab judicial cooperation network on counter-terrorism, organized in collaboration with the League of Arab States (Cairo, 22 and 23 February);

(c) A regional workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters, organized jointly with the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of UNODC, attended by participants from Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (Vienna, 16-18 May);

(d) A regional workshop on strengthening international cooperation in countering terrorism, attended by participants from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen (Nairobi, 19-21 June);

(e) A subregional workshop on international cooperation in preventing and fighting organized crime and smuggling, attended by participants from Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay (São Paulo, Brazil, 12-14 September);

(f) National capacity-building workshops on international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism, with a special focus on the technical aspects of drafting mutual legal assistance and extradition requests, held, *inter alia*, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (11 and 12 April and 18 and 19 October) and the Philippines (15-17 February, 11 and 12 September and 29 and 30 October).

58. Through the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, the Branch delivered three training courses on international cooperation in criminal matters against terrorism for practitioners from Morocco and countries in the Indian Ocean and the Sahel.

B. Partnerships

59. The successful delivery of technical assistance has been fostered through enhanced coordination and partnerships with agencies of the United Nations system and with other entities and organizations.

1. Cooperation with Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism

60. UNODC provides counter-terrorism technical assistance in full compliance with the resolutions and policy guidance of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee and in close coordination with the Executive Directorate of the Committee. The normative, policy, monitoring and facilitation functions of the Executive Directorate and the technical assistance activities of UNODC are fully complementary and mutually supportive, helping Member States to fulfil their counter-terrorism obligations.

61. In accordance with these distinct functions, UNODC participates in country visits of the Executive Directorate, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1535 (2004), and assists requesting Member States in compiling their national reports for submission to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. In turn, the Executive Directorate provides guidance on countries in need of assistance and participates in UNODC activities, providing briefings on the role of the Committee and the priorities set out in Council resolution 1373 (2001).

62. During 2012, UNODC participated in visits of the Executive Directorate to Mozambique (30 and 31 January), Botswana (2 and 3 February), Zambia (6 and 7 February), Kyrgyzstan (16-20 April), the Niger (7-9 May), Canada (7-11 May), Finland (7 and 8 June), Sweden (11 and 12 June), Djibouti (22-27 September), Uruguay (7-9 November) and Argentina (12-15 November).

63. UNODC took part in several activities of the Executive Directorate, including the fifth South-Asia regional workshop for police officers, prosecutors and judges

on effectively countering terrorism (New Delhi, 20-22 March), the subregional workshop on Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (Rabat, 17-19 July) and the South-Eastern Europe workshop on countering violent extremism (Istanbul, Turkey, 1 and 2 October).

64. In addition, the Branch participated in the special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with Member States and relevant international and regional organizations on preventing and suppressing terrorist financing, held in New York on 20 November.

65. On 20 December, the Branch briefed the members of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the counter-terrorism work of UNODC, in particular, on the three joint UNODC-Executive Directorate technical assistance projects to be implemented in 2013 and 2014 on strengthening the capacity of countries in South Asia to support and protect victims and witnesses in terrorism cases, building effective central authorities for international judicial cooperation in terrorism cases and conducting effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law.

66. Cooperation continued with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its group of experts. UNODC continued to provide input on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) during various workshops. From 21 to 23 November, UNODC participated in a workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for African States, held in Pretoria. In addition, at the invitation of the Committee and in response to a request by the Congo to the Committee for legislative assistance relevant to resolution 1540 (2004), UNODC agreed to provide assistance.

2. Participation in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

67. UNODC actively participates in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which brings together some 31 United Nations entities and INTERPOL, thus ensuring that its counter-terrorism work is carried out in the broader context of United Nations system-wide efforts.

68. In December, UNODC attended the inter-agency coordination meeting of the Task Force, which focused on enhancing coordination among the entities by providing an opportunity to exchange information and take stock of ongoing activities, as well as to provide a platform to strategize on future initiatives. An update on the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes was delivered during the quarterly briefing of the Task Force to Member States, on 18 December.

69. Throughout 2012, UNODC continued to contribute to the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative of the Task Force, which enables partnering Member States to refer requests for assistance related to all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to entities of the Task Force in a user-friendly way and through a single access point.

70. UNODC continued its work in a number of thematic working groups of the Task Force. On 5 and 6 July, the Branch participated in a regional expert symposium on securing the fundamental principles of a fair trial for persons accused of terrorism-related offences, under the umbrella of the Task Force working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism, held in Brussels.

