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**International Workshop of
National Counter-Terrorism
Focal Points:
Better linking national and global
counter-terrorism efforts**

Held at the
Vienna International Centre
Austria
12-13 October 2009

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vienna

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National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points:
Better linking national and global
counter-terrorism efforts**

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 2010

This two-day workshop was organized by the Governments of Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, also on behalf of the other co-sponsoring Governments of Costa Rica, Japan and Slovakia, in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

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Preface

In the past decade, countering terrorism has become a global concern and a high priority of the international community. Although progress has been made in countering its threat and in understanding its underlying causes, terrorism remains one of the most serious challenges facing the international community today. The problem is complex and requires a coordinated multilateral approach. The adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly in September 2006 was a milestone. It provides for a comprehensive response to terrorism at the national, regional and global levels, agreed upon by all United Nations Member States.

The Global Strategy needs to be implemented through concrete action. The primary responsibility for its implementation rests with the Member States. They must identify country-specific needs and possibly adopt comprehensive strategies and related measures at the national level. Effective implementation of the Global Strategy and other international mandates requires the sustained involvement of a wide array of different national actors engaged in numerous different areas. It requires the involvement of not only security and law enforcement officials, but also of a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society, in areas such as human rights, education, social services, development aid and the financial sector, which are traditionally not associated with counter-terrorism efforts and some of which address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. At the national level, successful implementation of counter-terrorism measures requires a synergy of efforts and effective inter-agency/departmental cooperation. In meeting the challenge of implementing the four pillars of the Global Strategy and other international counter-terrorism mandates, Member States should have the possibility to rely on adequate assistance in order to ensure long-term and sustained results.

In this context it is critical to have effective channels for communicating relevant policy issues and, more broadly, for sharing information and experiences between countries and at national, regional and global levels, the latter especially through the United Nations. Although meetings of national counter-terrorism officials do take place at the regional level, there are currently only few venues that bring together counter-terrorism national focal points from across regions with a view to establishing networks and sharing experiences and good practices on common issues relating to the implementation of national and international counter-terrorism commitments. The United Nations offers a unique global platform in that regard because of its quasi-universal membership.

With this in mind, the Governments of Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, also on behalf of the other co-sponsoring Governments of Costa Rica, Japan and Slovakia, organized in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, a two-day International Workshop of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points on "Better linking national and global counter-terrorism efforts" which took place in Vienna on 12-13 October 2009. Our governments share the belief that a global network of national counter-terrorism focal points under the auspices of the United Nations is a valuable platform for national counter-terrorism focal points to engage with each other on common

issues relating to the implementation of national and international counter-terrorism undertakings. During the workshop a large number of high-level counter-terrorism actors used this forum to liaise with each other and to exchange information on issues related to the implementation of global and regional counter-terrorism commitments.

The publication of the Workshop's report is proof of the rich discussions which took place during these two days. It reflects a number of challenges many States face in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a holistic manner at the national, regional and global levels. The report will hopefully serve as a valuable reference document for the future and further the dialogue among a wide range of stakeholders.

Michael Spindelegger
Foreign Minister of the Republic of Austria

Jonas Gahr Støre
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Kingdom of Norway

Micheline Calmy-Rey
Federal Councillor
Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

Ahmet Davutoğlu
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey

Message by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

**Delivered at the workshop on behalf of the Secretary-General by
Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, Head of the Office of the Counter-Terrorism
Implementation Task Force**

I thank Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, as well as the other co-sponsoring Member States—Costa Rica, Japan and Slovakia—for organizing this event. This meeting is the first such gathering of counter-terrorism focal points from Governments around the world. It is thus a milestone in our efforts to increase cooperation and coordination between national and international players in our collective efforts to fight this menace.

In 2006, and again last year, all Member States of the United Nations adopted and re-affirmed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Your presence here today is yet another indication of our collective recognition that terrorism is a global challenge that requires a global and integrated response, rooted in the rule of law and respect for human rights.

The primary responsibility to implement the United Nations Strategy rests with Member States. To fulfil that responsibility effectively, and particularly to ensure inter-agency coordination on the Strategy's four pillars, the designation of a dedicated office and focal point by Governments is a necessary and important step.

Effective counter-terrorism efforts reach into multiple fields. In addition to security and law enforcement, less traditional areas such as education, human rights, socio-economic development and civil society participation are also an important part of the picture. Your role as focal points can ensure a holistic national response. You can promote the participation of the relevant national ministries. You can provide a means for the exchange of information between domestic and foreign counterparts. You can, in short, advance global counter-terrorism efforts beyond what we have achieved to date.

At the multilateral level, the role of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force is of crucial importance. With the participation of more than two dozen entities from across the United Nations system, the Task Force ensures coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system and helps Member States identify good practices in a wide range of fields.

Our collective efforts can succeed only through seamless cooperation at all levels. That cooperation begins with you. Thank you for your engagement, and please accept my best wishes for a productive workshop.

