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The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In connection with the September 2010 review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the present report responds to the request of the Member States to the Secretary-General, contained in General Assembly resolution 64/297, that he submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, no later than April 2012, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of that resolution.



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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288, and its review resolutions 62/272 and 64/297, continue to provide the strategic framework and policy guidance to the collective effort of the United Nations system on countering terrorism.
2. Addressing the challenge of international terrorism is integral to the delivery on international peace and security. Terrorism can only be prevented and defeated if the international community takes comprehensive, effective and coordinated action to counter it.
3. On 8 September 2010, the General Assembly held its second review of the implementation of the Strategy and adopted resolution 64/297. In that resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to the Strategy and its implementation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-sixth session, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as in the implementation of the resolution. The third biennial review of the Strategy will be held on 28 and 29 June 2012 and will provide an opportunity to examine the present report, to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategy since September 2010, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to progress made.
4. The Strategy, together with resolutions 62/272 and 64/297, underlines that the primary responsibility for implementing the Strategy rests with Member States, while recognizing the need to enhance the important role the United Nations plays in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and international levels and in providing requested assistance to Member States. Under this guidance, the United Nations system entities and other participating organizations continue to contribute to the implementation of the Strategy through their individual efforts under their respective mandates and work programmes, through collective activities with partners and by participating in the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.
5. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force currently consists of 31 entities inside and outside the United Nations system. Their mandates range from counter-terrorism to conflict prevention and resolution, capacity-building, human rights, refugee protection and asylum, non-proliferation and disarmament, education, cultural and interreligious dialogue, peacekeeping, health and development. The breadth of the Task Force entities corresponds to the comprehensiveness of the Strategy. This range of expertise also allows the United Nations system and relevant entities to contribute together to support Member States in the equal and comprehensive implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy.
6. The present report provides highlights of progress made on the efforts of the United Nations system and relevant entities, collectively and individually, to support the implementation of the Strategy. The report further provides recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the Strategy, particularly through strengthened cooperation at the local, national, regional and international levels.
7. This report benefited from the inputs of Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations on measures that they have

adopted within the framework of the Strategy. Such inputs are presented in the annex to this report.

II. Holistic and integrated implementation of the Strategy

8. The unique comprehensiveness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy demonstrates how terrorism affects every aspect of our society, and how concerted and coordinated efforts can result in a more effective fight against terrorism.

Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

9. With the objective to advance international cooperation in combating terrorism as called for by resolutions 62/272 and 64/297, the Secretary-General convened a high-level Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 September 2011. It was attended by over 500 participants, representing all States Members of the United Nations, including 38 individuals at head of State, head of Government and ministerial level, international and regional organizations, and members of civil society and international media.

10. Participants reaffirmed their support for the Strategy and called for its full, integrated and timely implementation. Based on the Strategy's multidimensional, comprehensive and integrated approach to combating terrorism, the Symposium focused on four themes: promoting dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism; strengthening law enforcement and capacity-building efforts; the role of regional organizations in counter-terrorism cooperation; and promoting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism.

11. Specifically, participants highlighted the growing need to build a culture of dialogue and understanding among all groups to prevent terrorism. Participants also noted the efforts made by many States and organizations in promoting de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programmes, as well as other ways to counter the appeal of terrorism. Participants also underlined the important role of law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism in key areas, including in capturing terrorist suspects and investigating their crimes, analysing their methodologies and typologies and protecting critical infrastructure and vulnerable targets. Capacity-building was stressed by participants as a pivotal element in advancing the implementation of the Strategy, as was practical responses to address law enforcement and criminal justice policy and capacity shortfalls and to counter terrorist propaganda. In this regard, the important roles of the entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force were highlighted.

12. In addition, participants recognized the value that regional and subregional institutions and mechanisms bring to the implementation of the Strategy, particularly through cohesive regional approaches that enable more targeted prioritization and faster delivery of assistance. Synergies between the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and regional and national strategies were encouraged. The importance of promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law in all counter-terrorism activities was emphasized throughout the Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation. It was underlined that human rights

protection should not be framed as an obstacle to effective counter-terrorism but rather as an essential element of any sustainable counter-terrorism strategy.

13. During the media round table, which took place on the margins of the Symposium, participants highlighted the important role of the media in global counter-terrorism efforts, including the media's role in supporting efforts to counter terrorist narratives.

United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre

14. The Strategy acknowledges that consideration should be given to creating an international centre as part of international efforts to enhance the fight against terrorism. This proposal for the establishment of such a centre was first put forward by His Royal Highness King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz when the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia convened the International Counter-Terrorism Conference in Riyadh in 2005.

15. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, established within the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and initially funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will aim to foster international cooperation and implementation of the Strategy at international, regional and national levels. In addition, it will aim to help to address the capacity-building needs of Member States and to develop a comprehensive database of counter-terrorism best practices from around the world.

16. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) was launched after the signing of a contribution agreement between the United Nations and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and after the General Assembly adopted resolution 66/10 on 18 November 2011, in which it welcomed the establishment of the Centre and encouraged Member States to collaborate with the Centre in contributing to the implementation of the Strategy.

Building in-depth knowledge of the Strategy

17. In its resolution 64/297, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for enhanced dialogue among the counter-terrorism officials of Member States and for the wider dissemination of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism.

18. In order to better promote understanding and knowledge of the Strategy and the means for its implementation by all stakeholders, the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force initiated a project on building in-depth knowledge of the Strategy with key partners in five regions: South-East Asia, South Asia, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa and West Africa/Sahel. Three workshops were convened for that purpose (Bali, Indonesia, in November 2010; Addis Ababa in July 2011; and Windhoek in October 2011).

19. Those workshops enhanced the exchange of information and good practices on the implementation of the Strategy among relevant law enforcement, criminal justice and other national officials at the national level. Their focus on capacity-building allowed participants to identify ways to enhance capacities in more innovative and sustainable ways, and to ensure that relevant efforts were coordinated and targeted towards priority needs, so as to develop more effective national, regional and subregional responses to terrorism.

20. To advance knowledge of the Strategy in Hungary, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), jointly with the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Government of Hungary, organized a seminar in June 2011 in Budapest on promoting awareness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and efforts made to implement the Strategy at the national, regional and international levels.

Facilitating integrated assistance for countering terrorism

21. The Strategy underlines the need to enhance coherence within the United Nations system in fostering international cooperation in countering terrorism and promoting the implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy. In resolutions 62/272 and 64/297 the General Assembly further called upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy “in an integrated manner”. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force has been facilitating achievement of this objective through its key initiative on Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT), which aims to ensure effective coordination and information-sharing among the entities of the Task Force in assisting Member States that request support with the integrated implementation of the Strategy.

22. The work of I-ACT in partnership with the Governments of Nigeria and Burkina Faso is progressing steadily. The first phase, which aimed at developing an I-ACT web portal, carrying out mapping and gaps analysis in cooperation with partnering countries and developing the first set of concrete technical assistance projects in Nigeria, has been successfully completed. I-ACT has now entered the second phase, on-ground implementation, by launching two projects in Nigeria focusing on peace education, conflict prevention and countering the appeal of terrorism and improving coordination and information-sharing among law enforcement agencies in Nigeria. I-ACT has become a useful tool to facilitate implementation of the Strategy through holistic, country-focused and integrated capacity-building assistance.

Adopting regional action plan on implementing the Strategy

23. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the European Union (EU), in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), initiated a project on implementing the Strategy in Central Asia in September 2010. The project successfully achieved its objective of assisting the Central Asian States in developing a regional plan of action to implement the Strategy.

24. A series of expert meetings were conducted in Central Asia on the four pillars of the Strategy from December 2010 to July 2011, during which concrete recommendations were gathered. The project culminated on 30 November 2011 with the adoption of a joint action plan that was endorsed by the Central Asian countries. The Joint Action Plan is the first global effort to implement the Strategy.

25. The Joint Action Plan will strengthen regional counter-terrorism efforts in a number of ways, including highlighting the need for political will to promote cooperation among Central Asian States, regional and international organizations, neighbours and concerned partner countries, as well as building consensus on the need for a comprehensive approach to the threat of terrorism. Follow-up activities

are being deliberated to support the Central Asian States in implementing the Joint Action Plan. These will focus on capacity-building projects as well as on the systematic collection and dissemination of information regarding implementation activities.

III. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

26. In the Strategy, Member States resolved to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism while recognizing that none of those conditions could justify acts of terrorism.

Preventing and resolving conflict

27. The Strategy recognizes that the peaceful resolution of conflicts would contribute to the strengthening of global efforts against terrorism and therefore calls for greater support and making best use of the capacities of the United Nations in areas such as conflict prevention, mediation, rule of law, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

28. The Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, through its conflict prevention mandate, makes valuable contributions to the global struggle against terrorism. As summarized in the Secretary-General's report entitled "Preventive diplomacy: Delivering results" (S/2011/552), United Nations envoys and mediators, supported by the Department, have in recent years helped to shore up fragile democratic transitions and channel confrontation into dialogue. They have also mediated disputes over borders, internal boundaries, natural resources and numerous other concerns. Increasing efforts are spent on preventing election-related violence. Moreover, the Department currently leads 11 country-specific field missions, all of which accompany complex political or peace consolidation processes, and it routinely helps to foster dialogue, build local mediation and facilitation capacity, ease tension and prevent violence. When political tensions arise in countries where the United Nations has neither an envoy nor a mission, the Department supports the efforts of United Nations Resident Coordinators and country teams in facilitating a response and assisting national actors in addressing emerging challenges.

29. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations continues to help to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In West Africa, for example, its components, especially the United Nations Police, remain committed to the implementation of the West African Coast Initiative (WACI) and support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Action Plan against Transnational Organized Crime. In this regard, United Nations Police are supporting the establishment of Transnational Crime Units in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone in order to prevent and investigate all forms of criminal activity, including terrorism. Additionally, the United Nations Police Division has developed a concept for Serious Crime Support Units to be deployed as part of United Nations police components to provide the host-State police with specialized thematic assistance.

Supporting victims of terrorism

30. Supporting victims of terrorism remains one of the Secretary-General's priorities in his endeavour to support global counter-terrorism efforts, particularly under the guidance of the Strategy to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism and to build international solidarity with them.

31. In October 2010, the Secretary-General hosted a screening event at the United Nations of a documentary entitled "Killing in the Name", produced by the Global Survivor Network as a follow-up to the Secretary-General's Symposium on Supporting Victims of Terrorism in September 2008. The documentary exposed the true cost of terrorism as it follows Ashraf al-Khaled, a participant in the Symposium who became the victim of a terrorist attack when a bomb went off during his wedding in Amman, resulting in the death of 27 of his guests.

32. Following up on the Symposium, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force has initiated a study of best practices on supporting victims of terrorist crimes and related offences, as defined in national and international law, at a workshop co-organized with the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC) in Siracusa, Italy, in December 2010. The study is a follow-up on several recommendations from the Symposium, including on providing financial support to victims and improving media coverage of victims.

33. In June 2011, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in collaboration with the Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, convened a four-day communications training workshop for 10 victims of terrorism. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the ability of participants to build communications campaigns, and reinforce their understanding of and interaction with the media in order to be better prepared to communicate about their experiences.

34. On 16 June 2011, the Human Rights Council, at its seventeenth session, adopted resolution 17/8, recommending that the General Assembly proclaim 19 August the International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism, a milestone in achieving the promotion and protection of rights of victims of terrorism as called for by the Strategy. It also brought to fruition a specific recommendation of the Symposium and the Siracusa workshop on promoting global awareness in supporting victims of terrorism.

35. In December 2011, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and UNODC co-organized an event to launch the UNODC report entitled "The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism". The report responds to another of the recommendations from the Symposium on strengthening legal instruments at both the international and national levels and providing victims of terrorism with legal status and protecting their rights.

Dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism

36. The Strategy called for the promotion of dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures, peoples and religions, and for the establishment of relevant education and public awareness programmes. In addition to the Alliance of Civilizations, the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was particularly emphasized in this regard.

37. UNESCO has implemented activities to advance knowledge, skills and values among learners and teachers to foster dialogue, tolerance and mutual respect, including training and promotion, in several of its manuals: “Learning to Live Together: An Intercultural and Interfaith Programme for Ethics Education”, “Stopping Violence in Schools: A Guide for Teachers”, and “Textbook Research and Textbook Revision” for educators that introduces a multi-perspective approach based on the principles of tolerance and mutual understanding.

38. UNESCO has also developed programmes to promote dialogue between cultures to build a culture of peace and understanding. In cooperation with the Alliance of Civilizations, UNESCO has launched the “Intercultural Vademecum” initiative to enhance mutual understanding and strengthen ties between societies in the Arab-Muslim world and the West. Furthermore, the Philosophy and Democracy Programmes of UNESCO aim to construct “peace in the minds of men” by promoting philosophical reflections, research and all forms of dialogue through which critical thinking and mutual understanding are built.

39. 2010 marked the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, for which UNESCO was the lead agency, with some 1,000 events taking place all over the world. It concluded in March 2011 with the UNESCO Director-General’s High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures on “Building Peace: Reconciliation through the Power of Education, the Sciences, Culture and Communication”. The Secretary-General opened the public forum held after the High Panel meeting to present highlights of the discussions.

40. UNESCO has also pursued initiatives through the “Dialogue in Civil Societies” Programme, including collaboration with the Greater Horn Horizon Forum, the setting up of a Joint Academic Committee between Israel and Palestine to promote academic cooperation, and the launching of the third edition of the Programme of University Cooperation to further peacebuilding and intercultural understanding in the Middle East.

41. Moreover, UNESCO has consolidated its Power of Peace Network initiative aimed at engaging and inspiring young people by harnessing the power of the media and information technology to support diverse social and cultural self-expression. The Network is also a clearing house for audiovisual content for schools and universities that endorses university curricula.

42. Under the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) Centre on Policies to Counter the Appeal of Terrorism, established in June 2010, addresses the prevention of radicalization and recruitment into terrorism and the effort to disengage, rehabilitate and reintegrate into society individuals who have been involved in terrorist activities. The Centre serves as a platform for information-sharing and networking for Member States, organizations and experts by collecting and analysing policies on detecting and preventing pathways into terrorism and through early intervention efforts against terrorist recruitment and rehabilitation initiatives. Recommendations for improved cooperation in this regard were adopted at an international workshop in Lucca, Italy, in May 2011.

43. To assist countries to develop effective rehabilitation and disengagement programmes, UNICRI is launching the project “Disengagement and Rehabilitation of Violent Extremists and Terrorists”. This will assist Member States, upon request,

by implementing capacity-building activities based on best practices and using proven methodologies. In December 2011, UNICRI organized a Workshop on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders, exchanging best practices with a special focus on prison rehabilitation. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Implementation Monitoring Team concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities has also been engaged in a project sponsored by the Government of Norway on examining the comparative advantages of rehabilitation and de-radicalization programmes run by certain States, with the purpose of offering examples and lessons learned to other countries that are considering similar action.

44. Under the work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the UNICRI Monitoring Team has successfully produced, in collaboration with the Department of Public Information, two documentary films concerning repentant terrorists (and, where appropriate, their victims) entitled “The Terrorists Who Came Home” and “Second Chance”. The documentaries aimed to explain both to vulnerable communities and to the public at large the processes that might lead an individual to terrorism and to highlight the negative consequences of such action. They were made in partnership with the Governments of Algeria and Saudi Arabia and were officially launched in January and September 2011, respectively. A third documentary is being produced in partnership with the Government of Malaysia.

45. The Strategy calls for continued work to adopt measures to prohibit incitement to commit a terrorist act and prevent such conduct. In support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), in December 2010 the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) introduced to Member States an international directory of good practices, codes and standards. In addition, the Executive Directorate held a special meeting on Prevention of Terrorism in April 2011 in Strasbourg, France. The meeting covered issues such as preventing radicalization and incitement as well as terrorist recruitment. CTED also initiated a series of regional workshops to identify ways to enhance dialogue and work more effectively together to promote the goals of resolution 1624 (2005), with the first held in Nairobi in November/December 2011. Moreover, the Directorate undertook in 2011 an initiative to prepare the first Global Implementation Survey on resolution 1624 (2005) which assesses the risks and threats of incitement, identifies gaps and proposes practical ways of implementation.

46. The Working Group of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes convened a meeting on the use of the Internet to counter the appeal of terrorism in January 2011 in Riyadh, in partnership with the Naif Arab University. It has led to the development of various counter-narrative initiatives at national, regional and local levels.

47. To harmonize the efforts of the United Nations system in this area and maximize their synergies, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established the Working Group on Dialogue, Understanding and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism, consisting of UNESCO, the Alliance of Civilizations, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Implementation Monitoring Team concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNICRI, UNODC and the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

Development and social inclusion

48. The Strategy encourages the pursuit and reinforcement of development and social inclusion agendas in order to reduce marginalization and the subsequent victimization that propels extremism and terrorist recruitments.

49. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) contributes to the implementation of the Strategy based on its mandate and focus on human development. UNDP conducts a wide range of activities, grounded in national capacity development and ownership, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, reduce poverty, expand opportunities, support democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, rule of law and access to justice, and to mainstream human rights in development work. These efforts promote economic and social development, as well as effective, responsive and resilient States and empowered individuals and communities. They can be particularly valuable for States that have adopted holistic counter-terrorism strategies.

50. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) has been making efforts to ensure that the relevant counter-terrorism debate at United Nations Headquarters in New York takes fully into account Africa's perspectives and priorities. For example, as follow-up to the expert group meeting on African Perspectives on International Terrorism convened by the Office in Addis Ababa in June 2009, the Office commissioned in 2011 an expert paper entitled "Africa and International Counter-terrorism Imperatives". This paper proposed strategies to facilitate greater engagement between the United Nations and African stakeholders, particularly those that have not traditionally been involved in the counter-terrorism debate, i.e., civil society, the private sector, the media, and African Union institutions such as the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and the Regional Economic Communities.

51. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force initiated a study on gender perspectives to counter-terrorism, in view of the Strategy's holistic and integral approach towards countering terrorism, and within the framework of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and its follow-up resolutions. Those resolutions urged all actors to increase the participation of women and to incorporate a gender perspective in all United Nations peace and security efforts. The Task Force is endeavouring to consider programmes and trainings to help women to deal with the effects of terrorism, to become active in the global campaign against terrorism, to build partnerships, and to take into account gender as a relevant human rights concern in the activities of the Task Force.

IV. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

52. Member States resolved to undertake relevant measures in the Strategy to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by denying terrorists access to the means to carry out their attacks, to their targets and to the desired impact of their attacks.

