

**Fifth special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on  
“Prevention of Terrorist Movement and Effective Border Security”  
Nairobi, 29 to 31 October 2007**

**Report of the participants in the Plan of Action  
(February 2009)**

	Activity	Organization/body	Status/observations (To include the programme and status of its progress)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Strengthen further their working relationships through increased interaction and communication in such areas as the latest developments in their programmes, initiatives and activities, proposed future strategies and direction, and available resources</b>		
1.1	Carry out mutual technical and strategic consultations	Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and its Executive Directorate (CTED) all relevant international, regional and sub regional organizations (IROs)	<p>Through a variety of means (meetings, dedicated forums, electronic communication, etc.) CTED and the international and regional organizations carried out consultations regarding border security and controls, current programmes and activities, actual and proposed changes thereto, planned and contemplated future direction and proposals for joint activities that benefit Member States.</p> <p>Examples of such consultations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Briefing visits by CTED Executive Director to IMO, WCO, ICAO and INTERPOL undertaken;</li> <li>- Meeting of CTED and the international organizations regarding an ongoing process of collaboration flowing out of the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting;</li> <li>- Input and validation by all organizations to the technical guide being developed by CTED;</li> <li>- Contribution to WCO’s Forum on its work in the 21<sup>st</sup> century;</li> <li>- Development of law enforcement questionnaire with INTERPOL;</li> <li>- Handling of relevant aviation security audit issues of</li> </ul>

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			<p>PIAs and CTC visits and implementation of MRTD regimes in Member States that do not yet have them with ICAO;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turning over refugee processing to authorities in a Member State;</li> <li>- Suggestion/ranking of port facilities to be visited.</li> </ul> <p><b>CICTE</b> Secretariat regularly consults with UNODC, ICAO, and INTERPOL and serves as a “platform” for regional consultations and training in the Americas.</p> <p>The Head of the <b>OSCE</b> Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) visited New York in September 2008 and held consultations with CTED officers; The CTED Executive Director briefed the OSCE Security Committee and held consultations with the ATU in November 2008.</p> <p>UN Department of Political Affairs (<b>DPA</b>) has contributed to strategic discussions on border security.</p> <p>European Commission (<b>EC</b>) and CTED consulted on the Initiative of Stability in Niger, Mali and Mauritania (includes counter-terrorism efforts, border controls, law enforcement training). This consultation is expected to lead to the provision of technical assistance by the EC to these member states. Follow-up consultations will be held on this issue in the future.</p>
1.2	Exchange information and experience	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p>Information continues to be exchanged between CTED and relevant IROs regarding updates/ modifications to programmes and outcomes of interactions with Member States on the implementation on international norms and standards through briefings, information sessions and other forums.</p>

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		<p><b>IAEA</b> cooperates with ICAO, IMO, OSCE, UNICRI, UNODC and WCO in information-sharing and joint activities. The IAEA cooperates with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in developing a pilot Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) knowledge management system under European Commission sponsorship.</p> <p>The Council of the Baltic Sea States (<b>CBSS</b>): CBSS Expert Group on Nuclear and Radiation Safety organized a conference and training session on “dirty bombs” and radiological dispersal device and has planned a project on illicit trafficking in radiological material in the Baltic Sea region.</p> <p><b>WCO, UNODC</b> and <b>INTERPOL</b> developed the COCAIR project on Central and West Africa. This project against drugs trafficking and criminal mobility is based on the exchange of information and synergy of INTERPOL I/24 and WCO Regional intelligence office between 15 member states, mainly at the Airports.</p> <p><b>NATO</b> In 2007, in conjunction with the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism (PAP-T), a Working Group on Border Security was established. The Group enables Allies and Partners to exchange information and organize joint events. It also invites experts from other international organizations to provide information on their work.</p> <p>South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (<b>SARPCCO</b>) continues to encourage its member States to exchange information.</p>
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			<p>Shanghai Cooperation Organization (<b>SCO</b>), Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (<b>RATS</b>) Executive Committee. <b>RATS SCO</b> undertook measures to coordinate assistance and interaction among the competent organs of member States to provide security at the Olympic Games held in 2008 in Peking. These joint measures of the SCO member States involved the preparation and publication of lists of their persons and competent organs responsible for security issues, maintaining communication channels in constant operation and exchanging information on terrorist organizations and individuals, which presented a threat to the Games. These measures played a valuable role in activating the exchange of information regarding terrorist, separatist and extremist threats, which could have affected security at the Peking Games. This information allowed the Chinese to obtain more detailed information regarding the plans of terrorists and to prevent their realization beforehand, thereby lowering the degree of danger with the end result of conducting a successful Olympiad.</p>
1.3	Maintain and update lists of focal points of contact	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p>Names and coordinates of focal points of contact are maintained and updated as required by many international and regional organizations. For instance, <b>CICTE</b> maintains a network of National Points of Contact (NPCs) in the 34 member States of OAS for communication and training coordination, and SARPCCO maintains and updates a list of contact focal points.</p>
1.4	Conduct mutual briefings (formal and informal)	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p>Mutual briefings were conducted in the context of 1.1 above.</p> <p><b>RATS SCO</b> officials conducted more than 20 working meetings with (<i>inter alia</i>) representatives of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the Council of Command Border Forces of the</p>

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			Commonwealth of Independent States (CSCCBF – CIS), the Regional Centre of UNODC in Tashkent and with the 1267 Committee.
1.5	Attend one another's training, workshops and conferences	CTC, CTED and all relevant IROs	<p>Attendance of some workshops and conferences has taken place. Training on ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL and WCO border security and control instruments and measures has been provided to CTED.</p> <p>Plans for additional events will be made, as required and as time and resources permit.</p> <p><b>CIS-ATC</b> provided training to improve qualifications of colleagues in security organs and special services of CIS Member States. The KGB (Committee for State Security) of Belarus, as coordinator of the CIS-ATC, conducted the exercise “Bastion-Anti-Terror” with the security organs and special services of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine (10 August-12 September 2008).</p> <p><b>CICTE and UNODC</b> co-sponsored counter- terrorism legislative training in the Americas; the CICTE Secretariat, ICAO and INTERPOL (as well as CTED) participate in each other's events. The WCO participated in CICTE port security training.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> Follow-Up Conference on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the Fight against Terrorism in September 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OSCE Workshop on Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism, Vienna, October 2008.</li> <li>- OSCE PPP Central Asia regional conference in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 4–5 November 2008.</li> </ul>

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			<p>- OSCE/UNODC Subregional Workshop for Central and South-Eastern Europe on Co-operation against Terrorism and Organized Crime, Budapest, Hungary, 12-13 November 2008.</p> <p><b>CICA</b> Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures for Asia (CICA) held an Expert Meeting on illicit trade in light weapons, smuggling of explosives and hazardous material, drug and human trafficking, money-laundering and trans-border organized crime. (Ankara, Turkey 31 January-1 February 2008). Discussions resulting from the meeting led to the adoption of an action plan in August 2008.</p> <p><b>IAEA</b> International Conference on Illicit Nuclear Trafficking: Collective Experience and the Way Forward, (Edinburgh, Scotland. November 2007). Outcome of Conference: to continue effective technical and administrative systems to control the movement of nuclear and other radioactive material. From 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008, the IAEA organized over 65 training courses and workshops at the IRO and national levels on nuclear security for customs and border security officers.</p> <p><b>SARPPCO</b> Secretariat has attended several workshops and meetings organized by other IROs. The SARPPCO Annual Action Plans for 2009 contain some border control and security training events.</p> <p><b>RATS SCO</b> Officials of the Executive Committee participated in international conferences and seminars: “Terrorism in the World and International Cooperation” (Ankara, March 2008)</p>
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			<p>“Ensuring the Security of the Olympic Games 2008” (Peking, April 2008)  “Contemporary Terrorism, Factors and Tendencies in its Spread and Counteracting Measures” (Astana, April 2008)  “Police and Inter-administrative Cooperation in Combating Terrorism in Central Asia” (Tashkent, September 2008)  Border Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia and Afghanistan in Countering the Illegal Trade in Narcotics (Tashkent, November 2008).</p> <p>The <b>1540 Expert Group</b> invites CTED and the 1267 Monitoring Team to regional workshops taking place from 2008 on implementation of UNSCR 1540 focusing on border and export controls. Organised by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (<b>UNODA</b>) and funded primarily by the European Union and the Government of Norway, these workshops provide an opportunity for States to share experiences and lessons learned including on related legislation and technical assistance, such as for training and equipment, with respect to enhancing border and export controls, and related (air)port security.</p>
<p><b>2. Increase the effectiveness of their efforts against terrorism</b></p>			
<p>2.1</p>	<p>a) Share information as appropriate, with due regard to confidentiality of the information and the mandates, on matters related to border control and security by providing guidance material on regional policies, legal instruments, best practices, efforts as well as assessment and analyses of terrorist threats.</p> <p>b) Also, encourage Member States to</p>	<p>CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs</p>	<p>The various instruments (including the WCO’s Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE Framework), ICAO’s Annexes 9 and 17, Doc. 9303 and various related manuals, IMO’s ISPS Code and related Maritime Security Committee Circulars, INTERPOL’s Fusion Task Force and strategic and operational analytical reports) and UNHCR’s “Selected Documents relating to National Security and Counter-Terrorism Relevant to International Refugee Protection” are shared amongst the organizations and with CTED, including proposed strategies and initiatives, to ensure their implementation by Member</p>