I. Background

1. In the past several years, countering terrorism has become a global concern and a high priority of the international community. A number of significant steps have been taken that reflect this concern. This includes the General Assembly's adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006. This milestone in the international initiatives to counter terrorism provides for a comprehensive response to terrorism at the national, regional and global level. In 2007 the Government of Austria, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime jointly organized a symposium on "Advancing the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy," in Vienna, which was an important contribution to this effort.

2. This was the first time that Member States, regional and subregional organizations, a wide variety of civil society representatives as well as members of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force came together to discuss the implementation of the Strategy. The re-affirmation of the Strategy in September 2008 underlined the importance Member States attach to this endeavour. However, one of the concerns raised by Member States at the General Assembly's review in September 2008 of progress made with the implementation of the Strategy was how to better link international action under the auspices of the United Nations with the national action undertaken by Member States. The importance of better connecting the global United Nations efforts with national efforts was also one of the key conclusions drawn by the 2008 "International Process on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation", initiated by Switzerland in cooperation with Costa Rica, Japan, Slovakia and Turkey, with the support of the Center on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation. The International Process sought to identify ways to make the United Nations institutions and their efforts more relevant to national counter-terrorism strategies and efforts. Throughout this Process, it was stressed that national counter-terrorism focal points can play a key role in this regard. One of the key recommendations emanating from the Process was that "national counter-terrorism coordinators or focal points from capitals should periodically meet to discuss concrete Strategy-related issues with the [United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation] Task Force and its entities, assess Strategy implementation efforts, determine policy directions of the Strategy, and discuss how the United Nations might be able to help national efforts."

3. With a view to fostering greater networking among the national counter-terrorism focal points and to facilitate their role as interface among national, regional and global counter-terrorism efforts, the International Workshop of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points on "Better linking national and global counter-terrorism efforts", was held in Vienna on 12-13 October 2009. This two-day workshop was organized by the Governments of Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, also on behalf of the other co-sponsoring Governments of Costa Rica, Japan and Slovakia, in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

4. The workshop provided a global informal forum for national counter-terrorism focal points and officials overseeing national counter-terrorism activities as well as

implementation of United Nations counter-terrorism mandates, relevant representatives from the United Nations, international and regional organizations, and civil society, to address practical counter-terrorism needs, to learn from each other, and to exchange best practices, challenges, and other information concerning national efforts to implement United Nations counter-terrorism mandates as well as other counter-terrorism activities. Various topics were discussed, including national implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, capacity building assistance and international legal cooperation, national counter-terrorism efforts in better linking the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and obligations resulting from United Nations Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), as well as a discussion on the usefulness of initiating a global network of national counter-terrorism focal points to engage among themselves and the United Nations. Participants were encouraged to share their views and experiences, and to contribute through their ideas to an ongoing process of network building.

5. The Workshop was divided into four thematic sessions.

Panel I: National Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: (a) The role of national counter-terrorism focal points in promoting a holistic national response to terrorism and (b) Integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Panel II: Capacity Building Assistance and International Legal Cooperation: (a) How do receiving countries perceive current capacity building assistance? Does it address their needs? What is the donor perspective? and (b) Implementation of the 16 Universal Conventions and Protocols against Terrorism: Consequences for international legal cooperation and human rights protection

Panel III: National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Efforts in Better Linking the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Obligations Resulting from United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)

Session IV: Usefulness of Initiating a Global Network of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points to Engage among Themselves and the United Nations

6. Each session commenced with introductory remarks by the chair and short presentations by several panellists identified by the organizers of the Workshop, in view of their relevant functions, experiences and potential to contribute to the discussions. Following these opening presentations, participants were invited to take the floor and speak on the theme. (See annex I for detailed Programme of Work).

II. Summary of the discussions

Opening Session

7. The session was opened by H.E. Ambassador Elisabeth Tichy-Fisslberger, Director-General for Legal and Consular Affairs, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs of Austria on behalf of the co-sponsoring Governments. In her statement she underlined the global nature of both the threat of terrorism and its required response. One of the key steps indicating the high priority given to this issue by the international community is the September 2006 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which provides for a comprehensive response to terrorism at the national, regional and global levels. It was stated that the success of the strategy depends entirely on its implementation which needs to be carried out in a coherent manner at all levels. A key responsibility for successful implementation lies with the Member States.

8. The UNODC Executive Director, Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, in his opening statement indicated that more should be done to strengthen the rule of law in ungoverned places, i.e. parts of the world where the central government has lost control to insurgents, criminals and terrorists. He also underlined the strong need to assist States secure their borders as in many regions, sovereignty is under threat from groups that move freely across countries, trafficking guns, money, drugs, people, and stolen natural resources. It was stressed that the same routes and networks used by criminal groups are also used to support terrorist operations. The Executive Director noted that the same applies to coastlines and airspace. He found that with 90% of the world's commercial traffic shipped in containers, Member States had to engage more effectively to improve container security at sea-ports and airports. It was explained that UNODC had already initiated programmes to address such matters.