Enhancing legal and international instruments

53. The Strategy reaffirmed Member States' determination to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism. The Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat continues to provide substantive support in this regard. Despite the

Ad Hoc Committee holding its fifteenth session in April 2011 and a working group of the Sixth Committee being convened during the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, views among Member States on the outstanding issues have remained divergent. Consultations will be resumed during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

54. The Office of Legal Affairs continues to highlight the five counter-terrorism instruments deposited with the Secretary-General at training seminars at United Nations Headquarters and also at the regional levels. The 2011 Treaty Event highlighted counter-terrorism instruments.

55. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate continues to play a key role in monitoring and promoting the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) through the Preliminary Implementation Assessment (PIA), dialogues with Member States and country visits. All Member States (except the Republic of South Sudan), have received a PIA. Since July 2010, 38 Member States submitted updated information on their implementation efforts, and the Executive Directorate conducted six country visits to Member States, bringing the total number of visited States to 65. It also published its 2011 Global Survey of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States (S/2011/463, annex) in the fields of legislation, counter-financing of terrorism, international cooperation and human rights. The Directorate assisted the Counter-Terrorism Committee in holding its special meeting on 28 September 2011 commemorating the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee. The Secretary-General participated in the opening of this special meeting.

56. The Strategy encourages efforts to improve the transparency and accountability of procedures for placing individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban on the Consolidated List of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, and for removing them. On 17 June 2011, the Security Council adopted resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) as successor resolutions to resolution 1904 (2009), and thus split the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime into two separate sanctions regimes.

57. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Implementation Monitoring Team continues to assist the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) (the Al-Qaida Committee) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) (the Taliban Committee) in regularly reviewing names on their respective lists, and providing as much updated information as possible to the list entries. The Team also continues to provide narrative summaries of reasons for the listing of individuals and entities in close consultation with the designating States. These narrative summaries, upon approval of the two Committees, have been placed on the Committee's websites.

58. By its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for a period of 10 years to help prevent proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery and to deter non-State actors from developing, acquiring, using or engaging in any proliferation related to such weapons, in particular for terrorist purposes. In this regard, implementation involves continued efforts to facilitate adoption and enforcement by States of appropriate and effective laws to

prohibit proliferation by non-State actors, the adoption of effective domestic controls to account for, secure and physically protect weapons of mass destruction-related materials, and the establishment of border and export control measures to detect, deter and prevent and combat illicit trafficking. During the past two years, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its experts intensified their efforts through workshops, dialogues and country missions dedicated to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and in addressing the linkage between counter-terrorism and non-proliferation.

59. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Monitoring Team and the expert group of the 1540 Committee continue to strengthen their cooperation to enhance the capacities of Member States (particularly in law enforcement and border control) to better understand the requirements for effective implementation of the various Security Council resolutions related to terrorism. The three expert groups also continue to implement their common strategy to work jointly with international, regional and subregional organizations in order to avoid overlap and optimize available resources.

Preventing and responding to weapons of mass destruction attacks and denying illicit trafficking

60. The Strategy invites the United Nations to improve coordination in planning a response to an attack using nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons or materials so that Member States could receive adequate assistance. The Working Group of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks has been focusing its work on delivering this goal.

61. The Working Group has been actively assessing how the United Nations and relevant international organizations would engage in the event of a terrorist attack where chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons or materials were used, and the level of coordination among them. The first phase of its work familiarized Member States with existing mechanisms of respective entities as well as inter-agency mechanisms in the context of nuclear and/or radiological weapons and materials, and identified means for strengthening coordination. In August 2010, the Working Group published a report based on the outcome of a workshop of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force called “International Response and Mitigation of a Terrorist Attack Using Nuclear and Radiological Weapons or Materials”, hosted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna in March 2010.

62. In the second phase of its workplan, the Working Group carried out a comprehensive review on how the United Nations system and international organizations from different disciplines would respond, individually and as a whole, to a terrorist attack where chemical and biological weapons or materials are used, as well as the level of planned coordination among the different entities in the rapid provision of assistance to the affected State or States. A report of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entitled “Interagency Coordination in the Event of a Terrorist Attack Using Chemical or Biological Weapons or Materials” was launched in August 2011, based on the outcome of a workshop hosted by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in May 2011.

63. The report of the Task Force stressed that no single focal point currently exists in the context of chemical and biological events. The different United Nations and other international agencies and organizations share responsibilities within their respective mandates, and would become engaged at different stages in the process from building capacity to preparing for and preventing terrorist incidents involving chemical or biological agents, to responding to such an event and to mitigating its consequences. The report recommended the development of an effective and flexible inter-agency coordination mechanism that could cope with the wide range of scenarios and requirements. It also underlined the need to put advance arrangements in place to ensure effective operational coordination and information-sharing, and to organize exercises and training on prevention and preparedness against misuse of toxic chemicals.

64. The Office for Disarmament Affairs continues to maintain a roster of experts and laboratories that the Secretary-General can call upon to carry out fact-finding missions to investigate reports of alleged use of chemical and biological weapons. In January 2011, the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO) signed a memorandum of understanding which provides for specific joint activities to strengthen the Secretary-General's mechanism and for cooperation in specific investigations.

65. Member States, based on the Strategy, resolve to strengthen coordination and cooperation in combating crimes in connection with terrorism, including illicit arms trade and smuggling of potentially deadly materials. The IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) has been supporting this purpose. As of November 2011, 113 States members of IAEA have contributed information to and benefited from the Database. As of 30 June 2011, participating States had reported or confirmed 2,074 trafficking incidents. From July 2009 to June 2011, two incidents involving the unauthorized possession of highly enriched uranium or plutonium were reported to IAEA, taking the total number to 16 since 1993. IAEA has continued to cooperate with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in the implementation of Project Geiger, which collects and analyses data to identify methods and trends and the vulnerability of materials to theft by terrorists for use in the manufacture of conventional explosives armed with radiological materials.

66. UNODC, in close cooperation with international organizations relevant to the fight against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, organizes legislative drafting workshops and subregional and regional capacity-building workshops and prepares specialized tools on the international legal framework in this regard.

Countering the financing of terrorism

67. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) contributes to the international efforts in Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) as a natural forum for sharing information, developing common approaches to issues and promoting desirable policies and standards. In addition, the Fund's broad experience in conducting financial sector assessments, providing technical assistance in the financial sector, and exercising surveillance over members' economic systems has been particularly helpful in evaluating countries' compliance with the international AML/CFT standard and in developing programmes to help them to address identified shortcomings. Following 11 September 2001, IMF

deepened its engagement in the global fight against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. In 2004, the Executive Board of IMF agreed to make AML/CFT assessments and technical assistance a regular part of the Fund's work and to cover the full scope of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. IMF has made substantial contributions by collaborating with the Task Force and Task Force-style regional bodies, conducting AML/CFT assessments and providing technical assistance and assisting in policy development and research. On 1 June 2011, the Executive Board reviewed the Fund's AML/CFT programme and provided strategic guidance for the years ahead.¹ Since April 2010, IMF finalized and published six AML/CFT assessment reports (Afghanistan, Albania, Guernsey, Kuwait, Maldives and the Netherlands). An assessment mission visited Georgia in November 2011 and preparations are under way for assessment missions to Rwanda, Panama and Liechtenstein in 2012.

68. Since the beginning of the IMF externally funded technical assistance delivery in 2009,² technical assistance projects involved some 49 countries. Seven regional workshops have been undertaken covering financial supervision, customer due diligence, institutional and regulatory frameworks, financial intelligence units, non-profit organizations, confiscation, and international cooperation. Requests for support in developing national AML/CFT strategies, risk assessments and inter-agency coordination have increased in response to recommendations made during assessments or mutual evaluations.

69. IMF is completing the third in a series of handbooks that deals with AML/CFT issues. It will consist of a practical guide on confiscating proceeds and benefits of crime and freezing and confiscating terrorist-related assets. The Fund also progressed with its work on the assessment of money-laundering risk and on integrating money-laundering into a macroeconomic model.

70. UNODC has continued to provide technical assistance to Member States in order to fully incorporate the international provisions and standards related to preventing and fighting the financing of terrorism, capacity-building and strengthening regional and international cooperation in criminal matters in this regard.

71. Following the finalization of the 2009 report by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism, IMF prepared, and the Working Group endorsed, an action plan containing proposals to implement the report's recommendations. Also in the framework of the Working Group, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate is leading a global multi-year initiative on preventing the abuse of non-profit organizations by terrorist financing. It was launched in London in January 2011 with the aim of collecting best practices from both States and civil society around the world on protecting charities from abuse. In addition, the Monitoring Team, in the context of the Working Group, has taken the lead in a project on terrorism financing indicators, with a report being prepared.

¹ See www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2011/pn1174.htm for details.

² Twelve countries — Canada, France, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — are currently supporting the IMF's externally financed technical assistance through a Topical Trust Fund.

Enhancing transport security

72. The Office of Legal Affairs continues to provide advice and assistance to Member States and international organizations on the legal framework for addressing maritime security issues, including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests. It reports on developments in this regard to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's reports on oceans and the law of the sea and provides information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

73. On 10 September 2010, the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation (the Beijing Convention) and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Beijing Protocol) were adopted. The Beijing Convention criminalizes an act of using civil aircraft as a weapon, and an act of using dangerous materials to attack aircraft or other targets. The unlawful transport of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, as well as cyber attacks on air navigation facilities, have been made punishable. The Beijing Protocol expands the coverage against different forms of aircraft hijackings. The two new treaties also contain common provisions addressing the criminal liability of directing or organizing an offence, of a credible threat to commit an offence, and of an agreement or contribution to an offence.

74. At its 37th session, in October 2010, the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted the Declaration on Aviation Security. ICAO initiated a series of regional aviation security conferences to implement the Declaration, aiming at building consensus on critical aviation security priorities and issues in advance of the global High-level Aviation Security Conference in 2012.

75. Following the attempted sabotage of two cargo aircraft in October 2010, ICAO issued an electronic bulletin encouraging States to introduce measures for mitigating the emerging threat to air cargo. The Aviation Security Panel established a working group to recommend practical urgent measures that could be adopted by States to enhance cargo security on both passenger and cargo aircraft.

76. To enhance border control security, ICAO published a Supplement to Doc 9303, Part 1 — Machine Readable Passports, and established an e-Passport validation service known as the Public Key Directory (PKD). Designed to simplify and modernize the exchange of e-Passport information, the PKD provides a cooperative, interoperable regime for passport security that is accessible to all Member States. As a means of detecting the alteration or counterfeiting of passports or the use of stolen passports, it is potentially a highly effective security measure.

77. The current cycle of the ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme focuses on States' aviation security oversight systems. ICAO is examining options for continuing the Programme beyond 2013, which will allow it to better tailor audit activities to the aviation security situation of each State.

78. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) continues to provide a framework for Member States to cooperate in formulating regulations and practices relating to the technical matters impacting international shipping. IMO is also implementing a new mandatory long-range tracking and identification system to permit the tracking of ships globally. The adoption of two new Protocols (effective 28 July 2010) to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation has extended the scope of the Convention to cover

new offences such as using the ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury, and the unlawful carriage of weapons or material that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. New boarding provisions for suspect ships have also been included.

79. The Strategy called for stepping up efforts and cooperation to improve the security of manufacturing and issuing identity and travel documents. In this regard, Member States invited INTERPOL to enhance its database on stolen and lost travel documents and make full use of this tool by sharing relevant information.

80. The secure global communications system of INTERPOL, I-24/7, connects police in all 190 member countries and provides direct access to INTERPOL databases. Many member countries have expanded I-24/7 beyond the national INTERPOL offices to other entities, including border police, customs and immigration. INTERPOL has developed technical platforms to expand access to I-24/7 and to make its use more efficient. The INTERPOL database for Stolen and Lost Travel Documents enables users to check a travel document's validity and has become a vital tool to combat and detect illegal movement of persons.

81. The well-known INTERPOL system of colour-coded notices consists of the circulation of alerts to all member countries to warn law enforcement authorities worldwide. INTERPOL publishes notices at the request of member countries and authorized international institutions such as the United Nations and international tribunals. To raise awareness and assist implementation of Security Council sanctions, INTERPOL agreed to use its notice system to the benefit of the United Nations. Since 2005, Special Notices have been published in cooperation with the Committee pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and are now published with the Committee pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and the Liberia Sanctions Committee. Expansion to other committees is foreseen.

82. Documenting security is also an important issue for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as it works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Technical Advisory Group on Machine Readable Travel Documents (TAG/MRTD) and its Implementation and Capacity-building Working Group (ICBWG) to ensure that States parties to either or both the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons issue machine-readable travel documents to refugees and stateless persons in compliance with all applicable ICAO standards.

V. Measures to build State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

83. The General Assembly, in resolution 64/297, recalled the role of the United Nations system, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building. Many entities of the Task Force continue to contribute to the implementation of measures outlined in section IV of the Strategy.

Legal assistance

84. UNODC has continued to provide technical assistance to Member States on criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism within the framework of its Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism. It has contributed to increasing the number of States that have become parties to the international legal counter-terrorism instruments and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

85. In response to the increased demand for sustained, custom-tailored capacity-building assistance at the national and regional levels, UNODC is assisting Member States in developing national action plans and supporting their implementation, in particular by reaching out to the criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of concrete cases.

86. UNODC continues to develop specialized publications used in its training activities, including the *Digest of Terrorist Cases* and the Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum. UNODC also established cooperation networks, such as the “Justice Platform” for the Sahel countries, the Indian Ocean Commission and the European Judicial Network to promote international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism.

87. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate continues make efforts to identify technical assistance programmes that could enhance Member States’ capacity to combat terrorism. It also placed renewed emphasis on outreach activities aimed at enhancing institutions and strengthening the rule of law during the facilitation of technical assistance.

88. The 1267 Monitoring Team has also helped to build State capacity by providing briefings and training sessions on the sanctions regime to relevant officials both through regional and international organizations and at a national level.

Building capacity to prevent proliferation and respond to attacks using weapons of mass destruction

89. The Strategy encourages IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to help States to build capacity to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear, chemical and radiological materials and to ensure security at related facilities.

90. Under the guidance of its Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013, IAEA supports States’ efforts in establishing national nuclear security through assistance and guidance in capacity-building by means of advisory services and guidance documents; human resource development; and sustainability and risk reduction. The IAEA international teams of experts’ missions have advised States on their adherence to and implementation of international instruments to enhance protection against nuclear terrorism. Those missions, including State Systems for Nuclear Accountancy and Control Advisory Service missions, Radiation Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources Appraisal missions, International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions, and International Nuclear Security Advisory missions, have been further prioritized as integral components of national assistance in nuclear security.

91. Between July 2009 and June 2011, IAEA completed physical protection upgrades at five nuclear facilities. It was further involved in the upgrade of multiple locations housing radioactive or high-activity materials and to address identified risks. Between July 2009 and June 2011, 1,052 radioactive sources were secured from 10 States. IAEA is also assisting States in ensuring nuclear security at major public events, including providing assistance in preparation of the upcoming Olympic Games in London in 2012 and the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) European Football Championship in 2012.

92. IAEA has published documents of the Nuclear Security Series (NSS) in the first quarter of 2011, including Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities, Nuclear Security Recommendations on Radioactive Material and Associated Facilities, and Nuclear Security Recommendations on Nuclear and other Radioactive Material out of Regulatory Control. In addition, IAEA has developed both a Masters and Certificate course through the International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN), and it continues to train some 1,500 people a year in all aspects of nuclear security.

93. OPCW makes its contribution to the global anti-terrorism effort by implementing its mandate under the Chemical Weapons Convention and by maintaining a high degree of readiness to provide assistance in the case of any alleged use of chemical weapons. It continues to provide technical assistance to States parties, upon request, in a tailored and systematic manner involving direct on-site help in setting up National Authorities, drafting legislative and administrative measures, promoting awareness about the Convention's requirements, and training personnel of national authorities. Such support continues to help State parties to complete their legislative work and ensure full and effective national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. OPCW also provides technical assistance and training to its Member States in national capacity-building against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons.

94. OPCW has developed a programme on tabletop exercise on preparedness against misuse of toxic chemicals and prevention of attacks against chemical plants. The programme will create a platform to review and improve the interaction between relevant national agencies and authorities to review the state of prevention, preparedness and response to terrorist incidents involving toxic industrial chemicals, to integrate those measures with preparations they have already made to mitigate risks associated with chemical accidents and environmental incidents, and to address chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism risks in a comprehensive fashion.

95. OPCW also supports Member States in lessening chemical threats by promoting chemical safety and security, which includes developing OPCW as a platform of support for global cooperation in decreasing the chemical threat by promoting awareness of chemical security and safety, training, exchange of best practices and fostering cooperation between chemical professionals, providing information to Member States on the available programmes in those spheres, organizing workshops and training and cooperating with the relevant national and international partners.

96. UNICRI is assisting the European Union in implementing Centres of Excellence on CBRN Risk Mitigation with the objective to facilitate regional cooperation to enhance CBRN policies and capabilities. The initiatives promote and

support the development of national CBRN policy, optimize the sharing and use of CBRN capabilities, develop guidelines, collect and share best practices and identify, collect, analyse and deploy resources to respond to the needs identified by partner countries. The Centres of Excellence have been officially launched in South-East Asia, South-East Europe/Ukraine/the Caucasus, North Africa, the African Atlantic Facade, the Middle East and Central Asia. Participating countries have identified a number of potential gaps on CBRN risk mitigation in those regions, and technical projects addressing the gaps will be implemented starting from the beginning of 2012.

Assisting transport security and border control

97. The Strategy calls for continued work within the United Nations system to support the reform and modernization of border management systems, facilities and institutions at the national, regional and international levels. Under this guidance, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Border Management Related to Counter-Terrorism was inaugurated in January 2011. In the first phase of its workplan, this Working Group focuses on the compilation of a compendium of border control measures and best practices related to counter-terrorism as an additional source of guidance to Member States in their efforts to deal with border threats.

98. The Strategy encourages the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Maritime Organization to work with Member States to identify national shortfalls in transport security and provide assistance to address them. Under its Implementation Support and Development — Security (ISD-SEC) Programme, ICAO continues to guide and assist Member States through national programme development and aviation security training. Those activities are implemented according to a new assistance and capacity development strategy that focuses on States in greatest need and on partnering with recipient States. Seventeen States received assistance from the ISD-SEC Programme in 2011.