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	<p>share information related to their implementation of border security and control measures, including guidance material and analysis of their national policies, legislation, assessment and analyses of terrorist threat, as well as their needs for improvement and on cooperation and technical assistance development and strategies.</p>		<p>States.</p> <p>The results of diagnostics/audits/reviews are also shared for specific purposes but only to the extent allowed by confidentiality provisions and or waivers.</p> <p>Other information in the form of good practices and lessons learned are also shared.</p> <p>Under the COCAIR project on border control and security and drugs smuggling, WCO, INTERPOL and the police and customs units of 15 member States of Central and Western Africa are sharing operational data and information on passengers and goods of travellers to these regions. CENCOM (WCO) is the common communication tools of the Coordinating operational unit of the participants.</p> <p><b>CTC/CTED</b> communicates with Member States regarding their reports on implementation of border security and control measures and on their needs for improvement with a view to identify gaps and recommend solutions that include capacity building. This is accomplished through the PIAs, CTC visits and discussions with Member State representatives.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> is encouraging regions to establish regional aviation security committees, through which they can share information, analyse threats and develop Action Plans.</p> <p><b>CICTE</b> organizes subregional workshops on best practices in Port Security and the ISPS Code and also on Travel Document Security at which IOs, IROs, and sub-IROs share information and experiences on international standards. CICTE provides a regional “platform” for sharing of</p>
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		<p>information, which may be utilized by IOs.</p> <p><b>SARPCCO</b> Member States, through their National Central Bureaus, are sharing criminal intelligence via the ROCTA project, which is coordinated by the INTERPOL Sub-regional Bureau. In 2008, SARPCCO requested its member States to complete a questionnaire on the status of their border control and security. SARPCCO has also been encouraging its member States in the sub-region to establish or strengthen cooperative relationships among national law enforcement agencies at border entry/exit points.</p> <p>The Oceania Customs Organization (<b>OCO</b>) commissioned a Regional Threat Assessment. OCO Customs Regional Intelligence Analyst is examining Customs crimes in the region and will report findings at the 2009 meeting of the Forum Regional Security Committee (FRSC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The OCO, WCO and Australian Customs Service are conducting a two-year project (Until 2010) to assess the regional impact on Customs of transnational organized crime.</li> <li>- OCO signed a “Co-operative Arrangement with the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council at the June 2008 WCO Council sessions. The Cooperative Arrangement provides for information exchange on Customs operations, techniques and methodologies, personnel and mutual assistance. The Arrangement also concerns the security risk of pleasure craft in the Pacific region.</li> </ul> <p><b>IAEA</b> is concerned with inter-State transport of nuclear and radioactive material. It is developing a methodology for verifying the radioactive material content of transit</p>
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		<p>shipments, comprehensive guidelines and a strategy for effective border control.</p> <p><b>IAEA</b> cooperates with the European Union within the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which adopted Joint Actions supporting the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan. Joint Actions targeting South Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus were completed in October 2007.</p> <p><b>UNICRI</b>, in cooperation with the European Commission, WCO, IAEA, OPCW, EUROPOL and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) Centre, is developing Knowledge Management Systems for international cooperation in border and export controls and law enforcement to prevent the illicit trafficking of CBRN Materials, through improved information exchanges and harmonized policies.</p> <p><b>IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development)/ ICPAT (IGAD Capacity-Building Programmed Against Terrorism)</b> organized a seminar on regional border security management in Nairobi from 21-23 October 2008. The seminar was addressed at senior policymakers from IGAD member States and Tanzania and dealt with border control management (airport, seaport and border checkpoints), as well as investigations into document fraud.</p> <p><b>Council of the European Union (CoE)</b> – In June 2008, the Council endorsed a new schedule for implementing the second generation of the Schengen Information System (SIS II), based on the Council Decision 2007.533/JAI). SIS II provides for the sharing of information among competent</p>
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			<p>national authorities of Member States to ensure early detection of persons suspected of terrorist activities prior to their entry into EU territory.</p> <p>The European Commission issued a Communication in February 2008 to introduce an Entry/Exit system to record electronically the dates of entry and exit of third country nationals into and out of the Schengen area.</p> <p>The CoE reached political agreement in April 2008 on the Decision to transform Europol into an EU Agency. The Decision, which was to be adopted in November 2008, extends Europol's mandate to cover organized crime, terrorism and other forms of serious cross-border crime.</p> <p>The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)-Anti-Terrorism Centre (ATC) organized meeting of directors of the general staff of national anti-terrorist centres of CIS Member States to exchange information (Moscow, April 2008).</p> <p>RATS SCO Executive Committee is planning to conclude, in the first half of 2009, the signing of the "Agreement among SCO Member States on the preparation of cadres for anti-terrorist training within the SCO Framework" and the "SCO Convention against Terrorism". Preventing the financing of terrorist activity through the proceeds of narcotics tracking is a particular priority of RATS SCO.</p>
2.2	Coordinate activities in encouraging Member States to develop plans and strategies for the protection of their borders and to implement measures and standards to ensure the control and security of borders while respecting principles of international human rights,	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p><b>INTERPOL</b>, in recognizing the importance of border offices for the control of terrorist mobility, developed the technical platform MIND/FIND to extend access to its data bases beyond the NCBS. It actively promotes extending access to its data bases to border offices.</p> <p><b>WCO</b> encourages implementation of its SAFE Framework</p>

