



COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE

Public Information Office * 1-212-457-1712 * cted@un.org * www.un.org/sc/ctc/

COUNTRY VISITS

In March 2005, the Counter-Terrorism Committee shifted into a new phase of work by carrying out on-site visits to five Member States. Since then the Committee has conducted an average of six to seven such missions each year.

The purpose of the visits, always conducted with the consent of the States concerned, is to follow up, on location and in practice, with Member States on their implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), as well as to evaluate the nature and level of technical assistance that a specific State may need in order to implement the resolution.

Since 2008, the Committee has recognized the need for carrying out more flexible visits that are tailored to the circumstances of the country concerned and the nature of the terrorist threat it faces. (More information on these focused visits is contained in the revised organizational plan for the Committee's Executive Directorate (CTED) (S/2008/80)).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND BEST PRACTICES

The Committee and CTED are committed to helping States boost their ability to fight terrorism both within their territory and across borders by facilitating technical assistance. The Committee strives to identify the needs of States, either through information collected from the reports that it has submitted or through an on-site visit, which enables the Committee to carry out direct dialogue with the relevant national authorities. Potential donors are also identified, and the areas in which they can provide assistance are compiled in a database.

CTED is also developing different tools to enhance its role as a "switchboard" for matching States with potential donors. Part of the Committee's work also involves the compilation and promotion of best practices, as developed by various international and regional organizations, for implementing the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001).

The visiting teams are led by CTED and often include experts from such organizations as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF). International, regional and subregional organizations such as the African Union and the European Union, as well as representatives of specialized bodies and institutions which deal with specific aspects of counter-terrorism and are in a position to provide technical assistance in strengthening States' capacity also take part in these visits.

During the comprehensive visits, the expert teams focus on, and compile their observations into a report with recommendations for action mainly in the following areas:

- * *Counter-terrorism legislation: offences; penalties; competence of the courts; criminal procedure; special investigation measures; legislation on weapons, explosives and dangerous substances and legislation on asylum and immigration;*
- * *Measures to prevent the use of assets for criminal purposes: anti-money-laundering legislation; legislation against the financing of terrorism; supervision of the non-financial sector; structures for oversight of the financial system and mechanisms for seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime;*
- * *Effectiveness of law enforcement services: counter-terrorism machinery; coordination of services; early warning system and methods for combating and preventing criminal activities linked to terrorism;*

- * *International cooperation: machinery for international cooperation in criminal matters; status of ratification of counter-terrorism conventions; modalities for and effectiveness of judicial cooperation; modalities for and effectiveness of police cooperation and modalities for cooperation with regional and international organizations;*
- * *Territorial control: control of the cross-border movement of persons; control of cargo; mechanisms for the issuance and control of identity and travel documents and methods for the prevention and detection of document forgery and fraud; and*
- * *Technical assistance: identification of assistance needs through dialogue with the State concerned and facilitation of the provision of assistance by donor countries and international organizations.*