99. In order to help States to develop and strengthen their capacities to ensure maritime security, IMO has conducted 75 country needs assessments and advisory missions; 72 national and 62 regional seminars, workshops or courses that have resulted in the training of approximately 6,220 persons aiming to promote greater understanding and implementation of the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Chapter XI-2 and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) code.

100. UNODC provides technical assistance with regard to security in the international containerized trade supply chain through the joint UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme that aims at assisting law enforcement agencies to prevent the illicit use of containers, including for possible acts of terrorism, drug trafficking and other illicit cross-border activities.

101. UNODC, in cooperation with INTERPOL and WCO, has developed the Airport Communication Project aimed at creating joint anti-trafficking units in a number of airports in Africa and linking them with the INTERPOL I-24/7 global communications system and database and the WCO Customs Enforcement Network communication system.

102. In partnership with WCO, UNODC continues to build the capacity of customs services and other border control agencies to identify and prevent illicit money being smuggled across borders. New procedures and the enhancement of existing practices have been developed for the interdiction and investigation of illicit money movements, the forfeiture of such funds and the identification of the involved criminal networks.

103. UNHCR works with Governments in establishing protection-sensitive entry systems as part of broader migration management policies, building on experiences and good practices in the implementation of the UNHCR Ten Point Plan on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration.

Protecting vulnerable targets and engaging the private sector

104. The Strategy recognizes the importance of developing public-private partnerships (PPPs) on counter-terrorism, including for the protection of vulnerable targets. The Strategy also encourages the United Nations to consider reaching out to the private sector for contributions to relevant capacity-building programmes.

105. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) Programme on Major Events Security aims at providing technical assistance, with specific regard to coordination methodologies and standards, to policymakers and practitioners for planning security at major events. Two regional initiatives have been developed in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Union (EU) and the European Police Office (Europol), with the latter serving as the basis for the creation of the European House of Major Events Security that became operational in January 2012. INTERPOL, since 2004, has deployed about 50 INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMEST) to assist member countries in the preparation, coordination and implementation of security arrangements for major events. IMEST team members assist the national and foreign liaison officers of participating countries in making the most efficient use of the full array of INTERPOL databases. UNICRI is also working with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the significant transformations of the urban context and design of a city hosting a major event and its impact on citizens' perception of security.

106. UNICRI assisted Portugal's Higher Institute of Police Sciences and Internal Security to build institutional capacity to design and run training courses on PPPs, to establish synergies between public authorities and security managers and to enhance private sector capabilities in the protection of vulnerable targets. UNICRI has also established a PPPs project to enhance security in financial areas in Portugal — the first activity to be supported by the Handbook to Assist the Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships that was developed within the framework of the Task Force Working Group on Protecting Vulnerable Targets.

107. In January 2012, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force organized a panel discussion on "The Role of Public-Private Partnerships in Counter-Terrorism" that aimed at enhancing the exchange of national experiences on cooperation between the public and private sectors on counter-terrorism, sharing of best practices gathered by the United Nations, and identifying ways in which the United Nations can best support Member States' efforts on strengthening PPPs in addressing the threat of terrorism.

Enhancing information-sharing of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and other counter-terrorism resources

108. The General Assembly, in resolution 64/297, encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to develop a comprehensive website in order to ensure that its work was made accessible to a wider audience. It also requested the Office of the Task Force to interact with Member States to ensure transparency and to enable Member States to assess its work.

109. The Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in collaboration with the Department of Public Information, continues to publicize the work of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy through various communications tools at its disposal. The Office, working closely with the Department, has redesigned and launched a new Task Force website (www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf) to increase access to information about United Nations counter-terrorism activities for Member States, international organizations, media, civil society and the broader international audience. The new website is user-friendly, visually attractive and available in all the official United Nations languages. The “UN Action to Counter Terrorism” web portal maintained by the Department of Public Information (www.un.org/terrorism/index.shtml) continues to serve as the gateway to a wide range of activities undertaken by the United Nations in countering terrorism. The United Nations News Centre also carries a news focus page, “Combating terrorism”, with the latest news, statements, resolutions and reports on counter-terrorism emanating from the United Nations.

110. Since September 2010, four issues of “The Beam”, a newsletter published by the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, has been widely disseminated to Member States, regional organizations, civil society and the general public worldwide. The network of United Nations information centres would also help in the distribution efforts. The Office has provided quarterly briefings to update Member States on the activities and progress that the Task Force has made, in collaboration with Member States, to support governments in implementing the Strategy.

111. The Public Safety and Terrorism Directorate, which runs the Fusion Task Force, is at the forefront of INTERPOL counter-terrorism activities. It is a regionally delineated project designed to identify terrorist groups, share information and provide analytical support. INTERPOL established an expansive firearms programme that includes a Firearms Trace Request System, a Ballistic Information Network, and a Stolen and Lost Firearms Database. In addition, INTERPOL has specialized directorates devoted to Drugs and Criminal Organizations and Financial High-Tech Crime that engages in national, international and regional information-sharing and analytical and investigative initiatives, often in coordination with United Nations entities. The efforts and role of INTERPOL in combating maritime piracy have also been recognized by the international community.

VI. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

112. The Strategy underlines that respect for human rights and the rule of law is fundamental to the fight against terrorism and that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and respect for the rule of law are essential to all four pillars of the Strategy. The General Assembly, in resolution 64/297, called upon the United Nations entities involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to advance that goal.

113. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, together with her Office (OHCHR), continues to examine the question of human rights while countering terrorism and to provide advice on the obligations of States in that regard. In her report to the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth session (A/HRC/16/50), the High Commissioner, while recognizing the immense, persistent challenges faced by Member States in combating terrorism and safeguarding the security of individuals within their jurisdiction, expressed concern at the erosion of respect for due process guarantees, including the right to a fair trial, in the context of counter-terrorism policies and practices, and examined challenges to human rights and due process guarantees in relation to the Security Council's individual sanctions regime, and other practices which impede the right to a fair trial in the context of counter-terrorism, such as the use of intelligence in criminal justice processes.

114. OHCHR organized and supported a Human Rights Council panel discussion held in March 2011 on the issue of human rights in the context of action taken to address terrorist hostage-taking, with a special focus on the primary responsibility of States to promote and protect human rights, the strengthening of international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism and the protection of the rights of victims of terrorism.

115. OHCHR also organized and supported the conduct of a Human Rights Council panel discussion in June 2011 on the issue of human rights of victims of terrorism. The objective was to enhance understanding of the issue of human rights of victims of terrorism, exchange information on relevant efforts undertaken at international, regional and national levels and share good practices as a means to increase the capacity of States to respond to the needs for the protection of the rights of victims of terrorism and their families while taking into account their international human rights obligations.

116. In September 2010 and May 2011, the then Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism conducted a country mission to Peru and a follow-up mission to Tunisia. His regular thematic reports dealt with the question of compliance with human rights by the United Nations when countering terrorism and 10 areas of best practices in countering terrorism. On 1 August 2011, a new Special Rapporteur took office, and continues to report to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and liaises with or appears before the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the 1267 Sanctions Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to discuss issues of human rights compliance while countering terrorism. The current Special Rapporteur, in his

first report to the General Assembly (see A/66/310), identified the issue of the rights of victims of terrorism and prevention of terrorism as two areas of proportionate focus during his tenure.

117. OHCHR continues to lead the Task Force's Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism. The Working Group has focused on the development of a set of basic human rights reference guides to support Member States in strengthening the protection of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism. They aim to provide guidance to State authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations, legal practitioners and United Nations agencies, as well as to individuals, on how human rights-compliant measures can be adopted in a number of counter-terrorism areas. Basic reference guides have been adopted in respect of stopping and searching of persons and designing security infrastructure, and work continues on other themes. Working Group members have also developed links with civil society groups working in the counter-terrorism field.

118. Under the Working Group umbrella in February 2011, OHCHR and the Task Force's Office convened a regional symposium on human rights and counter-terrorism in the South-East Asia region (Bangkok), with a particular focus on fair trial and due process in the counter-terrorism context. The second regional symposium took place in Istanbul, Turkey, in February 2012, and two more symposiums covering South Asian and European regions are being planned.

119. The United Nations human rights mechanisms have also continued to examine various challenges in respecting human rights while countering terrorism, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 July 2011 on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/66/204). In addition, the Universal Periodic Review mechanism of the Human Rights Council systematically focuses on human rights and counter-terrorism issues.

120. Pursuant to policy guidance on human rights adopted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) takes account of relevant human rights issues in assessing the implementation by Member States of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), including during its country visits. The Executive Directorate also incorporates human rights considerations into its communications strategy and other activities, including workshops and thematic studies.

121. UNHCR continues its efforts to ensure that measures taken by States, international and regional bodies and other actors to counter terrorism comply with international legal obligations towards refugees and stateless persons. It also seeks to ensure that the exclusion clauses contained in the international conventions for the protection of refugees and stateless persons are scrupulously applied, so that persons undeserving of international protection under those conventions, including persons responsible for terrorist acts, do not obtain such protection.

VII. Recommendations for the way forward

122. In General Assembly resolution 64/297, Member States renewed their unwavering commitment to strengthening efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, and underlined the need to enhance the role of the United Nations system in the

implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Looking to the future, the Secretary-General envisages enhanced implementation of the Strategy through further developing national and regional Strategy implementation plans, by enhancing capacity-building, particularly through integrated counter-terrorism assistance, by promoting international cooperation, and by strengthening international solidarity with and respect for the rights of victims of terrorism.

Appointment of a United Nations counter-terrorism coordinator

123. Adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly (resolution 60/288) was a system-wide effort to consolidate the counter-terrorism mandates and to streamline the coordination and coherence of the United Nations counter-terrorism work. The four pillars of the Strategy and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to support its implementation were important steps in that direction.

124. In order to take forward the United Nations counter-terrorism work, coordination and coherence of the overall effort needs to be further strengthened. That is why I recommend appointing a United Nations counter-terrorism coordinator. He/she will be responsible for strategic coordination, coherence and implementation of the Strategy, act as my senior adviser on counter-terrorism matters, and serve as the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

Developing national and regional Strategy implementation plans

125. While the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy sets out comprehensive measures to tackle the threat of terrorism, their success depends on concrete implementation at the national and regional levels. More than five years after the adoption of the Strategy on 8 September 2006, good progress has been made on its implementation, as evidenced by the sharing of experiences during the two reviews of the Strategy in 2008 and 2010, respectively. Much remains to be done, though, in order to accomplish the objective of the Strategy in addressing the threat of terrorism through a holistic and comprehensive approach by bringing tangible effect and benefit to the local, national and regional levels. Based on the good practices of the past years, including national and regional implementation efforts with the assistance of the United Nations system, it remains important to continue to adopt national and regional Strategy implementation plans in an optimal way to maximize the comprehensive nature of the Strategy as well as the United Nations system's coherent support to it. The Central Asian region has set an example by having adopted the first regional Joint Action Plan on concrete implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy on 30 November 2011. While such a successful experience could be replicated in other regions, such as East Africa, the Secretary-General would encourage more Member States to engage in consultative processes for the development of implementation strategies at the national and regional levels. The United Nations system stands ready, through its coordinated and coherent efforts, to assist such endeavours.

Enhancing capacity-building efforts

126. In resolution 64/297, the General Assembly underlined the role of the United Nations system, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in

promoting international cooperation and capacity-building as elements of the Strategy. That requires the Task Force to continue to ensure that Member States receive, from the United Nations system, coordinated advice as well as access to good practices and support in implementing all four pillars of the Strategy. It also requires the Task Force to continue to make sure that requesting countries receive coordinated technical assistance from the United Nations system, delivered as “One United Nations”, for the integrated implementation of the Strategy.

127. Capacity-building is a core element of the global counter-terrorism efforts. Therefore, the Task Force’s Initiative on Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT), as well as the newly established United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, offer useful tools and practical forums for facilitating capacity-building in States in need of assistance. Whenever needed, capacity-building strengthens the legal, technical and operational ability of States to prevent, and respond to the challenge of, terrorism. In addition, the exchange of experiences and good practices on capacity-building is essential for States to learn from each other as well as for the United Nations system to determine how to best support their efforts on implementing the Strategy. Moreover, the sharing of capacity needs and the available assistance is important for bridging gaps and maximizing existing resources. The Secretary-General envisages that I-ACT and the Centre will serve these purposes well for the benefit of Member States. The institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which took place in December 2009, has further enabled the United Nations system to facilitate integral capacity-building through ensuring coordination and coherence of the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts.

Promoting international cooperation

128. The level of participation and political commitment displayed during the Secretary-General’s Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation on 19 September 2011 marked the start of a new era in counter-terrorism. States recognized that the fight against terrorism is global and must be fully compliant with international law, while no nation should be left behind in this campaign. This momentum needs to be continued.

129. It is thus essential to put greater emphasis on preventing and combating terrorism through collective approaches and by strengthening cooperation between the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels. While the primary responsibility of implementing the Strategy rests with Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations continue to play a key role to promote counter-terrorism cooperation. The joint response of the international community also has to be long-term and multi-pronged, addressing various conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including dialogue, understanding, countering the appeal of terrorism, and protecting human rights, in addition to reliance on traditional security measures.

130. To enhance international cooperation, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force provides a platform for inter-agency coordination, integrated policy and project development and implementation, and cross-board collaboration. It also serves as a forum to promote critical ideas, develop innovative approaches and feedback mechanisms to support Member States and other relevant partners in building capacities to implement the Strategy.

Strengthening international solidarity with victims of terrorism

131. Supporting victims of terrorism, including through steps for their rehabilitation, should remain one of the international community's priorities. Too often victims' voices have been drowned out by the voices of the terrorists, yet victims are one of most vulnerable groups left behind by acts of terrorism. Their voice is also the most powerful message against the terrorists' message of violence.

132. The United Nations has also been a target of terrorist attacks. The attack on our presence in Nigeria on 26 August 2011, like previous assaults on the United Nations, targeted not only our physical premises but our values and global missions of peace.

133. As called for by the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, it is necessary to develop and implement specific care and support tools at the national and international levels to meet the needs of victims of terrorism. The United Nations system stands ready to assist, when requested, to develop such national systems. A compendium of best practices on supporting victims of terrorism would be useful to advance such a goal. We must work in solidarity with and on behalf of victims of terrorism who have a right to measures of rehabilitation.

VIII. Conclusion

134. The Secretary-General continues to count on Member States as well as regional and subregional organizations, with the coordinated support of the United Nations system, and in solidarity with all stakeholders including the private sector and civil society, to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in an integrated, holistic and enhanced manner. The upcoming third General Assembly review of the Strategy on 28 and 29 June 2012 offers another opportunity to examine the progress made and the challenges ahead. Let us be firm in our commitment and steadfast in our purpose of bringing lasting promise of peace and security to the world through our unremitting efforts to counter terrorism, consistent with international law.

Annex

Inputs from Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

A. Member States

Argentina

1. Argentina encourages ethnic and religious tolerance, under Law 23.592 regarding the Penalization of Discriminatory Acts and Law 24.515, for which the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI) was created, a decentralized entity of the National Executive Branch.
2. In this same area, Argentina has participated as a full rights member of the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (ITF) since 2002 and favoured the creation of the National Council of Afro Organizations of Argentina (CONAFRO) in 2010.
3. The acts of terrorism are punishable in accordance with the Criminal Code regulation that relies on the provisions under the current international instruments. The articles that may be applied to the figure of terrorism incitement are: [209] “instigation to commit crimes”; [213] “crime justification”; [212] “public intimidation” and recently incorporated Chapter V: Other Outrages against Public Order [213], which penalizes the participation in groups bound to impose their ideals or fight those foreign by the use of force or fear.

Pillar II

4. Argentina has ratified 13 out of 14 international instruments related to terrorism, has signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism — in the process of approval by the National Congress — and fosters the advancement of the negotiations of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.
5. Regionally, Argentina takes part in the Terrorism Specialized Forum of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), and receives training and updates through annual workshops and seminars organized by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States (OAS).
6. The National Commission for Refugees (CONARE), created in 2006 under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Ministry, takes into account the application of refugee status acknowledgement, consulting the National Registry of Migratory Competence, where national and international orders of arrest are recorded, and applying the exclusion clause of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, whether there exist justifiable reasons to consider whether the requesting party has committed terrorist acts.
7. The 49 international recommendations issued by the Financial Action Task Force led to the establishment of the Tax Unit for the Investigation of the Crimes of Money-Laundering and Terrorism Funding, in the field of the Public Fiscal

Ministry, as a complement to the actions taken by the Financial Information Unit. In 2007, the National Agenda for the Fight against Assets Laundering and Terrorism Funding was created.

8. Since December 2010, the Financial Information Unit has been in charge of the National Coordination-Representation before the International Financial Action Group (GAFI), the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of OAS (LAVEX-CICAD-OAS). In 2011, the Tax Unit set forth new guidelines, incorporating new individuals and obligated them to inform suspicious operations.

9. The Ministry of National Security, established in December 2010, plays a prominent role in this field, including the intensification of efforts to improve border and customs control.

10. Nationally, security forces collaborate with migratory and custom authorities in order to prevent the border passage of people involved in illicit activities and explosives and weapons trafficking.

11. Regionally, the Tripartite Command of the Triple Border, established in 1996 and made up of the police and security forces of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, plays an important role through the exchange of useful, appropriate and reliable information about the crime activity in the area.

12. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina periodically communicates the updated list of people and entities affected by the sanctions regime of Security Council resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), generated from resolution 1267 (1999), to the corresponding national security, financial and customs organizations.

13. The National Registry of the People (RENAPER) undertook a national identity and travel document modernization, digitalization and computerization process. On 4 November 2009, the Argentine National Identity Document (DNI) was created, with strict security measures. Since 9 March 2011, RENAPER has been in charge of issuing the new Argentinean passports, previously issued by the Argentinean Federal Police, with characteristics that comply with the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The automated production of both documents reduces the possibility of pieces of information being falsified. The National Inquiry System on Default and Detention Orders (CoNaRC), also created in 2009, provides a database that might be consulted by RENAPER in the process of issuing a passport.

14. The physical protection of critical infrastructure, diplomatic and consular representations, foreign capital corporations and community buildings is kept operative through a system of terrorist alerts that forecasts operations of increased preventive security measures during the term the alert establishes.

Pillar IV

15. Argentina has ratified and applied all international conventions and United Nations resolutions linked to the subject, i.e., the principal international instruments regarding human rights, refugees and humanitarian international law. On the other hand, it has accepted the competence of treaty control of international and regional organisms, in particular, the Inter-American Court and the Commission on Human Rights — within the framework of OAS, as well as the United Nations Human Rights Council.