	<p>refugee and humanitarian law</p>	<p>of Standards regarding cargo security through pilot projects which may be bilateral, multilateral, regional or sub-regional.</p> <p><b>IMO</b> works with its Member States to facilitate their implementation of maritime security legislative and administrative standards and practices.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> assisted States to adopt and review national asylum legislation to ensure that protection principles were respected and properly incorporated. Special attention was made to ensure the proper interpretation and implementation of relevant provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, in particular the exclusion clauses contained in Article 1F, and the non-refoulement principle and its exceptions by States, in the counter-terrorism context; the establishment of fair and efficient asylum procedures; and the adoption of registration, identification and documentation systems of asylum-seekers and refugees. Border guards, immigration officials and asylum officials were trained on refuge law and principles. UNHCR also produced advisory opinions, position papers, guidance notes (on extradition and refugee law), including court interventions, on refugee legal issues, relevant to counter-terrorism.</p> <p><b>CTC/CTED</b>, in monitoring implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), promote the standards and practices of the international organizations and work with them, especially during and through the ensuing reports of visits, to encourage Member States to adopt appropriate measures and strategies to ensure the security of borders while adhering to principles of international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.</p>
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		<p><b>CICTE and INTERPOL</b> are promoting access and use of MIND/FIND at border points in the 34 OAS Member States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CICTE invited WCO to present its SAFE Framework at a June 2008 subregional workshop for Andean countries on Best Practices in Port Security.</li> <li>- CICTE Port Security program of Training, Best Practices Workshops and Crisis Management Exercises develops the capacity of Member States to implement the ISPS Code.</li> </ul> <p>WCO, INTERPOL, the European Commission and UNODC have implemented the COCAIR project in 15 member states of Central and Western Africa. The project focuses on providing access to the I/24 INTERPOL databases systems at the airports of the 15 states, training police officers, Customs officers and developing common procedures of work at national and sub-regional levels. The project took place in October and November 2008 and will be followed-up by additional initiatives.</p> <p><b>IAEA</b> developed an Illicit Trafficking database (ITDB) programme for information on illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive material at international border crossings. As of 30 June 2008, 100 States consulted the ITDB. From 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008, 243 incidents were reported with 14 arrests, some for attempted smuggling of nuclear or other radioactive materials.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC) developed a comprehensive approach to prevent cross-border movement of persons, weapons and funds connected with terrorism and to promote high standards in border services.</p>
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		<p>OSCE States have committed to provide national law enforcement officers with access to the INTERPOL ASF-SLTD by implementing the INTERPOL technical platforms as soon as possible. OSCE States have committed to adopt measures in the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards by incorporating the Seal Integrity Programme for Secure Container Shipments into their national procedures and regulations.</p> <p>Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (<b>CICA</b>) “The Action Plan on the Implementation of Confidence-Building Measures in the Area of New Threats and Challenges”, adopted in August 2008, provides for cooperation among CICA Member States on terrorism, border control and management, trafficking and police issues. The Action Plan includes organizing specialized meetings, seminars and training programmes and convening an experts’ meeting of Member States to share information.</p> <p>Collective Security Treaty Organization (<b>CSTO</b>) At the CSTO Summit in Moscow (5 September 2008), Member States adopted “The Plan of Collective Measures of CSTO Members States for 2008-2112 to Fulfil the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”.</p> <p><b>SARPCCO</b> relies on the INTERPOL technical platform MIND/FIND to access INTERPOL databases in most of its operations and is encouraging all SARPCCO member States to extend access to these data bases at border offices.</p> <p>It is recognized by all that any measure undertaken to strengthen border security and controls must comply with</p>
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			international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.
2.3	With the consent of the State concerned, participate in CTC visits, where possible and appropriate, to provide expert assistance in addressing Member States' needs in implementing the provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) that are relevant to border controls and security	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p><b>ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL</b> and <b>WCO</b> continue to participate in CTC visits to Member States to share their expertise in addressing law enforcement, aviation security, maritime security and cargo security issues, respectively, as they relate to border security and controls. In cases where ICAO is not able to participate in visits, it provides information on audit results to CTED after obtaining the consent of the relevant State.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> has assisted CTED in its country visits to monitor States' implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) by providing inputs to the PIAs and to the preparation of issues to be discussed during CTC visits to States in 2007 and 2008.</p> <p>The International Organization for Migration (<b>IOM</b>) has started to take part in CTC visits to contribute to the assessment of the efficacy and effectiveness of immigration/migration systems in place at borders.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> representatives participated in CTED country visits (Albania, FYROM, BiH and Turkey) and provided input on legal, border and travel document security issues.</p> <p>Many of these organizations continue to highlight the limitations on their participation in CTC visits because of tight budgets. In order to ensure the sustained participation of these organizations, CTED and the organizations need to consider long-term solutions to this resource issue.</p>
2.4	Develop border-related counter-terrorism regional and subregional strategies and policies	Relevant IROs	<b>ICAO</b> has resolved that regional and sub-regional strategies and policies are the responsibility of existing and future Aviation Security Regional Organizations.

			<p><b>IMO</b> works with its Member States to promote regional cooperation, coordination and communication on maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues on a multi-agency, outcome-driven basis.</p> <p><b>CICTE</b> subregional workshops on Best Practices in Port Security and Document Security develop networks of Experts and coordinate subregional strategies. CICTE March 2009 annual meeting of member States will focus on “Strengthening Security and Border Controls”.</p> <p>Since the adoption in 2005 of the <b>OSCE</b> Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC) at the Ministerial Council in Ljubljana, OSCE has been providing assistance to Member States in developing their national border security and management strategies.</p> <p><b>IAEA</b> established the Border Monitoring Working Group (BMWG) to coordinate multilateral and bilateral cooperation in detection and monitoring at borders, which includes providing joint training and standardizing procurement specifications for monitoring equipment. Central domestic monitoring of instrument readings at border points has commenced.</p> <p><b>UNODC</b> organized a Second Subregional Training Workshop for Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. (Port Louis, Mauritius 28-30 April 2008).</p> <p><b>CSTO</b> summit, held in Moscow in September 2008.</p>
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			Member States committed to fight against terrorism, illicit drugs, small arms and light weapons trafficking, transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, under the auspices of the United Nations. Strategies and institutional structures to counter terrorism and strengthen border control have been developed by CSTO Member States.
2.5	Cooperate on the creation of or subregional regional counter-terrorism centres and or strengthening regional and subregional counter-terrorism mechanisms as part of international efforts to enhance the fight against terrorism, as called for in paragraph 8 of Section II of the Plan of Action of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 8 September 2006	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p><b>UNHCR</b> continued co-operation with International and Regional Organizations and participated in international fora on matters related to counter-terrorism and international co-operation in criminal matters, as to ensure that such measures are in compliance with international refugee law and principles, and explaining the way UNHCR sees the intersection between international refugee protection, on one hand, and the prevention and combat of terrorism on the other,. In 2007, UNHCR participated in an OSCE Workshop on Enhancing Legal Co-operation on Criminal Matters to counter-terrorism. In 2008, UNHCR also participated in a joint UNODC/OSCE Workshop on Strengthening International Legal Co-operation among Member States of the OSCE to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, during which UNHCR made a presentation on Refugee protection and extradition.</p> <p><b>IMO</b> continues to cooperate with UNODC, INTERPOL, OSCE and Member States in promoting maritime security and, in particular, effective implementation of the SUA Treaties (1988 and 2005).</p> <p><b>CIS-ATC</b> is cooperating with international centres and organizations, dealing with counter-terrorism, including CTC, UNODC, CSTO, RATS SCO (Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure Shanghai Cooperative Organization,</p>

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			<p>OSCE ATC.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Officials participated in a legal seminar on the implementation of provisions of the universal conventions in national legislation of CIS States, under the aegis of the CIS Executive Committee and UNODC.</li> <li>2. CIS-ATC working meetings took place with representatives of INTERPOL and IAEA.</li> <li>3. In March 2008, CIS-ATC participated in the International Symposium “Global Terrorism and International Cooperation- II”, organized by the Centre for Combating Terrorism of the Turkish General Staff.</li> <li>4. In May 2008, in Vilnius Lithuania, the CIS-ATC participated in a European regional conference, organized by the General Secretariat of INTERPOL.</li> <li>5. In June 2008, the Director of the CIS-ATC and Ambassador Bubakar Gaussu Diarra met to discuss the study and research of terrorism prepared by the African Union.</li> <li>6. In July 2008, the CIS-ATC participated in an OSCE experts’ meeting on the protection energy infrastructure against terrorist attack (Vienna, Austria).</li> <li>7. In September 2008, the CIS-ATC participated in the seventh meeting of directors of national communications hubs of Customs services for member countries of the World Customs Organization’s RILO (Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices).</li> <li>8. In September 2008, the Director of the CIS-ATC participated in the OSCE Conference on Public-Private Partnerships “Cooperation of governments,</li> </ol>
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			<p>civil society and business communities in the fight against terrorism” (Vienna, Austria).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. In September 2008 the CIS-ATC attended the OSCE regional seminar “Police and interdepartmental cooperation in the fight against terrorism”. (Tashkent, Uzbekistan).</li> <li>10. In October 2008, the CIS-ATC participated in the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting of the INTERPOL General Assembly (Saint Petersburg, Russia).</li> <li>11. In November 2008, the CIS-ATC participated in a conference organized by the OSCE and the Government of Kyrgyzstan “Partnership between government structures, civil society and the business community in the fight against terrorism”, (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan).</li> </ol> <p><b>CICTE</b> training programmes are aimed at strengthening regional and subregional counter terrorism mechanisms, in particular, maritime, aviation, and document security. CICTE Member States meet annually to discuss, develop, and approve counter terrorism strategies.</p> <p><b>UNODC and CICTE</b> in 2008 co-sponsored a subregional Ministerial Conference for Meso-America on Legislation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime.</p> <p><b>CSTO</b> organized joint exercises and drafted plans for coordinated measures among Member States to prevent the illegal entry of large terrorist groups from neighbouring countries.</p> <p><b>DPA</b> would consider including the issue of border security in future activities of the DPA-led Working Group on</p>
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			<p>Preventing and Resolving Conflict within the framework of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF).</p> <p><b>SARPCCO</b> formed a task force to review and redraft its Human Rights training curriculum, used to train law enforcement agencies in the region.</p> <p><b>RATS SCO</b> signed the following documents “Agreements on the procedures for organizing and conducting joint anti-terrorist training of the SCO member States”; “Agreements on cooperation among the governments of the SCO member States in the fight against illegal trade in arms, ammunition and explosives”; “Regulations of RATS interaction with States and international inter-governmental organizations (forums), which have received Observer Status to the SCO” and a Protocol of intent between RATS SCO and the Coordination Service of the Council of Command Border Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CSCCBF – CIS). Work continued on the introduction of a List of terrorist, separatist and extremist organizations, whose activities are prohibited in member States and the development of more detailed information on a Unified Register of Wanted Persons, who have committed or are suspected of having committed crimes of a terrorist, separatist or extremist nature, posted by special services and law enforcement organs of member States. These data bases of RATS SCO have been launched for the entry of information on terrorist organizations and wanted persons in accordance with the above-mentioned List and Register.</p>
<p><b>3. Continue to work with Member States to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) that are relevant to the control and security of borders and the adoption of pertinent legislative and administrative measures</b></p>			
3.1	Make available and use INTERPOL	INTERPOL and	All <b>INTERPOL</b> Member Countries are connected to I-24/7,