71. UNODC is a lead member of the Task Force working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; the work done by UNODC to develop the technical assistance tool mentioned in paragraph 20 above was carried out in the context of the working group.

72. UNODC participates in the Task Force working group on border management and provides input for the web-based compendium of technical support materials for Member States on that subject. In 2012, UNODC contributed to the online compendium of legal instruments, standards and recommended practices related to border management.

73. Together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, UNODC co-chairs the Task Force working group on tackling the financing of terrorism. On 13 November, the Branch attended a regional working group meeting on preventing the abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of terrorist financing, organized under the umbrella of this working group and held in Argentina.

74. UNODC participates in the Task Force working groups on preventing and resolving conflicts, on preventing and responding to terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction and on supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism. On 2 and 3 April, the Branch participated in a panel discussion on the rights of victims of terrorism that was jointly organized by the Task Force, the Government of Spain and the Instituto Cervantes, held in New York.

75. UNODC participated in the third review conference of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, held on 28 and 29 June in New York, and organized, in collaboration with the Task Force and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, a side event on strengthening the implementation of the international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism on 29 June. In addition, the Executive Director of UNODC attended a side event on 27 June on dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism, organized jointly by the Task Force and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

76. On 16 and 17 May, UNODC took part in a regional meeting of the Task Force on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in South Asia, held in Dhaka.

3. Partnerships with other organizations

77. In order to enhance the effectiveness of its technical assistance activities, the Branch continued to work with many partners: the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Financial Action Task

Force on Money Laundering, IAEA, the International Civil Aviation Organization, IMF, INTERPOL, the International Organization for Migration, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the International Development Law Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, NATO and the World Bank. It also continues to work with a large number of regional and subregional partners, including: the African Union, ASEAN, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the Organization of American States (OAS) and its Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community and its Common Market, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Council of Europe, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union and Eurojust, the Indian Ocean Commission, the International Law Enforcement Academy, the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, OSCE, the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, the Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, the Southern African Development Community, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

78. Activities implemented in the Americas are organized and carried out jointly with the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism to ensure full complementarity of programmes and action. In collaboration with the Inter-American Committee, the Terrorism Prevention Branch organized a series of national and regional activities with a particular focus on countering the financing of terrorism, including a national training workshop on that topic in the Dominican Republic, national workshops in Guyana and Panama and a subregional workshop on the prevention of and fight against terrorism and its financing in Peru. The Branch also participated in the twelfth regular session of the Inter-American Committee, held in Washington, D.C., from 4 to 8 March.

79. A similar partnership exists with OSCE for activities in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. On 28 and 29 November, UNODC undertook a joint needs assessment mission to Montenegro. Together with OSCE, UNODC organized a conference on the implementation of the international instruments relating to the use of explosives to commit terrorist acts, held in Vienna on 10 and 11 May; UNODC Executive Director and OSCE Secretary-General gave opening remarks. UNODC also attended several other OSCE activities, including a high-level conference on strengthening regional cooperation, criminal justice institutions and rule-of-law capacities to prevent and combat terrorism and radicalization that leads to terrorism, held on 12 and 13 November.

80. The Branch cooperates closely with the Council of Europe. In that context, it attended meetings of the Committee of Experts on Terrorism of the Council held on 12 and 13 April and on 15 and 16 November.

81. The Branch participated in numerous activities in Vienna organized by IAEA, including a meeting on the establishment of self-sustainable nuclear security support centres (21 January-2 February), nuclear security information exchange

meetings (6 February, 22 May and 6 November) and the second and third programme committee meetings on the IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security 2013 (22-24 October and 9-11 July). UNODC also participated in the IAEA annual meeting of the International Nuclear Security Educational Network (9-13 July), and observed the discussions on nuclear security held at the meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors (10-15 September).

82. UNODC continued to partner with INTERPOL in the development and delivery of online activities through the UNODC Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform. From 27 January to 9 March, an online course was undertaken jointly with the Indian Ocean Commission for criminal justice officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux in the Indian Ocean region. A new online course on the fight against terrorism in the Sahel region, which looks at the legal framework, investigation techniques and judicial cooperation, was developed and delivered jointly from 2 November to 14 December to judicial police officers of the Sahel.