16. The Government of Argentina has committed all its efforts and resources, within the legal framework and the rule of law, to investigate and judge the people responsible for two serious international terrorist attacks perpetrated in the city of Buenos Aires, in the Embassy of Israel (1992) and in the headquarters of the Israeli Argentine Mutual Association (AMIA) (1994).

17. Regarding the categorization of terrorist attacks as crimes, by virtue of Law 26.268, sanctioned on 13 June 2007, Chapter VI: illicit terrorist association and terrorism finance (Title VIII) — articles [213 ter] and [213 quater] have been introduced to the Argentinean Criminal Code. Likewise, this law extended the mandate of the Financial Information Unit to the analysis of transactions suspected of funding terrorism.

18. Law 26.683, enacted on 17 June 2011, modifies the Criminal Code (improving the type of offence of money-laundering, with the incorporation of “Crimes against the economic and financial order”) and Law 25.246, “Prevention of Criminal Origin Assets Laundering and Cover-up”, increases considerably the amount of fines applied to the authors of the crimes covered by this law (modification of article [23]).

19. It should be taken into account that the Government of Argentina recently sent Congress a draft that foresees a Criminal Code reform that considers higher sanctions when the existence of money-laundering, tax evasion and drug trafficking for terrorism-funding purposes is verified. Likewise, the draft excludes explicitly the possibility that the right to social protest, guaranteed in article [14] of the National Constitution, could be considered a terrorist act.

20. The creation of the “National Programme for Monitoring the Implementation of Policies for the Prevention of Assets Laundering and Finance of Terrorism”, in October 2011, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the regimentation of a system of regulation, supervision and sanction for the Financial Information Unit, are the additional initiatives oriented towards compliance with the GAFI recommendations.

Australia

Pillar I

1. Australia has ratified 13 of the 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. The outstanding three instruments have been signed and legislation has been passed to allow ratification of the fourteenth instrument. Australia is in the process of determining the legislative changes necessary to implement the remaining two instruments.

2. The Criminal Code Act 1995 of Australia contains detailed provisions relating to terrorist organization offences. The offences in the Criminal Code are aimed at individuals who engaged in, trained for, or prepared, planned, financed or otherwise supported terrorist activities. Since 2000, 22 individuals have been convicted in Australian courts on crimes associated with terrorism. A further three individuals have been convicted under the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 in relation to financing terrorists listed in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Pillar II

3. Australia has signed counter-terrorism memorandums of understanding or documents of intent to cooperate on counter-terrorism matters with Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

4. Australia has also signed memorandums of understanding to facilitate the exchange of financial intelligence and regulatory information to combat terrorist financing through Australia's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), with 62 countries.

5. In 2010-2012, Australia, through AUSTRAC, also delivered counter-terrorism financing capacity-building programmes for 14 Pacific Islands Forum countries^a and technical assistance and training to Bangladesh, Botswana, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

6. Australia has also assisted Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam to develop and improve their counter-terrorist financing legislation, and worked with international organizations to deliver counter-terrorist best practice training for Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

7. Australia actively supports and regularly participates in United Nations counter-terrorism initiatives, including sponsorship of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate regional workshops. In March 2012, Australia and Indonesia co-hosted the first meeting of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) South-East Asia Working Group.

Pillar III

8. Australia's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programme has provided:

(a) Engagement activities that allow communities to provide direct feedback on government programmes;

(b) Grants programmes that fund localized activities developed by communities to assist individuals and groups to resist or disengage from intolerant and radical ideologies;

(c) Independent market research commissioned to understand current attitudes held by the Australian public on CVE and to inform CVE communication activities;

(d) Development of a programme-level evaluation framework to measure the impact and effectiveness of the CVE programme of activities.

Pillar IV

9. Australia is committed to meeting its human rights obligations. A central principle of Australia's counter-terrorism strategy is acting within legitimate legal

^a Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (as well as Timor-Leste).

frameworks, and to respect the rule of law. Australia's national security and counter-terrorism laws are consistent with its obligations under international law, and Australia remains committed to the United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.

Austria

1. Austria has undertaken multiple efforts to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a holistic and integrated manner. Austria financially supported a regional United Nations Counter-Terrorism Workshop organized by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Government of Indonesia, which took place in Bali from 3 to 5 November 2010. The Workshop was the first in a series of regional workshops organized in succession of the International Workshop on National Counter Terrorism Focal Points in Vienna in October 2009. Together with Turkey and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria co-sponsored a regional anti-terrorism workshop for South-East Europe, held by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), together with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) on 27 and 28 October 2010 in Sarajevo. The aim of the workshop was to develop proposals for South-East Europe based on the Strategy. Austria supported the two workshops with an overall amount of approximately \$91,000.

2. Austria strongly supports the development of States' capacities to implement the Strategy through technical assistance provided by UNODC/TPB. Austria is one of the largest voluntary contributors to the TPB and has supported it with a total amount of \$2,514,668 since its establishment. In 2011, Austria supported the UNODC project "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism (GLOR35)" with \$156,216 (€120,000). The Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs co-organized the UNODC symposium "Taking Stock and Defining the Way Forward: Strengthening the Response to Terrorism by Addressing Connections with Related Criminal Activities" in Vienna on 16 and 17 March 2011 and supported the event with \$91,126 (€70,000).

3. Austria contributes to the implementation of the Strategy by promoting the rule of law and human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, in order to prevent radicalization and extremism. Education in human rights, peacebuilding and fostering tolerance are thematic priority areas of Austria's bilateral development cooperation. About one third of Austrian Development Cooperation projects are designed to support democracy and human rights.

4. Austria has a long tradition of dialogue between cultures and religions, and the recently launched new concept for international cultural policy aims at building worldwide trust and peace by promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue. Activities focus particularly on social, cultural and religious pluralism and successful management of diversity. Fostering equal rights and opportunities for women and promoting their role and leadership in interreligious and intercultural dialogue are among the priority objectives. Austria co-organized the first Arab-European Young Leaders Forum in Vienna in November 2010, bringing together

young leaders in politics, civil society, business and the environmental sector from Europe, Turkey and the Arab world.

5. As a founding member of the Financial Action Task Force, Austria is fully committed to effectively combating the financing of terrorism and puts strong emphasis on the full implementation of the Recommendations and the Special Recommendations of the Task Force.

Cuba

1. Cuba gives great importance to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in an integrated manner and in all respects.

Measures adopted by Cuba at the international level

2. Cuba has ratified or adhered to the 13 existing international instruments related to terrorism and strictly complies with the obligations arising from Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1989 (2011).

3. In compliance with the provisions in Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), Cuba's Ministry of Foreign Relations systematically informs the Minister of the Interior, Cuban consulates and other relevant authorities about the updates to the relative list of sanctions against Al-Qaida.

4. Cuba has participated, in an active manner, in various international, regional and subregional seminars organized by different organs of the United Nations system regarding this matter.

5. Cuba not only welcomed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, but also has actively participated in the two review processes of that Strategy that have been carried out.

6. In the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Cuba has participated in an active manner in the debates and statements that the Movement has made regarding terrorism.

7. Cuba endorses the regional-level declarations that have been issued with respect to terrorism within the framework of regional groups for consultation and integration, such as the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Rio Group.

8. Cuba has participated in and follows the debates regarding a future comprehensive convention on international terrorism with great attention. We consider it to be imperative that a comprehensive convention on terrorism be adopted that covers the deficiencies and omissions of the existing juridical framework.

Measures at the national level

9. The National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, on 21 December 2001, enacted Law No. 93 "Against acts of terrorism", which, in addition to categorizing acts of international terrorism, includes all the sanctionable figures related to this act and the magnitude of sanctions, which correspond to the gravity of the crimes committed.

10. The objective of Law No. 93 is to codify and punish acts of terrorism and related acts, based on the existing Penal Code and International Covenants on this matter adopted within the United Nations framework, which Cuba has endorsed.
11. With the adoption of that law, Cuba has provided itself with current and comprehensive legislation, which allows it to confront the phenomenon of terrorism and other related acts in an effective and coherent manner.
12. Since 1997, with the Minister-President of the Central Bank of Cuba's enactment of resolution 91/97, the Cuban banking and financial system has been applying systematic measures for the prevention and detection of illicit capital movements.
13. Cuban penal legislation has criminalized money-laundering and financing of terrorism since 1999 and 2001, respectively.
14. The crime of money-laundering was added to Cuban penal legislation through article 21 of Law No. 87 (Amending the Penal Code) of 16 February 1999.
15. The crime of money-laundering was regulated in the Penal Code by Law No. 62 of 29 December 1987.
16. The crime of financing terrorism is duly established in article 25 of Law No. 93.
17. The measures taken by Cuba guarantee the non-commission in Cuban territory of terrorist acts and of their manifestations, and acts related to money-laundering and related offences.
18. Meanwhile, existing border controls in Cuba are effective.
19. Cuba has intensified judicial cooperation with other countries, for which it has signed 35 agreements on juridical assistance, 21 on execution of criminal sentences and 8 on extradition, and has reiterated its permanent willingness to cooperate with all States in this area.
20. There is an INTERPOL Office in Cuba which offers and solicits information regarding persons or groups of persons suspected of committing acts of terrorism or connected to such organizations or other associated crimes.
21. In Cuba, all programmes related to the nuclear, chemical and biological spheres are under the permanent and rigorous control of national authorities and are subject to supervision of competent international bodies.

Czech Republic

1. The Czech Republic became a party to most of the international conventions and protocols against terrorism. On 30 December 2010, it deposited its instrument of acceptance of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 8 July 2005. The Czech Republic also signed the 2010 Beijing Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation and the 2010 Beijing Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, on 23 November 2011.

2. The international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly are implemented by national law and regulations, in particular by the new Criminal Code (Act No. 40/2009), Act No. 253/2008 on certain measures against the legalization of proceeds from criminal activities and financing of terrorism and Act No. 69/2006 concerning the application of international sanctions.

3. The new Criminal Code (Act No. 40/2009), in effect as of 1 January 2010, extended the definition of the crime of “terrorist attack” and took over the definition of the crime of “terror” from the previous criminal act. The crime “terrorist attack” was extended as of December 2011 to criminalize public incitement of terrorist attacks. The Criminal Code also contains other crimes connected with terrorist activities such as common danger, endangering the safety of an aircraft or civil vessel, unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad, sabotage, damage and endangerment of public utilities, murder, taking of hostages, extortion, illegal armament or possession of arms, illegal manufacturing and possession of nuclear and hazardous substances and spreading of an untrue alert message.

4. The issue of radicalization is a part of the “Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2010-2012”, adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic in March 2010. The Strategy was drafted as a general document intended to familiarize its leaders with the key principles of counter-terrorism efforts in the Czech Republic. It provides insights into the main areas concerned in the context of the fight against terrorism and points out the current shortcomings of the Czech security system. The Strategy will be reviewed and actualized at the end of 2012.

5. The main task of the Financial Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance is the fight against legitimization of the proceeds of crime and terrorism financing, and internal coordination of carrying out international sanctions. The Unit secures performing of tasks of the Ministry of Finance arising from Act No. 253/2008 on certain measures against money-laundering and financing of terrorism (AML Act). The Unit carries out financial analysis according to the AML Act and is authorized to ask obliged entities mentioned in Section 2 of the AML Act (such as banks, securities depository, insurance companies, investment funds, brokers, house agents, auditors, executors and notaries), state authorities (including tax authorities), intelligence services and police for information for this purpose, and those entities are obliged to provide the requested information.

Finland

1. Finland supports the effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It recognizes the key role of the United Nations in international counter-terrorism cooperation and strongly supports the widest possible ratification of the universal conventions and protocols of the United Nations against terrorism. Finland is actively participating in the development of an international normative framework on counter-terrorism. It has consistently recalled that all measures against international terrorism must comply with international law, including human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law.

2. In March 2010, Finland adopted a national counter-terrorism strategy. It stands on the four pillars of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy from 2005: preventing radicalization (prevent), operative actions and revealing financing of

terrorism (pursue), protecting citizens and critical infrastructure (protect), and preparedness and consequence management (respond). The national strategy states that in addition to national preparedness, Finland takes an active part in international counter-terrorism cooperation. Owing to the global nature of terrorism, cooperation is necessary both between authorities and at a wider international level, particularly within the European Union on different areas of security. Internationally, both practical cooperation between authorities and political influence within the framework of international law are essential.

3. The Finnish National Internal Security Programme and the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy consist of guidelines and measures to combat conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and preventing radicalization. The active promotion of human rights, equality and democracy, as well as the acceptance of multiculturalism, are at the core of Finland's objective of preventing radicalization and hence the spreading of terrorism.

4. The Government Programme of Prime Minister Jyrki Katainen, adopted on 17 June 2011, contains a decision to prepare a third Internal Security Programme and mentions that preventing radicalization will be one of the priorities in reducing violence. The Government Programme also contains a decision to update the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

France

1. The Government of France fully supports the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and would like to call more attention to the areas of:

(a) Eradication of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism requires, among others, the fight against radicalization of individuals or isolated groups, a globalized and diversified response that combines not only security politics but also action in favour of development and good governance;

(b) Only global engagements geared towards regional threats (as implemented by the Government of France in the Sahel region, as well as the European Union) can combat terrorism in the long term. In the short term, political cooperation and the exchange of information among governments in the region are essential;

(c) In order to reinforce assistance and capacity-building to Member States against terrorism, the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force must possess the proper authority to:

(i) Coordinate the United Nations efforts to combat terrorism among agencies, programmes and funds, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the Security Council subsidiary organs);

(ii) Raise awareness among Member States of the threat of terrorism and develop best practices;

(d) In the area of human rights as related to the fight against terrorism, France continues to promote a legal approach. As a permanent member of the Security Council, it has lobbied for the reinforcement of guaranty of procedures with sanctions against Al-Qaida, through the increase of the power of the

Coordinator of Al-Qaida Monitoring, as in Council resolution 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011.

France's contribution to the implementation of the Strategy

2. The Financial Action Task Force conducted an assessment of the implementation of anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism in France in 2011 and concluded that at least 39 of the 40 recommendations had been respected by France. This evaluation reiterates the effectiveness of the measures used by France to combat money-laundering. France has also established internal measures to prevent money-laundering.

3. The fight against terrorism ranked high on France's agenda during the Group of Eight (G-8) Summit in 2011, mainly through coordination among Member States in order to combat the encroachment of terrorism groups in vulnerable areas such as the Sahel region, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan. France's President took a stand in the Sahel region, underlining the rapid development of Al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique (AQMI) and the spread of its support among local populations.

Guyana

1. The Government of Guyana to date has taken the following steps as regards the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. Amendments have been made to the Criminal Law Offence Act, Act No. 7 of 2002, which addresses the criminalization of acts of terrorism.

3. Guyana has established an Inter-Agency Working Group on the Implementation of the Anti-Terrorism Instruments. That group is headed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

4. The Ministry of Home Affairs has since prepared draft anti-terrorism legislation which is currently being addressed by the Government of Guyana.

5. The Government of Guyana has passed in Parliament, and operationalized, the Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009, Act No. 13 of 2009, which serves to endow the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) with necessary tools to allow the Unit to perform its anti-money-laundering activities needed to detect and curb money-laundering activities in Guyana.

6. The Government of Guyana has ratified 12 United Nations anti-terrorism instruments.

7. The Government of Guyana, with the support of the UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), hosted two workshops on counter-terrorism, which were followed by a series of meetings by United Nations experts with key stakeholders in Guyana:

(a) The first workshop was held during the period from 30 March to 2 April 2009 and was followed by the second event in 14 September 2010;

(b) The primary focus of the workshops and meetings was to discuss the Government of Guyana's anti-terrorism initiative in collaboration with UNODC/TPB efforts to provide Guyana with technical assistance, which is part of its expanded programme of support to Guyana. The expanded programme focuses

on the provision of assistance to States, upon request, on the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism, especially on ratifying and implementing the universal instruments against terrorism and strengthening the capacity of the national and criminal justice systems to apply the provisions of those instruments with the principles of the rule of law.

8. The Ministry of Home Affairs was also represented at a number of counter-terrorism workshops throughout the Caribbean region, which were hosted by UNODC in collaboration with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) (OAS/Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)/CICTE). The most recent was the Regional Workshop on Cross-Border Cooperation in Fighting Terrorism and its Financing, held in Jamaica from 11 to 13 October 2011.

9. Additionally, UNODC has made a proposal to hold another counter-terrorism workshop in Guyana during the first quarter of 2012. That will be acted upon early in the new year.

Hungary

1. In relation to pillar I of the Strategy, Hungary is actively supporting the Council of Europe's Group of Eminent Persons pan-European project "Living together in the 21st Century Europe" and hosted the Group's meeting of 2010 December in Budapest. The report "Living Together: Combining Diversity and Freedom in 21st-Century Europe" was presented to the Committee of Ministers Meeting in May 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey. In June 2011, the Hungarian Government organized an international Christian-Jewish-Muslim Interfaith Dialogue Conference. The meeting was attended by Government and religious leaders from Europe, the United States of America and the Middle East. Representatives of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, think tanks, media and academia also attended the event. The Conference examined the current issues of Christian-Jewish-Muslim interfaith dialogue and religious freedom in EU.

2. With regard to pillar II, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism was ratified on 1 March 2011 and entered into force on 1 July 2011. Article 5 of the Convention requires Parties to establish "public provocation to commit a terrorist offence" as a criminal offence. According to the Convention, public provocation must be committed unlawfully and intentionally.

3. Hungary made the following declaration at the time of signature of the Convention, on 10 October 2007, and confirmed it at the time of the deposit of the instrument of ratification: "In the context of public provocation to commit a terrorist offence under article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Republic of Hungary interprets 'danger' as 'clear and present danger'".

4. Also in relation to pillar II, one of the main priorities of the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of EU was to enhance the links between the internal (inside EU) and external aspects (towards third countries and international organizations) of countering terrorism. The Council Conclusions adopted on 9 June 2011 call for closer cooperation and coordination and affirm that EU wishes to build upon the achievements of existing structures, putting the emphasis on the development of synergies, and on the avoidance of duplications of functions in order to establish a well-coordinated, coherent and effective counter-terrorism policy for EU.

5. In terms of pillar III, the establishment of the Hungarian Counter-Terrorism Centre on 1 September 2010 was an important national milestone. The Centre was set up in order to prevent and fight terrorism with national competence, comprising law enforcement and national security tasks. On the national level, it has exclusive powers to coordinate, analyse and evaluate the fight against terrorism. The Centre is responsible for information and intelligence gathering, analysis and assessment of the terrorist threat, as well as for operational tasks.