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	<p>secure global police communication system that allows access on a 24/7 basis to information tools containing key data such as names, fingerprints, photographs, DNA, lost and stolen travel documents as well as international Notices that alert law enforcement about, inter alia, wanted persons or persons subject to UN sanctions (1267 Committee)</p>	<p>regional police organizations</p>	<p>INTERPOL's secure global police communications system. The intent is to extend access to border offices.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL</b> developed MIND/FIND, a technical platform that allows for the extension of I-24/7 beyond the NCBs. This platform enables law enforcement authorities, particularly those at border control points to have real time access to INTERPOL's databases.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL's</b> technical assistance and law enforcement questionnaires are used during CTED visits to identify gaps in counterterrorism capacity including border security and the assistance needed by countries to fully implement resolution 1373 (2001).</p> <p>The <b>INTERPOL-UN</b> Special Notice notifies countries of individuals or entities associated with Al-Qaeda and the Taliban that are subject to sanctions.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL</b> has published more than 308 Special Notices for individuals and is in the process of publishing Special Notices for entities as approved by the 1267 Committee.</p> <p>In October and November 2008, INTERPOL participated in the COCAIR project providing access to I/24 INTERPOL databases at the Airport of 15 Central and Western African member states, training police officers and developing common procedures of work at national and sub-regional levels with various national and international bodies.</p> <p>In October 2008, in St. Petersburg, at its 77<sup>th</sup> session, the <b>INTERPOL</b> General Assembly adopted resolution AG-2008-RES-16 to sign a bilateral "Memorandum of</p>
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		<p>Understanding (MOU) between INTERPOL and the CIS-ATC Concerning Issues of Cooperation and Joint Activity in the Area of Exchanges of Information in the Sphere of the Fight against Terrorism”. The MoU envisages including the CIS-ATC in INTERPOL I-24/7 database.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL</b> made a presentation on MIND/FIND and the SLTD at CICTE Eighth Regular Session (March 2008), as well as at CICTE subregional Workshops on Travel Document Security (2008-2009). INTERPOL and CICTE will jointly promote installation and use of MIND/FIND and the SLTD at air, sea, and land ports of entry in the Americas.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> has endorsed the SLTD, and OSCE States have committed to connecting to the database and reporting lost and stolen travel documents to INTERPOL. OSCE and INTERPOL have conducted needs assessment missions to Moldova, FYROM, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, to determine the feasibility of implementing MIND/FIND, and to assist these States with technical upgrades and training border officials.</p> <p>All member States of SARPCCO are members of INTERPOL and are, therefore, connected to I-24/7, INTERPOL’s secure global police and communications system. Although some member States have extended this connection to their border offices, SARPCCO continues to encourage those who have not, to do so.</p> <p><b>IAEA</b> expanded cooperation with INTERPOL in the exchange of information outlined in Project Geiger, which focuses on collecting and analyzing data on illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material.</p>
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			<p>On 17 January 2007, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (CoE) adopted Recommendation [Rec] (2007) for cooperation in counter-terrorism between the CoE and INTERPOL through wider use of I-24/7 databases in Member States. The Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) assessed implementation of the Recommendation at its 13<sup>th</sup> meeting (17-19 October 2007) and emphasized the use of INTERPOL databases especially for DNA and fingerprints.</p> <p>The CoE Union, in June 2008, adopted Decision 2008/633/JHA which concerns access to the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities and Europol to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences through cross-border cooperation.</p>
3.2	Enhance the security features of travel documents and global implementation of machine-readable travel documents (MRTDs)	ICAO	<p><b>ICAO</b> has established a coordination strategy with CTED, other international and regional organizations and with States to identify and implement projects in States requiring assistance to improve the security features of travel documents, and to improve the security and integrity of the issuance process of ID systems and travel documents. In this way, it has established a strategy and mechanism to provide such assistance. A number of assessment projects are under way in cooperation with CTED and other regional and international organizations. A plan is being established for the provision of training to Contracting States on MRTD-related issues, including the use of MRTDs in border control.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> also organizes symposia and regional seminars in coordination with international and regional organizations, such as OAS CICTE and OSCE, to assist States to improve the security features in their travel documents and to</p>

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			<p>establish better controls on the creation and issuance of such documents. All travel document-related support activities, including assistance and technical cooperation projects are to be coordinated with ICAO through the Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG) of the Technical Advisory Group on MRTDs (TAG/MRTD), which is the group in charge of assisting the ICAO Secretariat in establishing the strategy and business plan to address these issues.</p> <p><b>CTC/CTED</b> are cooperating with ICAO on efforts to assist non-machine readable passport issuing States achieve implementation of this programme by ICAO's mandatory date of 1 April 2010 by co-sponsoring events and facilitating technical assistance to specific States.</p> <p><b>CICTE and ICAO</b> are co-sponsoring a series of five Subregional Workshops on Best Practices in Travel Document Security to help the 34 OAS Member States comply with international MRTD standards. CICTE participates in ICAO Implementation and Capacity-Building Working Group (ICBWG).</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> has organized capacity-building events to promote ICAO standards on the minimum security standards for the handling and issuance of passports and travel documents, as well as the adoption of MRTD with digitized photographs.</p>
3.3	Undertake measures in prevention and detection of alteration or fraudulent use of travel documents, including by supplying relevant information, granting access and making full use of available data bases such as INTERPOL stolen and lost travel	ICAO, INTERPOL, regional police or immigration bodies	<p><b>ICAO</b> has established and issued best practices and guidelines to assist States to improve the prevention/detection of alterations in, or the fraudulent use of, their travel documents. These best practices are found in Doc 9303. Additional guidelines are available on the MRTD web site.</p>

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	documents data base	<p>ICAO, in coordination with INTERPOL, CTED and other international and regional organizations assist States to implement INTERPOL systems that are based on MRTD Standards and specifications.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> has established the ICAO PKD (Public Key Directory), which validates ePassports and enhances their security. The ICAO Assembly has urged Contracting States to join the PKD.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL</b> created a Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database (SLTD) which holds approximately 15 million stolen and lost travel documents from more than 90 countries of which more than 8,500,000 are stolen or lost passports.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL</b>'s technical platform MIND/FIND extends access to SLTD and other databases beyond the NCBs to border control points and other relevant law enforcement authorities.</p> <p><b>CICTE</b> programme of Document Security and Fraud Prevention provides advanced training to OAS member States in detecting fraudulent documents. CICTE and ICAO are co-sponsoring, with INTERPOL participation five Subregional workshops on Best Practices in Travel Document Security to help OAS member States comply with the international MRTD standards.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> partners with <b>INTERPOL</b> and interested donors to provide equipment to connect law enforcement end-users to data base. OSCE organized four 10 day training sessions to "Increase Operational Awareness to Detect Forged</p>
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			<p>Documents” for border police in FYROM (2007) and in Montenegro, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan (2008).</p> <p>The Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT), with the Australian High Commission, conducted a 3-day “Document Examination Principles and Applications Course” to detect and identify fraudulent travel documents (December 2008).</p> <p><b>OCO</b>, during 2008, contributed to training courses for regional border personnel to detect fraudulent travel documents and will continue to do so into 2009.</p> <p><b>CoE</b> promotes its non-binding Recommendation Rec (2005) 7 for identity and travel documents.</p>
3.4	Assist Member States in the implementation of aviation security standards and recommended practices	ICAO, regional aviation bodies and relevant UN bodies	<p>Security-related provisions contained in Annex 9 have been incorporated into <b>ICAO’s</b> Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP) with effect from January 2008. These include Standard 3.10, which requires all Contracting States to issue only Machine Readable passports by 1 April 2010. Assistance and implementation projects are being established and coordinated with CTED and other international organizations to assist States in achieving this objective (see above 3.2).</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> encourages States to implement international Security and Facilitation Standards and Aviation Security legal instruments.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b>, together with <b>CTED</b> and <b>CICTE</b>, co-organized one subregional workshop on travel documents in Bogota, Colombia in November 2008 and scheduled another workshop in Abuja, Nigeria in early 2009.</p>