83. Furthermore, UNODC strengthened the exchange of information with the European Union and engaged in regular policy dialogue. The Branch participated in the fourth and fifth meetings of the United Nations-European Union policy dialogue on counter-terrorism issues, held in Brussels on 23 April and in New York on 21 November. Regular policy and programme consultations were undertaken with counterparts of the European Union (the European External Action Service, the European Commission and the European Union Counter-Terrorism Coordinator), representatives of States members of the European Union and Brussels-based representatives of United Nations entities involved in counter-terrorism matters. The Branch participated in a meeting of European Union and UNODC senior officials (Vienna, 24 October) and in the European Union workshop on countering violent extremism (26 and 27 November).

84. Cooperation with entities active in counter-terrorism activities in South-East Asia included participation in activities of the South-East Asia Working Group of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum and ASEAN. In the context of the UNODC South-East Asia subprogramme on partnerships for criminal justice responses to terrorism, close collaboration and joint activities were developed with the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. In South Asia, cooperation continued with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

85. The Branch participated in activities organized by IMF, including a national legislative drafting workshop on the implementation of the Security Council resolutions against terrorism (Oman, 26-28 March), project briefings on drafting laws on countering the financing of terrorism (Thailand, 26 April) and a session on drafting laws and regulations on combating the financing of terrorism (Philippines, 6-8 February).

86. The Branch worked with the League of Arab States to organize two regional workshops. It participated in a United Nations-League of Arab States high-level dialogue, held in Vienna from 11 to 13 July, and in the regional workshop on ways to face extremism organized by the League and the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, held in Riyadh from 19 to 21 March. The Branch also participated in a high-level dialogue of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held in Geneva from 1 to 3 May.

87. Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization included participation in its high-level conference on aviation security held in Montreal, Canada, from 12 to 14 September.

88. The Branch contributed to the first and second technical meetings on the preparation of a plan for implementing the counter-terrorism confidence-building measure for Afghanistan adopted at a ministerial conference held in the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, in Kabul on 14 June 2012. The meetings, which were jointly organized by the Embassy of Turkey in Afghanistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, were held in Ankara on 3 September and in Abu Dhabi on 18 September.

89. The Branch participated in sessions and working groups of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum, in particular those on capacity-building in the Sahel and in South-East Asia, and on the rule of law and criminal justice. In addition, UNODC participated in the following: a coordination meeting between the Forum and the United Nations organized by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland (Interlaken, Switzerland, 23 and 24 February); the inaugural meeting of the Forum working group on countering violent extremism (Abu Dhabi, 3 and 4 April); the Forum ministerial plenary and second coordinating committee meeting (Istanbul, Turkey, 7 and 8 June); the Forum experts' workshop on strengthening international cooperation and building capacity to address transnational security challenges in the South Atlantic region (Rabat, 17 and 18 October); a workshop jointly hosted by Tunisia and the United States of America on the development of an international institute for justice and the rule of law in Tunisia (Washington, D.C., 2 November); and the third coordinating committee and ministerial plenary meetings (Abu Dhabi, 13 and 14 December).

4. Cooperation with donors and recipients

90. The Branch adjusts its activities to the diversity of institutional arrangements and legal cultures in the countries in which it operates. To ensure a tailored approach, the Branch works closely with representatives and experts of recipient countries. In addition to pursuing formal communications through the permanent missions in Vienna and New York and the ministries of foreign affairs, the Branch maintains extensive consultations and working-level contacts with concerned ministries and judicial and prosecutorial services.

91. The Branch is most grateful to its donors for their invaluable substantive and financial support. Between January 2003 and 31 December 2012, voluntary contributions (paid and pledged) totalled \$57,881,743. Pledges and contributions have been made by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States, as well as by the European Union, the Indian Ocean Commission, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the International Maritime Organization, INTERPOL, OSCE and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. Some of the donor countries have also supported the Branch by enabling the participation of their national experts in the technical assistance activities of the Branch.

C. Monitoring technical assistance activities and assessing their impact

92. UNODC emphasizes the importance of measuring and assessing the impact and relevance of its activities as a means of ensuring that the technical assistance provided is efficient, sustainable and, most importantly, responsive to the changing needs and priorities of requesting Member States.

93. For that reason, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has been making sustained efforts to integrate input from recipients of its technical assistance into management decisions. The collection and analysis of feedback provided by beneficiaries through questionnaires is key in this regard, as it helps programme managers assess the relevance of the assistance provided in relation to the recipients' work and needs, identify areas where further assistance is needed, improve future programming and maximize the impact of the technical assistance delivered.

94. Strong results-based management and reporting tools have helped the Branch to demonstrate measurable results. To date, the Branch has been using several tangible indicators, such as the increase in the number of States becoming parties to the international legal instruments, the number of countries that were provided assistance in drafting legislation and the number of national officials trained.