6. In the international arena, the Hungarian Government organized a “Seminar on Promoting Awareness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Efforts Made to Implement the Strategy at National, Regional and International Levels” on 17 June 2011 in Budapest. Attended by practitioners from over 60 Governments and international organizations, the seminar focused on promoting awareness of the Strategy as well as highlighting concrete actions taken at national, regional and international levels in implementing the Strategy, with a special focus on Central Asia and Africa.

7. With regard to pillar IV, the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently working with relevant non-governmental organizations to examine the feasibility of sharing Hungary’s experiences with countries undergoing democratic transition. The Hungarian experiences related to the modification of the Acts on Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, and the changes in the national security and law enforcement agencies’ functioning under the rule of law could be valuable for the “Arab Spring” countries.

8. Furthermore, in order to highlight the relationship between human rights and counter-terrorism efforts, the Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Academic Council of Home Affairs organized an international conference on 29 and 30 September 2011 in Budapest. The Conference on “Terrorism and Democracy in the Twenty-first Century” examined practical solutions to ensure the right balance between providing security and protection and upholding fundamental rights and core democratic values. The Conference was attended by 150 practitioners and academics.

Indonesia

1. Indonesia reaffirms its support in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars in a comprehensive and balanced manner. The following are the significant efforts by Indonesia in countering terrorism that contribute to the implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy.

Pillar I

2. Indonesia stresses the importance of using a soft power strategy in combating terrorism, including through de-radicalization programmes and interfaith dialogues.

3. Indonesia has taken the lead, hosted and participated in a number of interfaith dialogues through bilateral cooperation with 18 countries, and cooperation in the framework of the Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue, the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), the Regional Interfaith Dialogue, the Special Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, and the Alliance of Civilizations.

4. Indonesia continues its initiatives to establish interfaith and intercultural dialogue and inter-media dialogue, and cooperation at the grass-roots level, and encourages relevant initiatives of various civil society groups.
5. Indonesia established several community organizations in the local governments/districts to increase public sensitivity, alertness, preparedness, participation and vigilance against terrorist activities and potential terrorist threats.
6. In the framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-Japan Dialogue on Counter-Terrorism, Indonesia is conducting a research project on the “Preventive Side of Counter-Terrorism: Research on the Motivation of Terrorists and Root Causes of Terrorism”.
7. Indonesia is concerned with the potential connection between terrorism and other types of crime, and is fully committed and playing its active role in supporting the efforts to prevent and combat such crimes. Indonesia has ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and its Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.
8. Indonesia and Australia continue to strengthen their cooperation through the Bali Process, and the Fourth Bali Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held in March 2011, highlighted the importance of a consistent approach in the Asia-Pacific region in tackling the problems of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
9. Realizing the importance of improving and strengthening the legislation, Indonesia is currently in the process of revising the Anti-Terrorism Law and of including several aspects of criminalization.
10. Indonesia continues to contribute to the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts. It has been one of the 15 biggest contributing countries to the United Nations peacekeeping operations. Indonesia and Slovakia organized the International Workshop on “The Role of the United Nations in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: Towards an ASEAN Perspective” on 29 and 30 March 2010 in Indonesia. In its capacity as the Chair of ASEAN in 2011, Indonesia has played its active role in the process towards the establishment of an ASEAN Peacekeeping Centres Network and the establishment of an ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation.
11. Indonesia recognizes the importance of addressing the root causes of terrorism, including through addressing socio-economic developments. It reaffirms its strong commitment to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and has made significant progress in achieving the goals targeted in the year 2015. Indonesia’s National Medium-Term Development Plan (2010-2014) sets a number of priority programmes aimed at addressing the challenges faced by the nation, including poverty reduction and increasing access to education. The priorities include: implementation of coordination in the mechanism for handling terrorism, and implementing the programme for de-radicalization of counter-terrorism.
12. In 2008, Indonesia initiated and launched the Bali Democracy Forum, a regional initiative that contributes to promoting and strengthening democracy and good governance in the Asian region. The Institute for Peace and Democracy was established to support the Forum.

Pillar II

13. The Government of Indonesia supports the work of the United Nations in the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999). In cooperation with the United Nations Monitoring Team, Indonesia hosted the Third Regional Meeting for Heads of Intelligence and Security Services in South-East Asia in Jakarta, on 18 and 19 May 2011. The Meeting discussed the current threat from Al-Qaida in the region and identified practical initiatives to deal with that threat, and how to improve the impact of the sanction regime under resolution 1267 (1999).

14. Indonesia has strengthened its cooperation in countering terrorism/transnational crime bilaterally through signing bilateral agreements, and also concluded extradition and mutual legal assistance agreements/treaties with several other countries.

15. Indonesia has introduced a wide range of measures to improve border and customs controls in order to prevent and detect the movement of terrorists and other criminals. A new law on immigration was enacted in May 2011. Indonesia expands the Border Control Management system and strengthens a web-based Enhanced CEKAL System.

16. In 2011, Indonesia introduced the Electronic Indonesian Identity Card/E-KTP to ensure data originality and integrity, prevent duplication and misuse of the KTP, inter alia, for hiding the identity of terrorists and corruption suspects. Indonesia also implements an E-passport pilot project for fulfilling the standard of ICAO, and will work on the project on an automated gate for verifying the E-passport holder's identity.

17. Indonesia intensifies cooperation in exchanging information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, such as through a Joint Working Group under bilateral agreements, and the INTERPOL networking. The National Central Bureau of INTERPOL has issued the INTERPOL Notice system, including the Special Notice of INTERPOL-United Nations for strengthening cooperation in the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1267 (1999).

18. Indonesia recognizes that money-laundering and terrorist financing are very serious challenges confronting the international community as a whole. It has been an active member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) since August 1999. Indonesia shows its commitment to the 40+9 Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering (FATF) Recommendations and has conducted their implementation.

19. On 22 October 2010, the new Anti-Money-Laundering Law was enacted, and Indonesia is in the process of drafting the legislation on preventing and combating terrorist financing. It has conducted a Non-Profit Organizations (NPO) Domestic Review as part of the efforts to enhance NPO protection as a strategy to minimize abusing the NPO sector as well as increasing its accountability.

20. The Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (INTRAC) has established 43 memorandums of understanding with other foreign Financial Intelligence Units, and joined the Egmont Group and is working together with other Financial Intelligence Units in actively exchanging information relating to the flow of suspicious funding, including for terrorist financing.

21. In order to strengthen institutional capacity in countering terrorism, Indonesia established the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) on 16 July 2010.

22. Indonesia has made great efforts in law enforcement measures. Since the Bali Bombing in 2002, the Indonesian National Police has successfully captured and arrested more than 600 terrorist suspects. Among them, all have been brought to court, undergoing investigation and due process, but not all of them were sentenced, convicted and imprisoned.

Pillar III

23. Indonesia and Australia continue to cooperate in strengthening capacity-building through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, which, as a training centre for law enforcement officers, has been engaged in the fight against transnational crime. Its focus is on counter-terrorism, and it has successfully conducted more than 400 courses and trained more than 9,000 participants from Indonesia and 47 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

24. The Regional Workshop for Police Officers and Prosecutors in South Asia on Effectively Countering Terrorism, jointly hosted by the Jakarta Centre and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in November 2010, provided a unique opportunity for police officers, prosecutors and counter-terrorism focal points from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries to share experiences and consider the potential applications for some of the work of the Jakarta Centre in their own region.

25. In supporting the work of the United Nations in promoting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Indonesia and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force co-organized a Workshop on the Regional Implementation of the Strategy in South-East Asia, in Indonesia from 3 to 5 November 2010. Indonesia also participated as one of the eminent speakers in the Secretary-General's Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and the Media Round Table, in New York on 19 September 2011.

26. Indonesia has ratified the 7 of the 16 instruments pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. In promoting the ratification and implementation of those instruments, Indonesia continues to cooperate with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC, including through long-term cooperation for the period 2011-2013.

27. Indonesia has participated and played a role in several important initiatives undertaken to enhance regional cooperation and coordination on the issue of terrorism. Under Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship in the year 2011, the ASEAN leaders agreed to develop initiatives aimed addressing the root causes of terrorism and conditions that are conducive to terrorism and to promote cooperation on de-radicalization and interfaith dialogue, and those efforts will also contribute to the implementation of the Strategy.

28. It is noteworthy that at the fourth ASEAN-United Nations Summit, the ASEAN leaders and the Secretary-General of the United Nations agreed on the Joint Declaration on the Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the United Nations, which inter alia, set areas of cooperation and mutual concerns to be explored further, including in peace and security (collaboration in addressing non-traditional security issues and threats, including transnational crime, terrorism, and so forth).

29. Indonesia is engaged in efforts to combat terrorism with other ASEAN countries, through ratifying the ASEAN Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters in 2008, which allows legal cooperation on countering terrorism and

its financing. Under the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime/Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime, Indonesia is appointed to be a lead shepherd in discussing the Work Programme to Implement the Terrorism Component of the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime (2010-2012).

30. Indonesia and several other countries work together under the new multilateral framework of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) launched in New York on September 2011. That Forum will support the United Nations in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy so as to yield effective and concrete results.

Pillar IV

31. The Government of Indonesia has demonstrated serious efforts in upholding and strengthening protection for witnesses and victims of crimes, and recognizes the position of victims of crimes and witnesses in several legislation and regulations. In 2006, Law on Protection of Witnesses and Victims was enacted, and mandated by this law, the Government established Witness and Victim's Protection Agency in 2009.

32. Indonesia is party to the six of the nine core international instruments on human rights. As a member of the Human Rights Council (elected for the third term), Indonesia continues to support the Council and contributes to its work on the question of the promotion and protection of human rights.

33. At the national level, Indonesia recently adopted the Human Rights Plan of Action for the period 2011-2014 that serves as the blueprint for promotion and protection of human rights.

34. As the Chair of ASEAN in 2011, Indonesia continues to strengthen ASEAN efforts through the framework of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.

35. Indonesia had participated in and contributed to the two expert group meetings on the Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Terrorism convened by UNODC.

Italy

1. Italy continues to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as the main comprehensive international counter-terrorism tool. It carries out its counter-terrorism measures within the framework of the Strategy and of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, undertaking a variety of efforts for a comprehensive implementation of measures envisaged in the Strategy's four pillars.

2. Italy promotes intercultural dialogue at the bilateral, regional and international levels, within the relevant organizations, such as the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations. Italy supported the activities of the Lucca-based United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) Centre on Policies to Counter the Appeal of Terrorism; in Nigeria, Italy supported a Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force project on conflict prevention and countering the appeal of terrorism. In terms of national efforts for migrant integration, the Italian Committee for Islam (Comitato per l'Islam Italiano) continued its activities.

3. Italian law enforcement and judicial authorities continued their efforts, concerning both domestic and international terrorism, investigating and prosecuting terrorism suspects within national borders and maintaining close cooperation with international partners.

4. Italy, as of 2009, pushed on with the implementation of bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime, signed with 11 priority-partner countries, and continued negotiations in order to finalize agreements or technical memorandums with 27 partner countries.

5. Italy is actively involved in counter-terrorism capacity-building activities in priority regions (Afghanistan, the Mediterranean region, the Horn of Africa and the Sahel), paying special attention to the partnerships of convenience between terrorism and other destabilizing factors, such as organized crime, piracy and uncontrolled migration. In Afghanistan, Italy's military commitment was complemented by a full range of initiatives to assist the Afghan-led reform of the justice and security sectors, with a complete array of programmes in the fields of rule of law, institution-building, and training for judges, prosecutors and lawyers. In Iraq, the Carabinieri have continued their work in the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Training Mission-Iraq, in order to support the Iraqi Federal Police and the Gendarmerie component of Kurdish Peshmerga forces. The training of the judiciary is also under way.

6. Italy has continued its active and consistent engagement in countering the financing of terrorism, updating its legislative framework in order to comply with and effectively implement the international legal framework and the Special Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Holding the FATF Presidency for 2011-2012, Italy will guide the Task Force during the revision of the international standards against money-laundering and terrorist financing and the renewal of the FATF mandate. For the Italian Presidency, terrorist financing remains a challenge, and newly related threats need to be properly addressed.

7. Ad hoc national mechanisms and bodies have ensured proper coordination among the relevant authorities. Italy has been actively engaged in promoting the proper functioning of all relevant United Nations and EU tools and mechanisms, paying special attention to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2005).

8. Italy is supporting both the formal and informal exchange of information and cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels on the coordination of assistance on counter-terrorism measures among international donors, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, CTED and UNODC. In 2010, together with Austria, Italy promoted the adoption by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) of the draft resolution entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism", to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly.

9. Italy continued to actively support counter-terrorism initiatives within the main organizations and partnerships it belongs to: the European Union, the Council of Europe, NATO, the Group of Eight (G-8), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear

Terrorism. Italy also supported the activities carried out by the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF).

10. With its commitment to enhancing international cooperation in criminal justice, Italy has co-financed, with Colombia, the publication in 2010 of the UNODC “Digest on Terrorist Cases”. Italy played an active role in supporting judicial capacities in partner countries and within regional organizations. In pursuing the implementation of Security Council resolution 1989 (2011), Italy is actively involved in a constructive dialogue with the Ombudsperson.

Jordan

1. The Government of Jordan has amended the Jordanian Penal Code in order to increase the penalties against crimes of a terrorist nature.

2. Following Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on counter-terrorism, Jordan undertook a series of measures aimed at abiding by the resolution. They included the adoption of anti-money-laundering measures (Law No. 46 of 2007) as well as an update of the specifications for ID card documentation so that they are compatible with international security standards and in order to put a limit on the dangers of forgery.

3. Jordan is a party to most treaties and conventions relating to counter-terrorism and has helped in establishing a number of regional organizations aimed at countering and putting an end to terrorism. Jordan has also been attentive in balancing personal freedoms and human rights, on the one hand, and security requirements on the other. It continues its efforts to counter terrorism and not to submit to the will of terrorists or allow them to use its territories.

4. The Islamic Amman Message was issued, emphasizing the moderation of Islam, its rejection of extremism, violence and terrorism.

5. With regard to the efforts of the Anti-Money-Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Unit in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the following measures have been undertaken:

(a) Amendment of the Anti-Money-Laundering Law No. 46 of 2007, in accordance with the 40 special recommendations on anti-money-laundering and the nine special recommendations on terrorist financing that were adopted by the Financial Action Task Force. The amended law was published in the *Official Gazette* on 2 May 2010 (issue No. 5028, page 2383);

(b) Adopting regulations to carry out the obligations contained in Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions issued by the National Anti-Money-Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Committee;

The main axes of the regulations:

(c) The inclusion of definitions for: Sanctions Committee; designation; the consolidated list; the narrative summary; the designated entity; the designated individual; financial resources; freezing; without delay; the Ombudsperson; and association;

(d) Forming a technical committee that assumes the duties and powers related to implementing Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions;

(e) Freezing the funds or financial resources of designated individuals or entities on the consolidated list;

(f) Compelling financial and non-financial authorities to refer back to the consolidated list when undertaking any activity or entering into any new relationship with any individual to ensure that his/her name is not on the consolidated list;

(g) Approval to use a part of the frozen funds or financial resources to meet the urgent needs of covering the basic expenses of the designated individual whose funds have been frozen;

(h) Establishing procedures for lifting the freezing of funds and financial resources, including the names of any natural person or legal entity, and de-listing them from the consolidated list.

6. Adopting regulations carrying out the obligations contained in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions issued by the National Anti-Money-Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Committee.

The main axes of the regulations:

(a) Inclusion of the definitions of: a terrorist individual; a terrorist organization; a terrorist act; the list; financial resources; freezing; without delay; and reasonable grounds;

(b) Forming a technical committee that assumes the duties and powers related to implementing Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions;

(c) Establishment of procedures for the technical committee to circulate “without delay” to the regulatory, supervisory, security and administrative authorities, as well as to any competent authority, on freezing the funds or economic resources of terrorist individuals and organizations;

(d) Processing of applications received from other States with regard to the freezing of funds or financial resources of individuals residing in the Kingdom;

(e) Approval to use a part of the frozen funds or financial resources to meet the urgent needs of covering the basic expenses of the designated individual whose funds have been frozen;

(f) Compelling financial and non-financial authorities to refer back to the consolidated list when undertaking any activity or entering into any new relationship with any individual to ensure that his/her name is not on the consolidated list, as well as the procedures that need to be followed after that.

7. Coordination with the regulatory and supervisory authorities (the Central Bank of Jordan, the Ministry of the Interior, the Insurance Commission, the Securities Commission and the Department of Land and Survey) for parties that are subject to the provisions of the anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorist financing law.

8. Enhancing cooperation between the Anti-Money-Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Unit and the local regulatory, supervisory, security and

administrative authorities that deal with anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorist financing through signing memorandums of understanding with the Securities Commission, the Insurance Commission and the Public Security Directorate. The Unit has also extended its database to include the Civil Status and Passports Department and the Department of Land and Survey.

9. Activating the declaration system for funds transferred across borders.

10. The Anti-Money-Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Unit has participated in many conferences and training courses organized by local and international institutions and organizations.

Lebanon

1. Lebanon has made the following intensive efforts to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:

(a) Taking every possible measure to curtail the capacity of extremist individuals and organizations to plan and carry out acts of terrorism;

(b) Combating the financing of terrorism, particularly in the form of organized crime and money-laundering;

(c) Securing borders with neighbouring States in order to curtail the movement of suspicious elements into and out of Lebanon;

(d) Making every possible effort to cooperate with friendly States in order to coordinate counter-terrorism efforts and exchange relevant information.

2. The Lebanese Army has taken various operational measures to cooperate with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in tackling and preventing any terrorist activities in its area of action. The Army also cooperates fully with UNIFIL in investigating the circumstances surrounding terrorist attacks against it.

3. As a country affected by terrorism, Lebanon complies with international counter-terrorism resolutions and wishes to stress the following points:

(a) In combating terrorism, the international community must be committed to compliance with human rights, international humanitarian law and the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) A clear distinction must be maintained between, on the one hand, terrorism as understood by certain active States Members of the United Nations and, on the other hand, the legitimate struggle of peoples for self-determination and resistance to occupation as understood by other States with different opinions on the topic.

Mali

1. Counter-terrorism is one of the major areas of Mali's security policy, which is fully consistent with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. Within this framework, Mali has taken steps to strengthen its legal and institutional mechanisms.