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			<p><b>CICTE</b> provides training and scholarships to Member States to participate in courses on ICAO international standards.</p> <p>The Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (<b>KCAA</b>) introduced human capacity-building in its Aviation Security Division for oversight in implementing Aviation Security standards and recommended practices in its airports; corrected security lapses identified through ICAO Universal Security Audit Programmes; and developed and reviewed aviation enforcement legislation and related technical guidance materials.</p> <p><b>SEARCCT</b> conducted a two-day workshop on “Securing Malaysian Airspace” in June 2008, which reviewed airport security in Malaysian airports, identified weaknesses and advised remedial action.</p> <p><b>The Council of the European Union</b> issued its third report on the implementation of Regulation (EC) no. 2320/2002 establishing common rules in aviation security. The report discusses the enhancement of security on inbound and outbound flights into the EU and development of a comprehensive air transport security regime. On 5 September 2008, the Commission presented to the Council a draft Commission Regulation supplementing the common basic standards on civil aviation security established in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No. 300/2008 of 11 March 2008.</p> <p>A <b>European Union</b> initiative, Counter Man Portable Air Defence (C-ManPad), aims to protect civilian airports and aircraft against terrorist attack in EU member States.</p>
3.5	Assist Member States in the	IMO, regional	<b>IMO</b> continues to work with Member States to facilitate the

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	<p>implementation of maritime security standards and recommended practices</p>	<p>maritime bodies and relevant UN bodies</p>	<p>implementation of the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) as they relate to IMO instruments that are relevant to the control and security of borders, including the adoption of pertinent legislative and administrative measures.</p> <p><b>IMO</b> also assists Member States in the implementation of maritime security standards and recommended practices and encourages and assists them to ratify the relevant maritime security related conventions and protocols, including by providing model laws and best practices for their implementation.</p> <p><b>UNODC</b> organized a legal workshop for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on countering maritime terrorism as contained in relevant universal instruments (Vienna, 14-16 July 2008).</p> <p><b>SEARCCT</b> conducted a three-day “Counter-Terrorism Course- Enhancing Port Security” (October 2008) to analyse physical security of airports and ports and implement measures to prevent acts of terrorism.</p> <p><b>NATO (Ongoing)</b> - Operation Active Endeavour acts as a deterrent against terrorist acts on shipping in the Mediterranean basin and serves to enhance security cooperation and interoperability with non-NATO partners and civilian agencies. NATO development and implementation of Maritime situational Awareness (MSA) will enhance the Alliance’s contribution to defend maritime shipping against terrorism and enhance exchanges of information related to maritime security.</p> <p><b>European Union-</b> a Maritime Surveillance Networking</p>
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			project aims to enhance maritime awareness of all coastal EU States, in order to prevent sea-organized terrorist attacks.
3.6	Assist Member States in the implementation of cargo security standards and recommended practices	WCO and regional customs bodies	<p><b>WCO</b> conducts country and regional seminars on the SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade and on Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) authorization. Recently, the WCO has been very active in this regard in Latin America.</p> <p><b>OAS</b> Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, through the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and CICTE provide training in port and maritime security, which includes cargo security standards and recommended practices.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> supports Member States in enhancing container and supply chain security by organizing expert meetings and training workshops with WCO, ILO and IMO.</p> <p><b>OCO</b> was recently provided with access to the WCO CENCOMM2 (secure communications) network, linking it with the 174 members of the WCO.</p> <p><b>UNODC</b> funds technical assistance programmes to upgrade professional skills, systems and procedures of Member States in the handling of cargo (sea and airfreight). The UNODC global container programme is establishing specialized inter-agency law enforcement units at container ports to identify suspicious cargoes. UNODC prepared a draft risk-assessment capacity-building project targeting and profiling airfreight.</p>
3.7	Continue to work with Member States on the adoption and implementation of international standards and UN Security	WCO and regional customs bodies	<b>WCO</b> is involved in efforts to stem the flow of light weapons. An officer in the Enforcement Sub-Directorate is dedicated to the management of a dossier on this topic.

	<p>Council arms embargoes to combat illegal arms trafficking and eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists</p>		<p>Control of arms trafficking is often before the Enforcement Committee of the WCO as a prime matter of interest.</p> <p><b>UNODC</b> is preparing a technical guideline and a model law for implementing the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (“Firearms Protocol”). An Experts’ Meeting (Vienna, 25-29 August 2008) examined these drafts, which are to be finalized during 2009.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CTED, UNDP, UNIDIR, UNHCR, OHCHR and UNODC contribute to the work of CASA (United Nations Coordinating Actions on Small Arms Mechanisms, comprising 17 UN Bodies, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs [ODA]) in developing International Small Arms Control Standards that are designed to provide technical and legislative assistance for the implementation of a comprehensive and effective firearms control system and to combat arms smuggling;</li> <li>2. UNODC coordinates work with UNDP and UNODA in Latin America and Africa to implement the Firearms Protocol, the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects, the International Tracing Instrument. UNODC has designed a strategy to prevent and control illicit trafficking/manufacturing in firearms, focusing on Latin America and Africa;</li> <li>3. UNODC provides legislative and operational assistance to Member States for the ratification and implementation of the Firearms Protocol, for</li> </ol>
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			<p>combating, preventing and eradicating illicit firearms manufacturing and trafficking;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. UNODC is developing a technical guide to the Protocol for Member States to control the legal trade in firearms and ammunition and to prevent them from falling into the hands of terrorist groups;</li> <li>5. UNODC has developed model legislation on firearms for States to combat illicit manufacture and trafficking in firearms and ammunition.</li> </ol> <p><b>OCO</b> briefed members of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament on illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and on cross-border measures to monitor and control such consignments. Training to enhance effectiveness of controls was identified for attention.</p>
3.8	Continue to work with Member States on the adoption and implementation of international standards to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency and bearer negotiable instruments supportive of terrorism	WCO and regional customs bodies	<p><b>WCO</b> adopted the “Recommendation on the need to develop and strengthen the role of customs administrations in tackling money laundering and recovering the proceeds of crime” in 2001 and revised it in 2005 to include the prevention of terrorist financing. In this respect, the WCO has been pursuing the implementation of a set of initiatives with its 174 Member States designed to further improve knowledge about money laundering and terrorist financing and to mobilize existing customs competencies to counter the challenge.</p> <p><b>WCO</b> has been working with INTERPOL on the related issues of cash courier movements of money, and money laundering. It has been determined by the two bodies that seminars for the exchange of best practices on these topics will be carried out on a regular basis. CTED contributed to the last meeting of the two organizations on the issue.</p>

		<p><b>CICTE</b> Programme of Legislative Assistance on Terrorism and Terrorism Financing provides technical assistance and capacity-building training on countering terrorist financing, in partnership with UNODC and other international partners.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In October 2008, CICTE organized a subregional workshop in Antigua &amp; Barbuda for Caribbean countries on Terrorism Financing;</li> <li>2. In 2009 CICTE will organize subregional training workshops on combating cash couriers. CICTE and CICAD will organize at least one workshop on legislation to combat terrorist financing; and</li> <li>3. CICAD Group of Money Laundering Experts promotes hemispheric action, coordination and information sharing.</li> </ol> <p><b>OCO</b> assisted Fiji, in December 2007, in implementing cross-border currency controls, which came into effect in January 2008. OCO also assisted Palau and the Solomon Islands and plans to deliver assistance to other members in the region during 2009 to implement-cross border currency control measures. The OCO developed a toolkit for BCR measures, which it provided to the WCO.</p> <p><b>UNODC's</b> Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (<b>GPML</b>) has, since January 2008, been involved in the Paris Pact Initiative to combat traffic in Afghan opiates and has been asked to lead a working group on financial flows resulting from the illicit production and trafficking of Afghan opiates.</p> <p><b>NATO</b> in conjunction with its Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism (PAP-T) has organized a Working Group on the Financial Sources of Terrorism which deals with the</p>
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			<p>financing of terrorism across borders.</p> <p><b>The Council of the European Union</b>, in September 2008, organized a Joint Customs Operation (ATHENA) focused on money laundering linked to terrorism financing and other illicit activities. The customs administrations of 22 Member States, together with five third countries (Algeria, Croatia, Morocco, Norway and Tunisia), OLAF, the Commission, the World Customs Organization (WCO), Europol and INTERPOL, as well as relevant Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) participated in this operation.</p>
<p><b>4. Continue efforts to encourage Member States to become parties to the existing international and relevant regional counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and to put in place the required border control and security measures and assist them in implementing the relevant provisions in domestic laws and practices</b></p>			
4.1	Continue joint efforts in appropriate forums, meetings and correspondence and on CTC visits	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p>Efforts continue to promote the ratification of international and regional counter-terrorism instruments at every opportunity, including while attending workshops, briefings, regional and other meetings, training sessions as well as during CTC visits and in its correspondence to Member States, as appropriate.</p> <p><b>CoE</b> cooperates with UN entities, INTERPOL, OSCE, EU in workshops and participates in CTC visits to CoE Member States. April 2008 participated in UNODC/CoE/OSCE Workshop on extradition and mutual legal assistance in Turkey.</p>
4.2	Continue provision of model laws and relevant legislative provisions	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs and UN bodies	<p><b>CTC/CTED</b> continue to provide model laws and relevant legislative provisions to Member States as needed, based on the work of UNODC and other international and regional bodies.</p> <p>A critical element of the <b>WCO SAFE</b> Framework is the need to have in place adequate national legislation for cargo and</p>