95. Since 2003, legal technical assistance has been provided to 168 countries, resulting in 601 ratifications of the international legal instruments and 97 new or revised counter-terrorism pieces of legislation developed by assisted Member States. Over 15,200 national criminal justice officials have been trained. In 2012 alone, 84 countries were assisted through bilateral, regional or subregional activities, 25 new ratifications were achieved and over 2,400 officials were trained.

III. Priorities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch for 2013

96. Throughout 2013, the Branch will continue to support Member States in their counter-terrorism efforts and, at their request, to provide legal technical assistance and implement capacity-building activities. In particular, UNODC will continue to enhance its technical assistance programme by focusing on the following:

(a) Continue to refine the UNODC counter-terrorism strategy to ensure that its counter-terrorism technical assistance is sustainable and coherent, as well as tailored to the current and emerging requirements of each country and region, within the framework of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

(b) Continue to develop regional and national programmes aimed at achieving the universalization of the 18 international legal instruments dealing with counter-terrorism and building national capacities with a view to their full implementation;

(c) Ensure that all projects and activities are guided by a continued analysis of the needs and gaps that exist in each region, in coordination with recipient Member States, so as to address the current and emerging needs of States;

(d) Develop joint plans of action for technical assistance in coordination with recipient Member States and, within these plans, create a comprehensive

national counter-terrorism strategy in order to effectively address the multidimensional nature of terrorism and integrate the required multidisciplinary expertise;

(e) Continue to develop specialized legal knowledge in the following areas: countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; improving assistance to and support for victims and the criminal justice response in support of victims of acts of terrorism; preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; suppressing the financing of terrorism; and addressing transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences;

(f) Continue to integrate human rights in the planning and development of project proposals and in the implementation of projects, including by reiterating the importance of respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law as an integral part of all effective programmes to prevent and suppress terrorism;

(g) Continue to evaluate and refine the UNODC monitoring system to ensure that the effectiveness and impact of technical assistance activities are being accurately tracked, including with a view to do the following: continue to measure the impact of UNODC technical assistance activities on beneficiaries in relation to knowledge and skills gained and relevance to their work; pay continued attention to ensuring cost efficiency and transparency with donor Governments and relevant intergovernmental bodies; and enhance communication with Member States and take into consideration their guidance and views in fine-tuning the ongoing country-specific and regional projects;

(h) Continue to strengthen cooperation among UNODC entities, between UNODC and the other counter-terrorism entities of the United Nations, and between UNODC and international organizations in order to avoid duplication of work and ensure joint efforts in the delivery of technical assistance;

(i) Strengthen international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities, drawing on the comparative advantages of UNODC in dealing with drugs, crime and terrorism.

IV. Recommendations

97. The Commission may wish to express gratitude to the donor countries for the voluntary contributions made to UNODC and invite Member States to increase the level of extrabudgetary and regular budget resources, to enable UNODC to continue to implement its work in the area of countering terrorism.

98. The Commission may wish to encourage Member States to ratify the 18 universal legal instruments against terrorism, with assistance from UNODC as needed.

99. The Commission may wish to invite Member States to avail themselves of the counter-terrorism technical assistance provided by UNODC in order to fully incorporate the counter-terrorism provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism and build the capacity of criminal justice officials to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases.

100. The Commission may wish to encourage Member States to increase international and regional cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism by developing formal and informal mechanisms to assist with requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition.

101. The Commission may wish to provide further guidance with regard to the technical assistance work of UNODC on the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism, in terms of both content and delivery mechanisms, with a view to better tailoring the assistance to the evolving needs of Member States. In particular, the Commission may wish to encourage UNODC to continue to enhance its specialized knowledge in the area of support and assistance to victims of terrorism and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, including in countering the appeal of terrorism through preventive criminal offences.

Annex

Overview of annual voluntary contributions to the terrorism prevention activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<i>Year or period</i>	<i>Contribution (United States dollars)</i>
1999-2002	876 936
2003	1 573 403
2004	2 076 627
2005	4 738 682
2006	6 169 256
2007	7 224 396
2008	8 595 440
2009	7 668 963
2010	8 952 820
2011	8 438 760
2012	9 257 741
Total	65 573 024

Note: Contributions for the period 1999-2006 are based on figures related to the thematic programmes on terrorism prevention; contributions for the period 2007-2011 are based on the annual project-related financial statements of the Terrorism Prevention Branch.