Legal

3. In addition to ratifying 12 of the 16 international legal instruments for combating terrorism and illicit trafficking in narcotics, Mali is a party to the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and the various protocols thereto and to the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) guidelines and regulations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It has also adopted:

- (a) The Drugs and Precursors Act;
- (b) Act No. 06-066 of 29 December 2006 (uniform law concerning the control of money-laundering);
- (c) Act No. 10-062 of 30 December 2010 (uniform law on combating the financing of terrorism), which implements the relevant resolutions and conventions ratified by Mali;
- (d) Act No. 08-025 of 23 July 2008 on the suppression of terrorist acts and the financing of terrorism in Mali;
- (e) Order No. 2608/MF of 17 September 2008 establishing the standard suspicious transaction report form;
- (f) Regulation No. 14/2002/CM/WAEMU of 19 September 2002 on the freezing of funds and other financing resources in the context of countering the financing of terrorism in States members of WAEMU;
- (g) Act No. 89-13/AN/RM of 10 February 1989 concerning disputes over exchange control violations;
- (h) Act No. 01-079 of 20 August 2001 criminalizing terrorist acts as common law offences.

Institutional

4. Mali has established institutional counter-terrorism mechanisms, including:

- (a) A National Defence Committee, which operates under the Office of the President of the Republic and seeks to combat insecurity and terrorism;
- (b) An Inter-Ministerial Counter-Terrorism Committee, established by Decision 128/MAECI-SG of 25 September 2008;
- (c) A National Financial Information Processing Unit (CENTIF), created by Decree No. 07-291/P-RM of 10 August 2007, which establishes the organizational structure and procedural modalities for CENTIF;
- (d) CENTIF has signed cooperation agreements with the financial intelligence units (FIUs) of other countries:
 - (i) Two cooperation agreements with France and Belgium;
 - (ii) An agreement on membership in the Egmont Group (July 2011);
 - (iii) Four cooperation agreements, with the Russian Federation, Algeria, South Africa and Macedonia, are under negotiations;

(e) A Central Narcotics office, established by Decree No. 10-212/P-RM of 13 April 2010.

International cooperation

5. Mali has initiated and pursued a fruitful partnership based on respect for human rights by participating in important meetings.

Norway

1. Norway's efforts in this field are based on the Foreign Policy Strategy on Combating International Terrorism, approved in 2006, and the Action Plan "Collective Security — a shared responsibility". Both documents underline the importance of relevant United Nations conventions and Security Council resolutions and the important role of the United Nations in ensuring that international efforts are endorsed and followed up by all countries in the world. The Government of Norway is committed to actively support the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. Nationally, Norwegian counter-terrorism efforts have been supported by the development of new legislation, including a new penal code, and by the strengthening of law enforcement. Internationally, Norway's efforts have mainly been directed towards supporting projects led by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and with priority given to projects within pillar IV of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In his intervention at the Secretary-General's Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation in September 2011, Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Støre gave appreciation to the leading role of the Task Force in the international counter-terrorism efforts, and underlined the particular emphasis Norway attaches to protection of human rights and the rule of law in counter-terrorism efforts.

3. In the 2008-2010 period, Norway contributed Nkr 4,000,000 towards the Task Force's Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative (I-ACT). In the pilot countries, Nigeria and Burkina Faso, Norway will continue to support such activities and has committed an additional Nkr 4,000,000 for the 2011-2013 period to I-ACT. In addition, it has funded Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force projects to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia, as well as regional seminars to disseminate knowledge about the Strategy. Norway has also provided support to UNODC and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) for further work on improving the implementation of the Strategy.

4. In line with the Government's counter-terrorism strategy, Norway has also supported international efforts to promote de-radicalization and the reintegration of former terrorists into society. In 2011, Norway provided financial support to international research projects to map de-radicalization efforts and identify lessons learned from experience in various countries.

5. The Strategy will remain highly relevant in the foreseeable future. By implementing the Strategy in full, both at the national, regional and global levels, Norway will improve national as well as international security. The Government of Norway will continue to encourage and support the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and the Counter-

Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the Committees pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004) and all other United Nations bodies involved in the international counter-terrorism effort.

Poland

1. The threat of terrorist attacks in Poland remains at a relatively low level. The occurrence of acts of terror in Poland with the use of explosive devices and materials is mainly related to committing crimes or taking revenge and is associated with activities of organized criminal groups, not terrorist organizations.

2. Amendments made to Polish law in recent years largely aligned national legislation to the European standards. The use of anti-terrorist measures and methods depends on the level of terrorist threat, as well as the principle of minimizing possible restrictions on freedom and civil liberties.

3. On 23 March 2011, the Law of 5 January 2011 on the protection of the State's border law took effect.

4. On 1 July 2011, a law on the preparation and execution of the investments in the field of constructing nuclear power facilities and additional investments took effect.

5. On 18 September 2011, a law of 30 June 2011 amending the Aviation Law took effect. It introduced, in article 2, the definition of the term "act of unlawful intervention in civil aviation", meaning the unlawful and intentional act consisting of hijacking an aircraft with or without its crew and passengers, including the use of the aircraft for an attack of a terrorist nature.

6. On 14 November 2011, a law of 29 July 2011 amending the Polish penal code took effect. According to the law, the public presentation and dissemination of content constituting an instruction for persons committing offences of a terrorist nature is punishable by up to 5 years' imprisonment.

7. Owing to the fact that the 2012 Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) European Football Championship will be held in Poland, the Internal Security Agency, together with other domestic services and institutions responsible for state security and public order, is undertaking a range of activities for the protection of this event against terrorist threats. Therefore, by Order No. 33 of the Prime Minister of 12 May 2010, a Committee on the Security of the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship was formed.

8. With respect to taking action to combat the conditions conducive to the development of terrorism and radicalization, it should be noted that in the framework of the Interministerial Team for Terrorist Threats, a draft of the comprehensive national anti-terrorism strategy, the National Anti-terrorist Programme for the years 2012-2016 for Poland, has been prepared.

9. The Interministerial Team for Terrorist Threats was launching a web portal (antyterroryzm.gov.pl), which is a platform for communication with the public in the field of terrorist threats. Poland is also participating in the initiative of the European Commission on the Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN).

10. An important element of Polish activities conducted in the area of combating terrorism also remains commitment in the international forums. Poland attaches

particular importance to the activities of the United Nations, NATO and EU, and on a bilateral basis.

11. Poland effectively implemented Directive 2005/60/EC on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money-laundering and terrorist financing, and in October 2011 Poland transported Directive 2007/64/EC on payment services in the internal market (Payment Services Directive). Poland continuously improves cooperation with the units responsible for combating the financing of terrorism, i.e., by organizing the EU-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) seminar on countering the financing of terrorism (Warsaw, 22 and 23 November 2011).

Qatar

Pillar I

1. The State of Qatar adopts an educational and cultural policy based on modern and open dialogue with others. The implementation of this policy is undertaken by the Supreme Education Council, and the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage.

2. Qatar established the Doha Centre for Interfaith Dialogue in 2008, which aims to promote a culture of peaceful coexistence and acceptance of others, and the activation of religious values to address the issues and problems of concern to humans. The Centre held its ninth convention about social networking and interfaith dialogue during the period from 22 to 24 September 2011.

3. Resolution No. 7 of 2010 was issued by the Council of Ministers on 27 March 2011 to establish the National Committee for the Alliance of Civilizations, which specializes in promoting the role of Qatar in highlighting the contribution of Arab and Islamic civilization along with other civilizations in human progress.

4. Qatar organized and participated in numerous conferences and meetings that tackled the subject of interfaith dialogue and the Alliance of Civilizations and also hosted a meeting of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Forum, which took place in Doha in May 2011.

5. Under Law No. 3 of 2004 on combating terrorism, the Qatari Legislature banned incitement of terrorist acts, as stated in article 9: "Anyone who incites another to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than three years and not more than five years".

6. Qatar follows a balanced policy and methodology for the elimination of unemployment and providing job opportunities for young people, which leads to the eradication of poverty and the promotion of economic growth, which in turns contributes effectively to the elimination of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

7. Qatar pursues a foreign policy that exclusively relies on the prevention of disputes and armed conflicts, and works on resolving them by peaceful means such as mediation, conciliation and judicial settlement.

Pillar II

8. Qatar has issued a number of laws that criminalized terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and dealt with the way to handle terrorist acts or attempted acts, most recently:

- (a) Law No. 3 of 2010 on combating terrorism;
- (b) Law No. 4 of 2010 on money-laundering and terrorist financing.

9. Qatar cooperates with other countries in the exchange of information in order to prevent the entry of persons suspected of involvement in the commission of acts of terrorism or incitement to its territory. To implement this, the State of Qatar held several agreements and memorandums of understanding on security at the regional and international levels, most recently:

- (a) Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Security between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Lebanon in 2010;
- (b) The National Committee on Anti-Terrorism prepared a draft law to combat cybercrimes, which aims to prevent the commission of terrorist crimes using the Internet.

Pillar III

10. The National Committee on Anti-Terrorism, in cooperation with UNODC, organized numerous workshops on combating terrorism in Doha. The two most recent workshops were as follows:

- (a) Regional Workshop on “Strengthening Mechanisms for International Cooperation in Combating Terrorism” in 2010;
- (b) Regional Workshop on “Security Council Resolution relating to Combating Terrorism and Mechanisms of its Implementation” in 2011.

Pillar IV

11. Qatar took many legislative and regulatory measures that ensure respect for human rights under international law, including:

- (a) The Qatari Constitution confirmed freedom of speech, publication, and the prohibition of extradition of political refugees;
- (b) The Criminal Procedure Code No. 23 of 2004 organized conditions and procedures for delivery and investigation under the authority of the Public Prosecution;
- (c) The accession of Qatar to the United Nations Convention against Torture of 1984, under princely law No. 27 of 2004;
- (d) The Anti-Terrorism Act No. 3 of 2004 defined cases of custody and duration, under the authority of Public Prosecution as an independent judicial authority;
- (e) The decision of the Minister of State for the Interior No. 26 of 2005 was released, establishing the Human Rights Department at the Ministry of the Interior.

Russian Federation

1. The Russian Federation favours strengthening the central role of the United Nations in combating international terrorism, and, in that context, attaches fundamental importance to full implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. The Russian Federation attaches great importance to the mobilization of joint efforts to implement the Strategy, especially in such key areas as terror prevention, including measures to avoid the radicalization of public opinion, suppressing the spread of ideologies advocating extremism and violence, and measures to combat the use of media outlets and the Internet for terrorist purposes.

3. The provisions of the Strategy on measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism are being implemented successfully in the Russian Federation: conflicts are settled peacefully, there is dialogue between representatives of various religious faiths and ethnic and religious tolerance is encouraged, as is respect for all religions and cultures. Incitement to a terrorist act, calling publicly for the commission of terrorist acts and public justification of terrorism have all been prohibited by law (articles 33, 34 and 205, paras. 1 and 2, of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).

4. Under Russian criminal law, the constituent elements of the terrorism-related offences defined in all the global terrorist conventions have now been fully criminalized. As part of a range of terrorism prevention and counter-terrorism measures, a series of federal acts and other laws and regulations were drafted and adopted in 2010 and 2011. In particular, the federal act on terrorism, which governs issues related to the establishment of a State system to respond to various levels of terrorist threats, has been amended. A federal act has been adopted on security for fuel and energy industry facilities. Amendments have been made to the federal act on transport security, which provides for the creation of a unified State information system on transport security, monitoring the vulnerability of transport facilities and vehicles and verification procedures to ensure transport security.

5. In accordance with decisions of courts of various levels and jurisdictions, 19 terrorist and 23 extremist organizations have been banned within the Russian Federation. Many of the organizations listed are international transnational criminal networks. In 2010 and 2011, in various regions of the Russian Federation, the activities of a number of cells of international terrorist and extremist organizations were suppressed, in response, in some cases, to information from foreign law enforcement agencies. Those organizations included Tablighi Jamaat, Hizb ut-Tahrir-al-Islami and the Islamic Movement of Turkestan.

6. The relevant government bodies of the Russian Federation are working to prevent extremism and to counteract the unlawful activity of radical extremist groups, including through public prevention outreach and cooperation with traditional religious faiths.

7. To build the capacities of Russian counter-terrorism agencies, more than 300 training activities, small and large, are held each year in the Russian Federation at potentially vulnerable sites, some with the involvement of international partners. Thus, in 2010, the large-scale Saratov Anti-Terror 2010 training exercises, dedicated to prevention and suppression of terrorist acts at facilities which draw large crowds,

were held under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure. A command-staff training exercise was also held in Bryansk province under the auspices of the Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure, at which issues of intergovernmental counter-terrorism coordination and information cooperation were considered jointly with the intelligence services of Ukraine and Belarus.

8. The tenth meeting of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law Enforcement Organizations, including a number of organizational partners of the Russian Federal Security Service, held on 6 and 7 July 2011 in St. Petersburg, was an important event in the effort to strengthen international anti-terrorist cooperation. Participants included 93 delegations from 63 countries.

9. The national system to counter money-laundering and financial terrorism has been upgraded. The Russian Federation is one of the top 10 countries in this regard, according to an evaluation by the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering (FATF), the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG). Its Federal Financial Monitoring Service is one of the five best financial intelligence units in the world.

10. The law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation are engaged, jointly with their foreign counterparts, in focused work to ensure the prompt detection and suppression of organized criminal drug activity which serves to finance terrorism. The primary focus has been on systematically tackling criminal groups with international ties and established drug transport routes, combating the legalization (laundering) of drug proceeds, blocking the diversion of narcotic and psychotropic substances from the legal to the illegal spheres and improving measures to prevent drug abuse and related offences. The international “Kanal” operation, an investigation and prevention programme, designed to uncover and shut down drug-smuggling channels, has worked well. In addition to the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the following countries participated in “Kanal” as observers in 2010: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

11. There are various social programmes under way in the Russian Federation, and a system of assistance is planned for terrorism victims and their families, including for their social rehabilitation (articles 18-21 of the federal act on terrorism and the laws and regulations of the Russian Government adopted pursuant to that act). Domestic arrangements to provide compensation for harm caused during counter-terrorist operations are being worked out.

Senegal

1. The greater number and frequency of terrorist attacks committed by increasingly well-organized groups using sophisticated methods have made all States vulnerable.

2. For some time, international terrorism has been expanding its web and refining its strategies. Its spearhead, Al-Qaida, which has established itself in several States, poses a direct threat to public safety.
3. As the developed countries secure their territories, terrorist groups are targeting their countries' interests in the territory of other countries where security measures are less strict.
4. For example, we have seen the emergence of widespread Islamist militancy and occupation of the Sahelo-Saharan strip by the Al-Qaida Organization in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), born out of the ashes of the Salafist Group for Call/Preaching and Combat (GSPC), which is threatening the stability of the States along the edge of that strip.
5. Recent years have also seen the emergence of other extremist groups, such as Boko Haram and the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND).
6. While, as yet, no links between MEND and AQIM have been established by counter-terrorism experts, Boko Haram does have certain links with AQIM.
7. This statement has been confirmed by the active involvement of a Boko Haram official in the recent abduction of two French tourists in Niamey.
8. The counter-terrorism effort in the Sahel region must be multifaceted owing to the extensive illicit activity, such as trafficking in narcotics and weapons, that takes place there.
9. The Libyan conflict has aggravated this situation by allowing AQIM to obtain a large quantity of weapons and ammunition in order to equip its "katibats" (groups of militants).
10. Owing to the internationalization and complexity of the problem, counter-terrorism efforts must be based on a global, comprehensive strategy, whose strategic approach must focus on three essential elements: prevention, cooperation and reaction.

Prevention

11. States must be able to combat the factors leading to radicalization and violent extremism.
12. The focus must be on combating the recruitment and indoctrination of terrorists, strengthening security arrangements in order to combat the establishment of terrorist groups, combating the financing of terrorism and strengthening financial investigation mechanisms. In addition to these measures, prevention must be based on:
 - (a) Absolute, solemn rejection of terrorism by all States;
 - (b) Elimination of conditions that foster the spread of terrorism by resolving armed conflicts and other forms of instability, promoting interfaith dialogue and combating all forms of discrimination based on ethnic origin, gender, religion, nationality or political opinion;
 - (c) Establishment of an efficient early warning system in all States and coordination of operational intelligence services. This will require strengthening proactive and operational capacity to detect or intercept terrorist activity. The focus

should also be on surveillance and monitoring of websites that disseminate fundamentalist religious ideologies that encourage recruitment and provide instruction in the manufacture of explosive devices;

(d) Development of a strategic communication strategy involving religious leaders, imams, civil society and any other type of association that is capable of preaching to the vulnerable social groups most often targeted by recruiters;

(e) Denial of the means, space and technical capacity for terrorists to carry out their operations by establishing themselves in ungoverned areas (the desert), and efforts to combat the financing of terrorism in all its forms. In that connection, the payment of ransom must be considered a form of terrorist financing. The United Nations should invite States to adopt legislation stipulating that the payment of ransom is a source of the financing of terrorism;

(f) Urging of States to criminalize any event, action, gesture or word that seeks to discredit a religion or other belief. These are widely viewed as provocation leading to radicalization and violent extremism;

(g) Promotion of good governance and efforts to combat social disparities.

Cooperation

13. Because terrorism is an international phenomenon, any intervention must reflect this fact in order to facilitate an effective, rapid response.

14. To that end, several actions must be taken at the national and international levels. These include:

(a) States' ratification of the international counter-terrorism instruments;

(b) Strengthened international criminal justice cooperation in combating terrorism;

(c) Improved cooperation in border management;

(d) Protection of vital infrastructures, diplomatic premises and other foreign interests;

(e) Expansion and facilitation of mutual assistance in legal matters relating to tackling the financing of terrorism.

Reaction

15. Since the threat of terrorist attack cannot be totally eliminated, States must deal with such attacks if they occur. They must:

(a) Share information on a terrorist attack with other States immediately;

(b) Provide aid and assistance to the victims;

(c) Provide for the establishment of a fund to compensate the victims of terrorist attacks.

16. States bear some responsibility for full, effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Therefore, States must develop a strategy consistent with the priorities of that Strategy.

17. At the international level, it is important to limit excessive recourse to military solutions, which often provide fertile ground for radicalization and violent extremism.
18. African counter-terrorism efforts are often hindered by insufficient financial means. The international community must provide these countries with aid and assistance so that they can implement the Strategy.
19. In implementing the Strategy, it is essential to monitor cross-border movements and conduct joint implementation exercises in order to hinder the movement of presumed members of terrorist networks.
20. A universal instrument that will serve as a reference standard for other Member States should be adopted in order to strengthen the framework of counter-terrorism legislation.
21. States should be urged to criminalize any event, action, gesture or word that seeks to discredit a religion or other belief. These are widely viewed as provocation leading to radicalization and violent extremism.
22. The development of regional counter-terrorism mechanisms that could lead to the establishment of a counter-terrorism coordination unit should be encouraged.