			<p>border security. WCO has assisted many of its 174 Member States in surveying their legal regimes and identifying solutions for discovered shortfalls.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> encourages States to implement international Security and Facilitation Standards and Aviation Security legal instruments.</p> <p>In 2007, <b>UNHCR</b> provided comments to the UNODC draft manual on international co-operation in criminal matters against terrorism. In March 2008, UNHCR provided inputs to the UNODC Model Law on Terrorism, as to ensure proper reflection of refugee law principles into the Model Law.</p> <p><b>IMO</b> is currently working with its Member States to develop model legislation and relevant guidance for maritime security and countering piracy and armed robbery against ships.</p> <p><b>CIS-ATC</b> participates in the preparation and adoption of normative legal acts to improve the international legal base in the fight against terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism. CIS-ATC participated in the completion and agreement of the following drafts within the framework of expert groups of CIS member States:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An agreement of CIS member States on the procedure for implementing intergovernmental criminal investigations for fugitives from justice;</li> <li>2. An agreement on the procedures for joint investigative-operational groups operating on the territory of CIS member States;</li> <li>3. An agreement of CIS member States to provide security for individuals, subject to State protection;</li> </ol>
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			<p>4. A model law “On Countering Extremism”; and                      5. CIS-ATC monitored amendments in national legislation of CIS Member States relating to countering terrorism and extremism.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> actively promotes the ratification of the international counter-terrorism instruments. Since 2001 the ratification rate of these instruments in the OSCE region increased from 65% to 95.5% (20 August 2008):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The OSCE, in cooperation with UNODC, provides assistance to Member States to become party to the international instruments and provides legislative drafting advice on implementing obligations under universal and regional counter-terrorism conventions and protocols related and on the criminalization of terrorist offences in national legislation according to international and regional instruments;</li> <li>2. In 2008, in Minsk, the OSCE contributed to a UNODC subregional workshop for CIS member States on countering nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism according to relevant universal instruments;</li> <li>3. The OSCE co-organized two legislative drafting expert workshops on the universal legal framework against nuclear terrorism in Serbia and Turkmenistan;</li> <li>4. OSCE Border Security and Management Concept conforms to relevant legal frameworks, international law and OSCE commitments; and</li> <li>5. The OSCE, together with UNODC, participates in the CIS Inter Parliamentary Assembly (IPA) Working Group on model counter-terrorism legislation to harmonize CIS model criminal legislation with the universal counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.</li> </ol>
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			<p><b>OCO</b>, in collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Legal Drafter, developed model draft Customs legislative provisions to introduce import and export controls on dual use and strategic goods and deal with maritime security. The legislation is considered to meet the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) calling for States to strengthen Customs border controls and with resolution 1540 (2004) relating to WMD.</p> <p><b>IAEA</b>, in February 2008, issued a nuclear security handbook – Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear and other Radioactive Material, containing technical and administrative measures to combat illicit nuclear trafficking. The IAEA Nuclear Security Series (INSS) has issued the following Implementing Guides (1) Technical and Functional Specifications for Border Monitoring Equipment and (3) Guidelines for Monitoring Radioactive Material in International Mail Transported by Public Postal Operators.</p> <p><b>CoE</b> promotes international and relevant regional counter-terrorism conventions and protocols and encourages Member States to reconsider reservations to such instruments.</p>
4.3	Continue provision of implementation practical examples	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs and UN bodies	<p>Practical examples and good practices continue to form a reliable basis for the work of international organizations in assisting Member States implement required measures for the security of their borders.</p> <p><b>CICTE</b> regularly organizes subregional workshops on Best Practices, especially concerning port and document security.</p>
<p><b>5. Continue to work with Member States on the identification of gaps and shortcomings and challenges in their implementation of border security and counter-terrorism control measures and the required technical assistance by Member States</b></p>			

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5.1	Continue and update CTC tool: the “preliminary implementation assessment (PIA)”	CTC/CTED	PIAs have been completed for all Member States and are being updated as new information is received. Normally, gaps are identified in Member State implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and solutions suggested for their rectification.
5.2	Continue dedicated audit programmes	ICAO	By the end of 2007, the <b>ICAO</b> USAP had successfully audited 181 ICAO member States. A new cycle of audits was initiated in 2008 that now focus on States’ aviation security oversight capabilities, and include the security-related provisions of Annex 9 – <i>Facilitation</i> . The USAP continues a programme of follow-up visits to validate the implementation of State corrective action plans and to provide support in remedying deficiencies.
5.3	Continue dedicated diagnostic studies	WCO	<p><b>WCO</b> completed SAFE Framework diagnostic studies of 104 of its Members. Over 60 missions have also been completed wherein Members are assisted in formulating Action Plans and identifying funding sources for needed infrastructure improvements leading to the implementation of the SAFE Framework of Standards. These efforts are ongoing.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> supports the WCO in implementing the SAFE Framework both in the first (assessment) and second (action plan formulation) phases in OSCE States.</p> <p>In April 2008, at the <b>OCO</b> Heads of Administrations annual Conference a “Declaration of Intent” was signed with the Secretary–General of WCO for the 23 member countries of the OCO to adopt the Columbus Programme, which would include undertaking diagnostic missions to assess the level of compliance with the WCO Safe Framework of Standards and the Revised Kyoto Convention relating to Customs best practices. Seven OCO administrations have indicated their</p>

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			desire to have WCO diagnostic missions undertaken in their countries. (Fiji has already completed phase 1 of a diagnostic mission).
5.4	Institute reporting mechanisms or on-site assessments	IMO, INTERPOL	<p><b>INTERPOL</b> continues to actively participate in CTED evaluation visits with respect to the implementation of Resolution 1373. It conducts peer evaluations of its NCBs to assess capacity and identify gaps in productivity.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL</b> conducts assessments and provides situation reports, expertise and the communication and information tools needed to support major events.</p> <p><b>IMO</b> regularly conducts assessment and advisory missions to identify gaps and technical co-operation needs of Member States and co-sponsors capacity building activities in respect of the identified gaps.</p> <p>Through its Global Programme on Maritime Security, <b>IMO</b> has conducts country needs assessment and advisory missions, national and regional seminars, workshops or courses resulting in the training of pertinent staff on methods for ensuring maritime security.</p>
5.5	Carry out any means of assessing Member State implementation of relevant measures	CTC and all relevant IROs	<p>See 5.1 to 5.4 above</p> <p><b>SARPCCO</b>, through its Project SIGNAL, continues to identify gaps and evaluate challenges in the implementation of counter-terrorism and border security measures by means of questionnaires and the responses received from member States.</p>
<b>6. Endeavour to facilitate the provision of technical and other assistance to Member States, within each organization's respective areas of competence, recognizing that capacity-building is a core element in the fight against terrorism</b>			
6.1	Continue implementation of the CTC Plan of Action on technical assistance	CTC/CTED	Steps undertaken include: identifying visited States as priority for TA, focusing on high-priority needs, devising