Serbia

1. As a part of continued reform in Serbia, on 26 September 2011, the new Criminal Procedure Code was adopted by the National Assembly. The Code shall be applied as of 15 January 2012 for the Special Prosecutor's offices (organized crime and war crimes), and as of 15 January 2013 for other judicial bodies. The new Criminal Procedure Code has changed the former conception of criminal procedure by introducing prosecutorial investigation and is expected to result in more efficient activities of the judicial authorities and in simplification and shortening of criminal procedure.
2. In the middle of 2011, the Minister of Justice formed a Working Group for amendments and supplements to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia. The amendments are planned for the end of 2011, in accordance with 2010 Preliminary Assessment on Implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee. In the same period, the Minister of Justice also formed a working group for amendments and supplements to the Law on Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime.
3. Owing to the issue of money-laundering and financing of terrorism, the Administration for the Prevention of Money-Laundering (APML) of Serbia has issued Guidelines for Suspicious Transaction Reporting and issued a list of indicators for recognizing suspicious transactions related to terrorism financing.
4. The Law on Endowment and Foundations, which regulates the establishment and legal status of endowments and foundations (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, vol. 88/10) and was enacted on 23 November 2010, came into force on 1 March 2011, allowing entities to pursue humanitarian activities.
5. With the purpose of improving efficiency and coordination in suppressing illegal migration on the Republic of Serbia territory, the Government had adopted

the Strategy for confronting illegal migration in Serbia for 2009-2014 on 26 March 2009. It is based on national EU integration programmes.

6. Serbia continued activities in the area of international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. In December 2010, the National Assembly adopted amendments of the Law on Ratification of the European Convention on Extradition. Serbia has withdrawn the reservation to article 6, paragraph (a), and article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Since September 2010, Serbia concluded the Agreement on Amendments and Supplements of the Extradition Agreement with Montenegro in October 2010 and the Extradition Agreement and the Agreement on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters with Slovenia in April 2011. The drafts of the agreements on mutual legal assistance and/or extradition and/or recognition of judgements are being negotiated with Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In addition, the Ministry of Justice initiated the signing of an additional bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Justice of Italy alongside the European Convention on Extradition and the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1959. The Ministry of Justice of Serbia started negotiations with the competent ministry of the United States of America for the conclusion of a new extradition agreement; the texts of the Extradition Agreement were exchanged with the following countries: Turkey, Albania, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Ukraine. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice of Serbia has made a draft of the regional arrest warrant, modelled on the European Arrest Warrant.

Spain

1. On 23 June 2010 at the national level, the *Official State Bulletin* published Law No. 5/2010, reforming the 1995 Criminal Code, which entered into force in December 2010. This reform has introduced a profound reorganization and clarification of criminal treatment of terrorist conduct, including the education, integration, participation or formation of organizations or terrorist groups. To this end, a new chapter VII was created (“About organizations and terrorist groups and about crimes of terrorism”) in Title XXII (“Crimes against public order”) that covers articles 571 to 580 and unifies the criminal treatment of all terrorist manifestations. Among the changes introduced, it is worth emphasizing the following:

(a) The concept of collaboration with an organization or terrorist group is widened to include those efforts to recruit, indoctrinate, train and educate;

(b) The crime of terrorism-funding is expressly mentioned.

2. Law No. 10/2010, of 28 April, regarding the prevention of money-laundering and the funding of terrorism, aims to protect the integrity of the financial system and of other sectors of economic activity through the establishment of obligations preventing money-laundering and funding of terrorism. The legislation extends the definition of laundering to all activities that come from any crime, while recognizing different control measures (normal, simplified and reinforced) depending on the risk which clients and their operations may assume, and urges the entities to define properly in their internal manuals which kind of operations imply the application of each and every one of these measures and the risk level of each.

3. Among the innovations of the new regulation there stands out the necessity of declaring before the competent authority the identifying facts of the owner, representative or authorized person to open or cancel the bank account, or the obligation of foundations or associations to preserve the registry of donor and recipient of funds (properly identified) for 10 years.

4. Spain notes the approval of Law No. 6/2011 on 30 June 2011, regarding the smuggling of nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological and other materials that aim to adapt the categorization of the crime to the international commitments in this field, extending the typical conduct (including the import, export, introduction and expedition or other operation falling under the control of specific regulations) and increasing the amount of money that determines the existence of the crime.

5. Likewise Law No. 8/2011, of 28 April, has also been passed, which establishes measures for the protection of critical infrastructure and its regulations (Royal Decree 704/2011 of 20 May) with the objective of establishing the strategies and proper structures that allow for the management and coordination of the actions of the diverse organs of the Administration in this field, improving the prevention, preparation and response.

6. At the national level, with Turkey's co-sponsorship, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations has managed to consolidate, over the course of six years, an instrument of preventive diplomacy with multiple political, social, juridical-legal, religious, economic, media, demographic, geopolitical and security dimensions serving as an international reference for dialogue and intercultural cooperation promoting action and concrete projects, such as the Media Rapid Response Mechanism, the Reference Centres on Religions and Beliefs, Education on Communication Media and on Immigration-Integration among the Alliance's projects. At the national level, Spain passed National Plan II for the Alliance of Civilizations in May 2010. That plan includes concrete actions: the production of educational materials to promote tolerance, respect for pluralism and positive valuation of diversity, or citizen awareness campaigns and the integration with the establishment of "local awareness plans: experiences of success at the local level" and the diffusion and application of a "Guide for the design and production of local awareness campaigns".

7. Over the past two years, bilateral agreements have been reached in the fight against delinquency and terrorism: in 2010 with Morocco, and in 2011 with the following countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Serbia and the United States of America. Signatures from Saudi Arabia and Slovenia are pending.

8. Also worth noting are the investigative and terrorism prevention activities carried out by state security forces and bodies in the reduction of the phenomenon of terrorism within Spain's national territory, thanks, among other measures, to the creation of joint investigative teams with other countries, notably with Belgium, France, Italy, Mexico, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Sri Lanka

1. Sri Lanka was a victim of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) terrorism for nearly three decades until its eradication in May 2009, following a humanitarian operation to liberate the people from the clutches of the terrorists. However, LTTE and its front organizations continue their separatist activities abroad. Sri Lanka therefore considers that violations including the use or display of the terrorist group's emblems and symbols, fund-raising, human trafficking, and so forth, must be desisted from through domestic legislations.

2. Since the end of the terrorist conflict, Sri Lanka has prioritized rehabilitation, reconstruction, reintegration and reconciliation for sustainable peace. Elections were held in former conflict areas after a lapse of three decades. Sri Lanka embarked upon a domestic process, the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC), to ensure that there will be no recurrence of internal conflict in the future. It has also initiated a political process through a Parliamentary Select Committee involving all elected political parties.

3. Sri Lanka is a State Party to the following international conventions aimed at preventing the spread of terrorism:

(a) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963);

(b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970);

(c) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971);

(d) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979);

(e) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Servicing International Aviation (1988), supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;

(f) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988);

(g) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997);

(h) International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism (1999);

(i) United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

4. To give effect to the above international instruments, Sri Lanka has promulgated several acts of related legislation, including the Convention on Suppression of Financing of Terrorism Act No. 25 of 2005 and Prevention of Money-Laundering Act No. 5 of 2006. The Financial Transaction Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006 was enacted to supplement the provision of the above two enactments. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was established in 2006 under the Financial Transaction Reporting Act. FIU has so far entered into 13 memorandums of understanding with its counterpart in other countries to share financial intelligence. It is also a member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering and the Egmont Group.

5. At the bilateral and regional levels, Mutual Legal Assistance Agreements have been signed with Pakistan, Thailand and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (SAR). Sri Lanka ratified the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism in 1988 and works closely with the regional partners in South Asia in combating terrorism. It has hosted several conferences and workshops to promote cooperation and understanding among regional partners on issues related to prevention of terrorism.

6. Sri Lanka also continues to improve its local capacity to fight terrorism by providing training for law enforcement and judicial officers in the areas of sharing intelligence and information, investigation skills, gathering and analysing financial intelligence, and so forth.

7. As a State Party to all seven key human rights treaties, Sri Lanka is committed to upholding the core principles and values enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international law and international humanitarian law.

8. The National Human Rights Commission is tasked with promoting and protecting human rights in Sri Lanka. The Commission can inquire into and investigate complaints regarding procedures with a view to ensuring compliance with the fundamental rights provisions of the Constitution and promoting respect for those rights.

9. The Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law of the Sri Lanka Army, in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross, educates all its cadres regarding international humanitarian law and human rights law. Similar institutional mechanisms have been established in the Sri Lanka Navy and Air Force.

10. Sri Lanka believes that the early conclusion of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism would be an added impetus to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Sweden

1. Sweden has ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and implemented the EU Framework Decision on the amendment of the Framework Decision on combating terrorism. The Act on Criminal Responsibility for Public Provocation, Recruitment and Training concerning Terrorist Offences and Other Particularly Serious Crimes (2010:299) entered into force on 1 December 2010 and incorporates the above-mentioned rules and regulations into Swedish law. The stipulations criminalize public incitement and recruitment of terrorism. In addition, the Convention includes stipulations on the development of legal assistance, extradition, crime prevention and increased information exchange.

2. Sweden is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Following the 2010 evaluation process, the Task Force concluded that Sweden met 47 out of its 49 recommendations.

3. Furthermore, Sweden continues to work within the framework of the United Nations, EU and other international organizations, as well as bilaterally, with the main objective of strengthening the judicial system in vulnerable States. One

important aspect is capacity support for the development of national legislation, education and training initiatives, reinforcement of national institutions and cooperation with other organizations. Education and training initiatives are aimed at strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights. Sweden's support reaches numerous countries through contributions to United Nations operations. Notably, Sweden is one of the largest donors to UNODC.

4. In regard to preventive work, it may also be noted that Sweden continues the work to prevent and counter violent political extremism. The preventive work aims to counter threats to democracy and thereby safeguard democracy from all forms of violence-promoting extremism. A large part of this work is done through the stimulation of organizations within civil society to prevent and counter the spread of anti-democratic attitudes among the youth. During 2011, for instance, the Government tasked the Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs with distributing means to organizations within civil society that implement work to strengthen the democratic values of young people, but also to prevent young people from developing anti-democratic behaviour or being recruited to anti-democratic movements.

5. The Government of Sweden is currently working on an update of its national strategy to meet the threat of terrorism, which is foreseen to be adopted in the beginning of 2012. Moreover, the Government is preparing a national action plan, which will apply for the period 2012-2014 and which will contain a series of measures to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism. The measures include, for example, improved knowledge about factors leading to violence-promoting extremism and radicalization, detection of early signals of radicalization, enhanced cooperation among key actors at the local level to prevent and counter the spread of anti-democratic and violence-promoting movements, broadened research about violent extremism, strengthened international cooperation, and measures to prevent and counter online recruitment and radicalization.

Switzerland

1. Within the reporting period, Switzerland has been mobilizing the following resources and expertise in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: it has worked closely with counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Implementation Monitoring Team concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, and is co-financing a study to explore the feasibility of developing terrorist financing indicators. Furthermore, Switzerland decided to co-sponsor a follow-on initiative led by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force on the implementation of the Strategy at the regional level in South-East Asia, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, West/North Africa and South Asia. To support the development of a close and mutually reinforcing relationship between the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), the United Nations and other regional organizations, Switzerland will convene a conference in February 2012.

Pillar I

2. Switzerland, inter alia, made the following contributions:

(a) It contributed approximately SwF 10 million to the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), financial support to the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), security and military capacity-building in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya;

(b) It gave financial support to date of SwF 5.4 million to the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA).

Pillar II

3. Examples of Switzerland's recent engagement regarding pillar II of the Strategy are the following:

(a) Seven States have submitted 19 requests for mutual legal assistance to Switzerland in the context of radical Islamism, extreme left-wing organizations and ethno-nationalist movements since September 2010. Five requests were carried out, four were denied, one was withdrawn and the others are in the process of being carried out. In cases where extradition had to be denied because of the principle of non-refoulement, Switzerland has offered to accept requests for transfer of proceedings. Switzerland has submitted 16 requests for mutual legal assistance to nine States in the context of radical Islamism and ethno-nationalist movements. One request was carried out, one was denied, and the others are in the process of being carried out;

(b) The Office of the Attorney-General of the Swiss Confederation, together with the Federal Criminal Police, had conducted several inquiries against persons suspected of terrorist financing and/or membership in and support of a criminal organization with a terrorist background;

(c) Legal proceedings have been initiated by the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Confederation with regard to parcel bomb explosions in Swiss embassies in Athens (November 2010) and Rome (December 2010) and a company representing the interests of nuclear energy producers in Olten, Switzerland;

(d) Investigations are being conducted into two individuals residing in Switzerland who are suspected of supporting a jihadist organization through propaganda, financial activities and the management of jihadist websites. Those investigations helped to identify propagandist activities on the Internet;

(e) In the beginning of 2011, a person was sentenced for the support of criminal activities of the Salafist Group for Call/Preaching and Combat;

(f) In 2011, Switzerland organized a high-level seminar drawing 65 participants from 18 countries, focusing on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) for the financial sector of States members of ECOWAS and Maghreb countries. Eighteen non-binding recommendations in the fields of customer due diligence, politically exposed persons, audit and beneficial owner were compiled;

(g) In 2010, the Money-Laundering Reporting Office of Switzerland received 13 reports relating to the suspected financing of terrorism totalling SwF 23,098,233 or 2.73 per cent of the total amounts frozen that year. Four of those

reports are still being processed; the other cases have been dismissed since the suspicions were not corroborated;

(h) Switzerland is funding a Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force initiative led by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate on “Preventing the abuse of the non-profit sector to finance terrorism”;

(i) In 2010, a new unit with 16 posts was created within the Federal Criminal Police to intensify the fight against cybercrime;

(j) To combat document fraud, Switzerland introduced the new e-passport with a digitally stored facial image and two fingerprints on 1 March 2010. The Federal Office of the Police is represented in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Technical Advisory Group (TAG), the New Technologies Working Group (NTWG) and the Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG). Switzerland has been one of the first States to be participating in the Public Key Directory of ICAO.

Pillar III

4. Switzerland has conducted increased security assistance and counter-terrorism capacity-building programmes in different countries and regions, in particular Central Asia, North Africa, the Middle East and the Balkans. It has primarily conducted and is currently engaged in activities related to AML/CFT, the establishment of FIUs, border security, critical infrastructure protection, legislative assistance, security sector reform, human rights training for law enforcement officials and further areas for which Switzerland had relevant expertise.

5. With a contribution of \$5 million to the International Monetary Fund Topical Trust Fund (TTF) AML/CFT, Switzerland assists partner countries to comply with international standards on AML/CFT. Since 2010, Switzerland has been supporting the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with \$1.6 million.

Pillar IV

6. In support of pillar IV, Switzerland has earmarked funds for the protection and promotion of human rights and pluralistic civil societies in “Arab Spring countries” and has supported the work of OHCHR through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

7. In a letter sent to the Security Council on 6 April 2011, Switzerland, together with 10 other Member States, presented proposals aimed at strengthening the competences of the Ombudsperson of the Committee pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and thus fair and transparent procedures. Switzerland’s cooperation with the Office of the Ombudsperson, including a confidentiality arrangement, has led to the delisting of one individual residing in Switzerland.

Turkey

1. Unresolved conflicts are among the leading factors that contribute to conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. Cognizant of this reality, Turkey

has maintained its readiness and, when asked, taken an active role in activities geared towards finding peaceful and sustainable solutions to such conflicts in the near region and beyond.

2. Turkey is a founding member of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF). Together with the United States of America, Turkey has assumed the co-chairmanship of this Forum for two years. The Forum was launched on 22 September 2011. It will focus on identifying critical civilian counter-terrorism needs, mobilizing the necessary expertise and resources to address such needs and enhance global cooperation. GCTF will function in close collaboration with the United Nations.

3. Turkey plays a leading role in the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, which it initiated in 2005 with Spain.

4. Efforts geared to remedying underdevelopment and economic grievances are critical in devising effective counter-terrorism strategies. To this end, Turkey has been active in global development efforts and in the provision of development aid to countries in need. Turkey hosted the fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries and has announced an economic and technical aid package towards least developed countries valued at US\$ 200 million per year.

5. Turkey has taken an active role in raising awareness of the economic plight in Somalia and has announced a comprehensive aid package for that country. Its policy is based on a holistic strategy that envisages promoting awareness-raising, extending humanitarian assistance, carrying out development and infrastructure projects, supporting the political reconciliation and democratization process and devising appropriate capacity-building programmes in the security/military field.

6. Turkey implements a comprehensive set of measures in combating terrorism. These measures are implemented with full respect for the rule of law and the relevant international human rights conventions. The Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) continued its indiscriminate acts of terror against Turkey, claiming scores of innocent lives.

7. Turkey has been targeted by different types of terrorist organizations. In 2011, Turkey apprehended 20 foreign nationals with connections to Al-Qaida and extradited 7 of them to their countries of origin. The extradition/asylum process for 13 is still ongoing.

8. The Financial Crimes Investigation Board of Turkey has signed memorandum of understanding agreements pursuant to countering the financing of terrorism and money-laundering with Australia, Finland, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belarus, Luxembourg, Senegal and Jordan since September 2010.

9. Since September 2010, agreements with the Syrian Arab Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Afghanistan on cooperation in the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking, including police education and mutual legal assistance involving extradition of perpetrators, have been ratified.

10. Since September 2010, agreements signed with the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Mongolia on cooperation in the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking have entered into force.

11. Since September 2010, Turkey has signed security cooperation agreements, including for the fight against terrorism, with France and Serbia.
12. Since September 2010, the Convention of the South-East European Law Enforcement Centre and Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment have entered into force.
13. Since September 2010, the Turkish Grand National Assembly has ratified the following international agreements, which will enter into force upon the completion of internal ratification procedures:
 - (a) Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism;
 - (b) Agreement on Illicit Traffic by Sea, implementing article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
 - (c) International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is awaiting ratification at the Turkish Grand National Assembly.
14. Turkish law enforcement and judicial bodies have organized several conferences and training programmes on various aspects of terrorism.
15. Turkey has been in close contact with its partners on a bilateral level pertaining to information exchange on terrorist organizations.
16. Turkey has introduced biometric passports to prevent their fraudulent use.
17. In 2011, Turkey contributed \$615,000 to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, \$200,000 to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and €97,600 to the South-East European Law Enforcement Centre.

Turkmenistan

1. Turkmenistan, aware of the importance of and need for a global counter-terrorism strategy at the international level, established the State Counter-Terrorism Commission in keeping with the Counter-Terrorism Act of 15 August 2003. In accordance with United Nations resolutions on combating the financing of terrorism, on 28 May 2009, the Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan adopted an Act to combat the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means and the financing of terrorism. That Act was later amended and amendments were also made to the Criminal, Administrative and Tax Codes, the Counter-Terrorism Act, the Central Bank of Turkmenistan Act, the Credit Institutions and Banking Act, the Foreign Exchange Policy and Oversight in Trade Relations Act, the Insurance Act, the Notary Public Act and the Freedom of Religion and Religious Organizations Act, in order to establish oversight of financial transactions.
2. Turkmenistan has been cooperating with the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, in line with the presidential decree of November 2007 on Turkmenistan's observer membership in the Group. The Group extended observer status to Turkmenistan at its seventh plenary meeting in December 2007, and Turkmenistan gained full membership in the Group at its twelfth plenary meeting.

3. At the expanded Government session on 15 January 2010, the President signed a decision on the establishment of a financial monitoring authority within the Ministry of Finance with the aim of raising the effectiveness of measures undertaken to prevent, detect and suppress money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. In 2010 and 2011, additions were made to the Criminal Code, stiffening the penalty for complicity in the financing of terrorist activity. Thus, the establishment of the new State authority exemplifies the practical steps taken by Turkmenistan to implement United Nations conventions, General Assembly decisions and the relevant Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism.

B. Regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations

Council of Europe

1. The Council of Europe has been very productive in the fight against terrorism during the period 2010-2011. On the one hand, a range of Council of Europe activities, related to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, were undertaken in that period. On the other hand, the period was marked by increasingly closer cooperation with the United Nations, as well as other international and regional organizations.

2. The Council of Europe gave priority to the setting-up of the monitoring mechanism for the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196). That Convention has currently been ratified by 28 and signed further by 15 States members of the Organization. The Group of Parties to the Convention met in San Sebastián (13 June 2011) and Strasbourg (23 November 2011).

3. The Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) continued its work on identification of lacunae in international law and action against terrorism, development of a database of country profiles on national legal and institutional capacity to fight against terrorism, and exchange of best practices in the area of the fight against terrorism. The Committee is currently discussing the issue of national coordinating bodies in the field on counter-terrorism.

4. Moreover, the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) held its plenary meetings and third site visit and an evaluator training seminar in Strasbourg in July 2011. In 2010-2011, the Conference of Parties to the 2005 Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS No. 198) met twice in order to advance the monitoring of that instrument.

5. The Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law (CAHDI) continued to examine the issue of "National implementation measures of United Nations sanctions and respect for human rights". In the frame of its cooperation with the United Nations, CAHDI held an exchange of views in 2011 with the Ombudsperson, Ms. Kimberly Prost, and with Mr. Stephen Mathias, Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

6. Regarding the cooperation with international organizations, the Council of Europe paid particular importance to the strengthening of capacities of States to prevent and suppress terrorism.

7. From 19 to 21 April 2011, the Council of Europe hosted a special meeting of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on the topic of “Prevention of Terrorism”. That three-day event focused on prevention policies, comprehensive and integrated strategies, and the role of law enforcement and the criminal justice system in preventing terrorism.

8. The Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Task Force also organized two international conferences, respectively, under the Turkish and Ukrainian Chairmanships of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

(a) The Conference on “Prevention of Terrorism: Prevention Tools, Legal Instruments and Their Implementation” (Istanbul, Turkey, 16 and 17 December 2010) stressed the importance of a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, based on the protection of human rights and respect for the rule of law;

(b) The International Conference on “Bringing Terrorists to Justice” (Kyiv, Ukraine, 25 and 26 October 2011) focused on the topics of prevention of terrorism policies, the use of special investigation techniques in terrorism, international legal cooperation in arrest, pretrial detention and extradition of terrorism suspects, and protection of victims, witnesses and collaborators of justice.

9. Moreover, special attention has been paid to the protection of victims of terrorism. Together with Spanish authorities and the Organization of American States/Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS/CICTE), the Council of Europe organized the International Conference on “Victims of Terrorism” in San Sebastián, Spain, on 16 and 17 June 2011. That event brought together practitioners from Spain and other European and American States to discuss the ways and means to develop a multidisciplinary approach to the enforcement of the protection of victims of terrorism. The Conference also highlighted the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Commonwealth of Independent States

1. Measures to implement General Assembly resolution 64/297, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, have been carried out as part of the planned activities of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the programmes of its member States to combat terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism for 2008-2010 and 2011-2013.

2. Planning of specific activities to further develop and strengthen CIS cooperation for combating international terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism.

3. In June 2011, the Executive Committee of CIS held multilevel consultations among ministries of foreign affairs to consider the following topics:

(a) Bilateral and multilateral cooperation (United Nations, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Council of Europe, Collective Security Treaty

Organization, Shanghai Cooperation Organization) to counter international terrorism, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime;

- (b) Measures to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- (c) Measures to combat the radicalization of public sentiment.

4. During those consultations, special attention was paid to the issue of cybersecurity, given that information and telecommunication technologies can be used to create volatile situations in the territories of certain States.

5. Improvement of the legal and regulatory frameworks of the relevant agencies of States members of CIS for countering terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism.

6. At this time, States members of CIS are currently engaged in intergovernmental consultations on draft agreements.

Commonwealth Secretariat

1. Following the events of 11 September 2001, the Commonwealth heads of Government, at their 17th meeting, held in Coolumburra, Australia, from 2 to 5 March 2002, emphasized the need for member States to work collectively and in partnership with the Secretariat and other stakeholders to combat terrorism in all its manifestations. A Commonwealth Plan of Action on Terrorism (CPAT) was adopted at that meeting. The Plan of Action was subsequently reviewed and revised by the Commonwealth Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CCT). The revised version was adopted by Foreign Ministers of States members of the Commonwealth, at their Ministerial Meeting on terrorism in New York in 2009.

2. In the light of the declaration, the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division (LCAD), working in liaison with other divisions of the Commonwealth Secretariat, has engaged member countries in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Division is mandated to focus principally on supporting member States to prevent and combat terrorism, build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and ensure respect for human rights as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. This mandate broadly covers three of the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Pillar IV of the Strategy is being addressed by the Good Offices Section of the Secretariat.

3. In implementing this mandate, the Criminal Law Section has divided this body of work primarily into two broad distinct parts, namely, legislative frameworks and capacity-building.

4. The Secretariat developed implementation kits for the execution of international counter-terrorism conventions and the model legislative provisions contained in the Commonwealth-Model Legislative Provisions on Measures to Combat Terrorism 2002. That body of work was completed in 2003. Owing to recent developments within the United Nations, such as the Security Council resolutions on the Taliban and Al-Qaida, and the adoption of new conventions, this model legislation is currently being revisited. The intention is to accommodate new instruments pertaining to extradition and mutual legal assistance as well as those relating to human rights and due process requirements in discharging counter-terrorism obligations.

5. This second part of the project is ongoing and focuses primarily on capacity-building of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judges. The capacity-building component of the programme is all encompassing, incorporating anti-money-laundering and financing of terrorism.

6. A Commonwealth Manual on Counter-Terrorism: Practice and Procedure was developed in 2006 to assist member countries in the implementation of their counter-terrorism regime and enhance the capacity of law enforcement officers and prosecutors to combat terrorism. The Manual is currently being updated to include comprehensive background material on the scope and content of new conventions, the requirements of Security Council resolutions and amending protocols adopted since the compilation of the Manual.

7. Recently, a more proactive approach, whereby a holistic and integrated Criminal Justice System training programme involving all criminal justice actors (investigators, prosecutors and judges) and incorporating cross-cutting criminal justice tools, such as international cooperation, prosecution disclosure and victims/witness protection, has been adopted in the implementation of the capacity-building programmes.

8. The activities under this part of the project include:

- (a) Training of specialists and trainers workshops;
- (b) National/regional training programmes led by the specialists trained in earlier workshops;
- (c) Conducting country/regional-specific training and technical assistance;
- (d) Conducting in-country meetings at the national level to develop training programmes and to identify/assess national needs for counter-terrorism training;
- (e) Coordination with UNODC and other regional organizations to provide training at the request of a country/region;
- (f) Cooperation and collaboration with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) on workshops for the police, prosecutors and judges in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in South-East Asia;
- (g) Attending relevant conferences and meetings;
- (h) Coordination with other regional organizations (such as Financial Action Task Force (FATF)-style regional bodies) in supporting institutional and personnel developments in the implementation of the AML/CFT regime.

League of Arab States

1. Article 1(c) of the Arab Counter-Terrorism Agreement was amended with regard to the definition of “terrorist crime”, with the addition of “incitement to or celebration of terrorist crimes and the publication, printing or preparation of written or printed materials or recordings of any type for distribution or perusal by others, with the aim of promoting the perpetration of such crimes. The donation or collection of any type of funds in the knowledge that they will be used to finance terrorist crimes shall be considered a terrorist crime”.

2. On 21 December 2011, the League of Arab States adopted the Arab Anti-Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Agreement; the Arab Anti-Cybercrime Agreement; and the Arab Anti-Transnational Organized Crime Agreement.

3. At successive sessions, the Council of the League adopted resolutions concerning international terrorism and means of countering it that included the continuation of efforts to support Arab moves within the United Nations to promote the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution on the formation of a working group to study means of implementing the recommendations contained in the Riyadh Declaration, which was issued by the Counter-Terrorism International Conference, held in Riyadh in February 2005, and the proposal put forward by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, concerning the establishment of an international counter-terrorism centre that would strengthen international cooperation in that important sphere. It was the continuation of Arab efforts to follow up implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the strengthening of counter-terrorism cooperation between the League of Arab States and subregional, regional and international organizations and, in particular, the UNODC/Terrorism Prevention Branch, counter-terrorism committees established pursuant to Security Council resolutions and the Anti-Terrorism Coordinator of the Council of Europe.

4. On 19 January 2011, a statement on counter-terrorism was issued by the Second Arab Economic and Social Development Summit. It targeted sectors of the populations of certain Arab States and utterly condemned “the terrorist operations that have recently taken place in various parts of the world, including in the Arab region, on a range of sectarian or racial pretexts”.

5. The Council of Arab Ministers of Justice, at successive sessions, adopted resolutions concerning the strengthening of Arab and international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, which included affirmations of the importance of strengthening Arab and international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism and activating mechanisms to that end; and the strengthening of existing cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism between the technical secretariat of the Council and regional and international organizations and, in particular, the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and UNODC.

6. In 2011, at its 28th session, the Arab Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs adopted a resolution concerning a draft Arab strategy for intellectual security, which suggested that, with a view to considering a draft Arab strategy for intellectual security, the General Secretariat should be requested to establish a committee with membership open to all member States.

7. From 6 to 8 June 2011, the League of Arab States, in cooperation with the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), and the World Customs Organization (WCO), held a training course in Riyadh on monitoring the movement of goods and persons and protecting them from terrorist threats, which was attended by the representatives of 12 Arab States.

8. The League of Arab States and UNODC are coordinating the holding of two workshops: one on cooperation between subregional and regional organizations in

activating Security Council resolutions and the Strategy, and the other on ways of establishing an Arab counter-terrorism judicial cooperation network.

Organization of American States

1. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) endorsed, as in previous years, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (adopted in 2006 and reviewed in 2008 and 2010) in its declaration of “Renewed Hemispheric Commitment to Enhance Cooperation to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism”, adopted at the Committee’s eleventh regular session, held in Washington, D.C., on 17 March 2011.

2. To fulfil the mandates given by CICTE, its secretariat has been actively supporting in 2011 hemispheric efforts to implement the Strategy. The CICTE workplan and its technical assistance and capacity-building projects are in line with the contents of the Strategy, as they focus on: Border Controls (Maritime Security, Aviation Security, Document Security and Fraud Prevention); Legislative Assistance and Counter-Terrorism Financing; Critical Infrastructure Protection (Tourism Security, Major Events Security, Cyber-Security); Emerging Threats (Bioterrorism); Support in the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004); and International Cooperation and Partnerships. Within these programmes, the CICTE secretariat in 2011 trained more than 2,700 officials from all States members of OAS and organized 77 activities in the region.

3. Those efforts have contributed to the implementation of the Strategy in the Latin American and Caribbean region, specifically in regard to the following sections of the Strategy’s Plan of Action:

(a) Section I — Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism — i.e., paragraph 8, through the organization, jointly with the Council of Europe and the Government of Spain, of the International Conference on Victims of Terrorism, for all States members of OAS and the Council of Europe, held in San Sebastián, Spain, on 16 and 17 June 2011;

(b) Section II — Measures to prevent and combat terrorism, i.e., through the organization of technical assistance and capacity-building activities on counter-terrorism financing and counter-terrorism legislation (paras. 1 through 4, 7, 10 and 15), border controls (paras. 5, 13, 14 and 16), international cooperation and partnerships (para. 8), emerging threats-bioterrorism (para. 11), cybersecurity (para. 12), weapons of mass destruction and crisis management exercises (para. 17), and critical infrastructure protection (para. 18);

(c) Section III — Measures to build States’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard, i.e., through all OAS/Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)/CICTE projects, and through the strategic partnerships and support to partners’ training activities, especially with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), UNODC, INTERPOL, the Financial Action Task Force, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), as well as more than 40 regional, subregional and national organizations and agencies;

(d) Section IV — Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as a fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism: through the implementation of universal and regional legal instruments against terrorism — e.g., the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, especially articles 14 and 15 on the protection of human rights when fighting terrorism — and of those related to protection on human rights. Additionally, OAS/SMS/CICTE is currently developing a project on the role of women in countering terrorism.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

1. The States participating in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) support the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and are committed to its full implementation. The OSCE approach to the fight against terrorism, based on its concept of comprehensive, cooperative and indivisible security, actually corresponds to the Strategy, which calls on all States to address not only the manifestations of terrorism but also the conditions conducive to its spread, within a framework based on human rights and the rule of law.

2. In line with an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Ministerial Council Statement adopted in Madrid in 2007, the organization continues to support the Strategy and work closely with the United Nations system, as well as with other international and regional organizations to ensure its implementation. The main OSCE anti-terrorism objectives fully comply with the Strategy, making OSCE an active supporter and a regional facilitator of the implementation of global efforts.

3. OSCE builds consensus and political support among its participating States in order to take comprehensive and effective anti-terrorism action. The organization contributes to building State capacity to implement and comply with international instruments and standards. In doing so, OSCE supports efforts by other international and regional organizations, provides a platform for discussions among its participating States, and promotes security within a framework which is based on human rights and the rule of law.

4. Different OSCE structures are active in each of the four pillars outlined in the Strategy.

5. The OSCE secretariat, institutions and field operations implement a wide range of activities and programmes relevant to anti-terrorism. The Action against Terrorism Unit of the secretariat is the focal point for coordinating the organization's anti-terrorism activities. Through its specific programmes, the Unit promotes the international legal framework against terrorism and international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. The Unit also assists participating States in the implementation of international standards and commitments in enhancing travel document security, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, strengthening cybersecurity, protecting non-nuclear critical energy infrastructure, enhancing container and supply chain security, and strengthening efforts to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

6. Other OSCE structures are active in the field of suppressing money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, and in enhancing border security and policing. In the field of human rights, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human

Rights assists participating States in developing and implementing effective counter-terrorism measures which uphold international human rights standards and OSCE commitments. The representative of OSCE on freedom of the media monitors legislation on the prevention of the abuse of information technology for terrorist purposes to ensure consistency with freedom of expression and the free flow of information.

Pacific Islands Forum secretariat

1. The Pacific Islands Forum secretariat coordinates a number of regional mechanisms and activities that support and complement the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. These mechanisms and activities form an integral part of the Pacific Islands Forum security framework developed through the 2005 Pacific Plan; the Honiara, Aitutaki, Nasonini and Biketawa Declarations; annual decisions by Forum leaders; and outcomes from annual meetings of the Forum Regional Security Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Working Group.

2. As part of pillar I of the Strategy, the secretariat has:

(a) Supported the “Pacific Regional Audit Initiative” introduced in 2010 to improve Pacific public auditing to enhance the accountability for the management of public resources;

(b) Published a baseline survey in 2010 to assess actual leadership practices of current Pacific Islands leaders measured against the “Forum Principles of Good Leadership”;

(c) Promoted youth conflict prevention initiatives aimed, inter alia, at identifying risk and resilience factors that shape youth involvement in crime and violence.

3. As part of pillar II, the secretariat coordinates the Forum Regional Security Committee, which provides strategic guidance to members on a number of security issues. Reporting to that Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Working Group, co-chaired by New Zealand and the secretariat, acts as a regional counter-terrorism focal point to:

(a) Provide strategic guidance and domestic support to members;

(b) Coordinate regional counter-terrorism initiatives with partners and United Nations counter-terrorism-related bodies;

(c) Coordinate support to members in implementing their international counter-terrorism obligations;

(d) Support counter-terrorism response exercises such as the Ready Pasefika II Regional Exercise hosted by New Zealand in 2011.

4. To build capacity and support pillar III, the secretariat:

(a) Has developed model legislation and national plans to incorporate key international counter-terrorism obligations;

(b) Continues to draft, with regional law enforcement organizations, an annual Pacific Transnational Crimes Assessment to guide regional and national strategic responses;

(c) Continues to provide, both individually and in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) under a Joint Counter Terrorism Partnership Programme, support in areas such as counter-terrorism legislative drafting and ratification in several Pacific Islands countries, including Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. Several Pacific Islands countries have made 37 new counter-terrorism ratifications since the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Programme. The joint UNODC/Pacific Islands Forum secretariat (PIFS) Partnership will continue to provide counter-terrorism technical assistance and expertise to assist Pacific Islands countries with ratification, drafting and modifications of domestic legislations.

5. In support of pillar IV, a number of regional declarations and agreements contain principles to promote the rule of law and respect for human rights. To implement those principles, the Forum secretariat has recruited a Human Rights Adviser to support members in meeting their international obligations, and since 2008 it has undertaken a joint security sector governance programme with the United Nations Development Programme to promote transparent and democratic civilian oversight of security sector institutions.