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			strategies with present and potential donors, increasing the number of performance benchmarks.
6.2	Strengthen dialogue amongst one another and with Member States that are assistance providers to ensure coherence and efficiency of technical assistance delivery, in particular in the area of capacity-building	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p><b>WCO</b> has particularly strong cooperative arrangements with IMO, INTERPOL and CTED, amongst others, with respect to measures and initiatives to secure international borders which it intends to maintain and further enhance in the future. WCO has implemented its Columbus programme on capacity building which is designed to assist its Members implement the Safe Framework of Standards by providing technical and financial assistance.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> has established an Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG) of the Technical Advisory Group on MRTDs (TAG/MRTD) to facilitate and coordinate all assistance programmes provided by ICAO and Partner States and International Organizations. ICAO has also established a strategy and a mechanism to provide assistance to its Members for the issuance of MRTD as secure travel documents.</p> <p>Training has been identified as one of <b>INTERPOL</b>'s core functions. It conducts regional workshops and train the trainer sessions to address terrorism-related activities, including border control and security. INTERPOL works in conjunction with regional and international organizations to deploy technical tools, such as MIND/FIND, and the training necessary to enhance the capacity of countries to combat crime. In 2008, INTERPOL launched Project OASIS which provides for training and capacity building, including technical support in Africa and created SRBs to coordinate capacity building activities at the regional level.</p> <p><b>IMO</b>'s train-the-trainer courses, both at the regional and</p>

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		<p>national levels, train instructors capable of training others on the comprehension and implementation of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. The Organization also conducts regional initiatives, in coordination with other UN agencies including UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, UNICRI and INTERPOL, aimed at promoting national and regional inter-agency cooperation to address maritime terrorism in the wider context of maritime security, suppressing maritime crime and developing maritime situational awareness.</p> <p><b>CICTE</b> serves as a regional “clearinghouse” with donors in the provision of technical assistance in the region.</p> <p><b>OSCE</b> facilitates the work of relevant international organizations (i.e. ICAO and INTERPOL) and provides technical assistance for OSCE member and partner States.</p> <p><b>UNICRI</b> is designing and delivering public/private partnership capacity-building activities to counter terrorism attacks. Research, testing, exercising, workshops and cooperation activities have taken place in Kenya and will be conducted in other parts of the world in 2009.</p> <p><b>RATS SCO</b> would be interested in discussing with CTED the provision of necessary technical assistance to RATS SCO member States for implementing the relevant provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) on border control; as well as the exchange of information, including assessments of how member States could strengthen their security efforts, including best practices in related counter-terrorism areas. RATS SCO has indicated its interest in having officials of its Executive Committee participate in international seminars on preventing terrorism and for the officials of law enforcement</p>
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			and special services agencies of SCO member States to attend training courses in relevant counter-terrorism areas.
6.3	Further develop, update and maintain the Directory of Counter-terrorism Information and Sources of Assistance as a resource for Member States in improving their border control capacity	CTC/CTED	<p><b>CTED</b> has developed an internal database to track technical assistance (TA) needs and process timelines. The Directory of TA Information and Source of Assistance has been updated in 14 counter-terrorism areas, including border control. CTED has also been maintaining detailed profiles of donors' capacities and areas of interest which facilitate the provision of assistance programmes through organizations.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> has developed a Database of assistance projects supported by the World Bank and donor states.</p>
6.4	Co-sponsor capacity-building training projects and workshops on counter-terrorism	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p><b>INTERPOL</b> hosts and participates in numerous worldwide training workshops/conferences that provide the environment for open dialogue and the sharing of expertise and best practices to combat terrorism.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> has participated and contributed to a number of Workshops organized by UNODC and OSCE on matters related to extradition, international co-operation in criminal matters against terrorism, and counter-terrorism, ensuring that international refugee law and relevant principles are respected and adequately reflected, and providing an explanation on the way UNHCR sees the intersection between international refugee protection, on one hand, and on the other hand, the prevention and combat of terrorism.</p> <p><b>IMO</b> works with its Member States to promote regional cooperation, coordination and communication on maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues on a multi-agency, outcomes-driven basis.</p> <p><b>CICTE</b> programmes serve as a “platform” for UN bodies</p>

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		<p>and Member States to deliver technical assistance through a multilateral mechanism. UNODC, ICAO, and CTED have co-sponsored CICTE training programmes.</p> <p><b>IAEA:</b> In July 2007, the IAEA organized a 3-day regional Workshop in Illicit Trafficking Information Management and Coordination held in Singapore. August 2007 and May 2008, subsequent workshops held in South Africa and Qatar.</p> <p>During 2008, the IAEA assisted in providing effective border monitoring capabilities in 19 States by supplying over 260 items of equipment to improve detection and response capabilities.</p> <p><b>NATO</b> (Ongoing) Two Partnership for Peace-accredited training institutions (in Turkey and Greece) provide border security-related training courses to participants from Allied and Partners nations. The Centre of Excellence on Defence against Terrorism in Ankara is concerned with the movement of terrorists across borders.</p> <p>The <b>European Union</b> (EU) provides technical assistance to a number of countries to enhance their counter-terrorism capacity. The EU has special cooperation and assistance programmes in counter-terrorism with Morocco and Algeria. There are also EU initiatives with the countries of the Western Balkans and relevant European Neighbourhood Policy States to counter terrorism and illegal immigration.</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b> is considering an allocation under the Stability Instrument 2009-11, which would allocate funding for the implementation of the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy and support counter-terrorism activities</p>
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			<p>in the Sahel and Pakistan/Afghanistan.</p> <p><b>SARPCCO</b> Secretariat and member States host and participate in regional and sub-regional training workshops, which provide opportunities for dialogue and the sharing of expertise and best practices in combating terrorism. SARPCCO is in the final stage of preparing a Border Security Training Programme, which is designed to train law enforcement agencies in border security.</p> <p><b>RATS SCO</b> conducted joint operative-strategic training for commanders and general staff “Volgograd-Antiterror-2008” Bastion-Anti-terror -2008 (Belarus). Officials of the Executive Committee participating in the international operative-tactical training “Atom-Anti-terror- 2008” (Kazakhstan). Their results demonstrated a high level of interaction among the security organs and special services of member States in identifying and preventing terrorist acts, promoted the acquisition of practical skills in combating terrorist organizations and in raising the image of RATS SCO as a regional organization.</p>
<p><b>7. Continue to build on the body of best practices, codes and standards to ensure the control and security of borders in the wider effort of combating terrorism and promote wider adoption of these best practices, codes and standards</b></p>			
7.1	Develop, as required, best practices, codes and standards to assist Member States implement counter-terrorism border controls and security measures	IROs and UN bodies	<p><b>IMO</b> continues its regulatory role in the development of best practise, codes and standards to facilitate the implementation of its maritime security regime.</p> <p><b>WCO</b> continues to refine its SAFE Framework to adapt to evolving needs.</p> <p><b>INTERPOL</b> produced a Best Practices Guide for Combating International Terrorism, which appears on the CTC website. INTERPOL created the use of colour coded Notices to alert</p>

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		<p>law enforcement worldwide to wanted or dangerous persons; persons likely to commit crimes; missing persons; hazardous or dangerous materials; and unidentified persons. INTERPOL also published a reference manual entitled ‘the Bioterrorism Incident Pre-Planning and Response Guide’, available on INTERPOL’s website, which provides important tools for police and other professionals to use in bioterrorism prevention and preparedness efforts.</p> <p><b>ICAO</b> continues its work of developing standards and recommended practices as required. ICAO has established and issued best practices and guidelines to assist States to improve the prevention and detection of alterations in, or the fraudulent use of, their travel documents. These best practices are found in Doc 9303. Guidelines are available on the MRTD web site.</p> <p>CTED attended the first meeting on the drafting of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), organized within the framework of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA). CTED held discussions with the Office for Disarmament Affairs and engaged in talks with a number of CASA members, including UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in order to explain its activities and mandate in the areas of small arms smugglings and counter-terrorism. CTED held talks with representatives of the Small Arms Survey, OSCE, the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, OAS, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Affairs.</p> <p><b>CICTE</b> regularly organizes subregional workshops on Best</p>
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			<p>Practices to combat terrorism, especially port security and document security.</p> <p><b>The Council of the European Union</b>, in October 2008, approved Best Practice Guidelines regarding police and customs cooperation centres on cross-border control and information exchange.</p> <p><b>SARPCCO</b> strongly encourages its member States to implement INTERPOL's Best Practices Guide for Combating International Terrorism.</p>
7.2	Identify best practices, codes and standards that are relevant to the implementation of border controls and security measures	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p>Organizations, through the work of their specialized committees or working groups, or through their internal processes, continue to identify practices and standards that are required to address certain border security needs.</p> <p>During 2008, <b>IAEA</b> assisted States in implementing the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive sources (Supplementary Guidance). As of 30 June 2008, 92 States had committed to implementing the Code of Conduct, 46 of which agreed to implement the Supplementary Guidance.</p> <p><b>CODEXTER</b> identified the denial of residence to foreign terrorists as a focus for further action. Since 2007, CODEXTER circulates an annual questionnaire to assess national practices on false identity information in immigration matters. From November 2008, CODEXTER will analyse the legislation and practices regarding false travel and identity documents based on information from Member States.</p>

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			<p><b>SEARCCT</b> hosted a study tour by the Cambodian office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which included Consular Officers of the Cambodian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 24-25 April 2008. The purpose was to enhance capacity in the Cambodian Consular department to combat terrorism and trans-border crime in Cambodia and the region.</p> <p><b>UNICRI</b> publication “Major Event Security Planning Guide” deals extensively with effective border security and international cooperation.</p>
7.3	Promote the application of these best practices, codes and standards by Member States by making them available on websites and in electronic and printed formats.	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p><b>CTC/CTED</b> and international organizations promote best practices, standards and codes on their web site, during CTC visits to states, and through various other means, such as dialogue with states, briefings and other communication.</p> <p>On CASA and ISAC. As above.</p> <p>International organizations also promote the adoption of standards and recommended practices either because they are mandatory or because they are highly desirable.</p> <p>The <b>1540 Committee and the Experts</b> make available and promote the standards and good practices of the relevant international organisations, in particular those of the WCO, such as its SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade and the IMO, including in support of implementation of the 1988 SUA Convention and its 2005 Amendment, and the IMO’s ISPS Code relating to port security. These international practices are promoted by the 1540 Committee and its experts at outreach events and in dialogue with Member States, as well as in the July 2008 Report of the 1540 Committee to the Security Council,</p>

			posted on the 1540 website.
<p><b>8. Ensuring that any measure that is undertaken to enhance the control and security of borders must comply with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.</b></p>			
8.1	Encourage Member States, that have not done so, to consider becoming parties to the core international instruments on human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, without delay, as called for in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs, in particular OHCHR	<p><b>CTC</b>, in its dialogue with States, reminds and encourages them to become parties to the core international instruments on human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law and to ensure that all counter-terrorism measures and activities are in compliance with these instruments.</p> <p>Both <b>UNHCR</b>, one of the five partner organizations in Nairobi, and <b>OHCHR</b> continued contacts with States which are not yet party to the instruments within their respective mandates to promote their accession to those instruments. They also advocated for the incorporation of the principles in the instruments into domestic legislation. UNHCR has focused mainly on the South-eastern Asian region and the Middle East, and mainly on activities such as advocacy, awareness raising, bilateral contacts and provision of legal advice to the relevant authorities and counterparts.</p> <p><b>The European Commission</b> and the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, organized a seminar in Prague on 16-17 June 2008 on “Ensuring respect for human rights while countering terrorism in accordance with international law”.</p>
8.2	Undertake steps to assist Member States in their duty to ensure non-rejection at frontiers, access to asylum procedures, basic standards of treatment and protection against forcible returns without respect for due process	UNHCR	<p><b>UNHCR</b> worked with States on developing and reviewing national asylum legislation and institutions, to ensure protection principles were respected and preserved. Special attention was made to the need for proper and diligent implementation and interpretation of relevant provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, in</p>

		<p>particular those that can yield strong dividends to national security imperatives, such as the provisions related to expulsion of refugees, exceptions to non-refoulement, and exclusion from refuge status of those undeserving it. It advised States on how best to meet legitimate national security concerns without undermining core principles of refugee protection, which can often result in restricting access to asylum procedures to those genuinely in need of protection.. UNHCR also produced advisory opinions and legal and interpretative guidance to States on relevant issues of refugee protection, including the application of exclusion clauses, expulsion, and the exceptions to non-refoulement. UNHCR also submitted a number of <i>amicus curiae briefs</i> and courts interventions in relation to these matters.</p> <p>Overall, <b>UNHCR</b> observed that the principle of non-refoulement continued to be respected, including by countries not party to the 1951 Convention. However, violations of non-refoulement did occur. Many asylum-seekers and even refugees were deported as part of migration control measures, and in some instances, legislative exceptions to the principle of non-refoulement went beyond those permitted under the Convention.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> capacity-building initiatives towards the establishment of fair and efficient asylum procedures included advising on draft legislation; adoption of adequate registration, identification, and documentation systems for asylum-seekers and refugees; visiting reception and detention facilities; and counseling asylum-seekers on their rights. Border guards, immigration officials and others were trained on their obligations under international refugee and human rights law, with emphasis in the intersection between</p>
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			<p>international refugee protection, and law enforcement, national security imperatives and border control.</p> <p><b>CDPC:</b> The European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) of the Council of Europe is working on the issue of asylum and extradition procedures.</p>
8.3	Continue to strengthen the international approach to securing the borders by promoting the rule of law and respect for human rights	CTC/CTED and all relevant IROs	<p><b>UNHCR</b> and <b>OHCHR</b> both continued efforts within their respective mandates to provide support and advice to States on ways to ensure respect for protection principles, refugee and human rights and the rule of law in the context of strengthened border controls.</p> <p><b>OHCHR</b> and <b>UNHCR</b> drew attention to the report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter-terrorism, addressing challenges to refugee law and asylum caused by global counter-terrorism measures. The report examined issues including pre-entry interception and screening measures related to border control; detention of asylum-seekers and shortcomings in securing court review of detention; exclusion from refugee or other protection status; application of the principle of non-refoulement; the return, repatriation or resettlement of rejected asylum-seekers, including persons detained for terrorism-related reasons; the use of so-called diplomatic assurances; and strengthening global responsibility for international protection as an inherent part of a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy (A/62/263, 15 August 2007).</p> <p><b>CoE</b> Human Rights Commissioner issued papers on counter-terrorism and immigration/asylum matters. Example: “States should not impose penalties on arriving asylum-seekers” (March 2008).</p>

<p><b>9. Continue to assist Member States in ensuring the preservation and integrity of the institution of asylum and the diligent application of its core principles when implementing those provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy that are relevant to the control and security of borders</b></p>			
9.1	Undertake measures in preservation of the institution of asylum, including the diligent implementation of the principles, obligations and safeguards of the asylum regime and international refugee law	UNHCR	<p><b>UNHCR</b> assisted the CTED in its country visits and monitoring States' implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373(2001), ensuring States' compliance with international refugee law. UNHCR provided inputs to the Committee's PIAs and to the formulation of the issues to be raised during the Committee's visits to States during 2007 and 2008.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> also worked with States on developing and reviewing asylum legislation, to ensure protection principles were respected and incorporated into legal systems, as well as States' proper implementation and interpretation of relevant provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. UNHCR also produced advisory opinions, position papers and legal and interpretative guidance to States on relevant issues of refugee protection, and submitted a number of <i>amicus curiae</i> briefs on refugee-related legal matters.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> capacity-building initiatives included training of border guards, immigration officials and asylum officials on international refugee law and principles, and their obligations under international refugee and human rights law.</p>
9.2	Continue to assist Member States in implementation of proper, secure and effective systems for the determination of refugee status, and for management of refugee affairs, in particular in regard to registration, identification and	UNHCR	<p><b>UNHCR</b> assisted States through capacity-building activities in adopting and implementing proper identification, registration and documentation systems for asylum-seekers and refugees, as such tools remained key in securing access and enjoyment of asylum and refugee status for those in need of international protection.</p>

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	documentation of refugees, as well as prevention and exclusion of terrorists from the abuse of refugee status, as called for in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)		<p><b>UNHCR</b> invested in new procedures and tools to improve registration, documentation and population data management, and helped States in such endeavours, through UNHCR's <i>proGres</i>, a registration database software. By the end of 2007, UNHCR was using <i>proGres</i> in 57 country operations and 122 offices. The application has been shared with and is currently being used by three governments and three implementing partners.</p>
<b>10. Conduct periodic stocktaking of progress and share results with all participants</b>			
10.1	Conduct an evaluation of progress regarding the implementation of this Plan of Action on a regular basis	CTC/CTED and relevant organizations	<p>Follow-up meeting to Nairobi took place on 3 September 2008 in New York to discuss progress to date and to consider future joint activities.</p> <p>Assessment of the progress achieved regarding implementation of the Plan of Action on a periodic basis.</p>
10.2	Share results with all participants with a view to acting on issues of concern	CTC/CTED and relevant organizations	<p>Updates of the Plan of Action to be shared with all participants in the Nairobi meeting, international, regional and sub-regional with a view to soliciting input, highlighting and acting on areas requiring attention.</p>