9. In the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, delivered by Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, Head of the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the primary responsibility of Member States in implementing the Strategy was reiterated. It was highlighted that effective counter-terrorism efforts reach, in addition to security and law enforcement, into less traditional areas such as education, human rights, socio-economic development and civil society participation. The designation of a dedicated office and focal point by Governments was underlined as a necessary and important step towards implementation as was a holistic national response to ensure effective counter-terrorism efforts.

Panel I. National Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

10. The workshop initiated discussions by focusing on the central role of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in the national implementation of a holistic response to terrorism. The Strategy identifies four pillars of action (*a*) measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, (*b*) measures to prevent and combat terrorism, (*c*) measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in that regard, and (*d*) measures to ensure respect

for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for combating terrorism. It was recalled that the primary responsibility of the Strategy rests with Member States.

Panel I (a) The Role of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points in Promoting a Holistic National Response to Terrorism

11. The need for multifaceted efforts in countering terrorism involving a large number of actors makes coordination and cooperation among these actors a key challenge for national administrations. Participants shared experiences on efforts to promote a holistic national response to terrorism, including through the establishment of a counter-terrorism focal point or coordinator and/or the creation of other mechanisms for facilitating strategy development, information sharing and other coordination among the range of national actors involved in activities that contribute to counter-terrorism. Several participants highlighted how their countries had been victims of terrorist acts and detailed specific actions taken to counter terrorism. The contributions by participants made it clear that many States share the same experiences on a number of issues, including with respect to a need for a broader understanding of the Strategy; the need for coordination; the need for obtaining a common national threat perception and national strategy for meeting this threat; the need for ensuring that traditionally distinct subjects are considered together; and the need to ensure that the respect for human rights, including those of victims of terrorist acts, is a central element in countering terrorism. There was broad agreement that counter-terrorism is a multifaceted, complex and inter-connected global threat and has to be addressed as such.

12. It was noted that Member States face a number of particular challenges when implementing their multilateral counter-terrorism commitments. States, for example, depend on the flow of information from the global and regional developments that guide their national policies. They are also required to feed their national level experience and information back into the global system and are challenged to adopt tailor-made counter-terrorism approaches that meet the country specific needs. Implementation at the national level requires the sustained involvement of a wide range of stakeholders and public authorities engaged in counter-terrorism activities, including law enforcement and security officials but also stakeholders from non-traditional counter-terrorism sectors, such as in areas of human rights, education, development aid or the financial sector. Moreover, national authorities act as the primary partner for the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society sectors.

13. It was noted that while the Strategy was a core element of national efforts there was still a need to increase the understanding of it among many officials and civil society. In this respect, the Strategy's focus on conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including the need to resolve conflicts, and on human rights would be central in explaining to the public that counter-terrorism was not just about hard measures. One participant explained that workshops on the Strategy were being pursued in his country to increase awareness within the administration and among civil society. In another country, pamphlets on the Strategy had been distributed to civil society.

14. With respect to coordination it was noted that this had to be ensured at all levels and with a very broad reach. National coordination entails that there is a clear division of labour between different relevant departments and that there is certainty that all actors are "pulling in the same direction." It was emphasized that this is a very difficult task.

15. Member States have very different ways of ensuring such coordination. In many countries there was a division of labour between domestic and international coordination. The competences and tasks of coordinators also vary from country to country. In some countries the coordinator is a convenor of meetings or assembles input for an annual report to Parliament, whereas in other countries the coordinator has significant powers, including with respect to the prevention and punishment of specific terrorist acts. One country explained that the involvement of parliamentary representatives in the coordination bodies ensured that counter-terrorism measures were better understood when they were submitted to Parliament. Another country explained that the Permanent Mission in New York was an integral part of the counter-terrorism coordination effort in the capital. Other countries had a working group or a committee as coordinator. Several countries also had the additional layer of regional cooperation and coordination which pertained to domestic as well as international issues. One country noted that the lack of a specific counter-terrorism focal point in the country had, on occasion, resulted in contradictions within the spheres of competencies, which had a negative impact on effectiveness.

16. It was also noted that coordination could be hampered by the different and even competing concerns of various actors within the national administration and beyond. Some entities would have vastly different priorities and would take into account other regional and international concerns and obligations than those relating to counter-terrorism.

17. Entities involved in counter-terrorism coordination could also have different concerns relating to the use of hard and soft measures and their balancing, between specific counter-terrorism measures and specific human rights concerns, between the need for confidentiality and the need for openness and accountability, and between the need for decentralized action and the need for a centralized overview. States would therefore need to have a system in place which will balance all these concerns and ensure that they fit into the broader threat perception and a clear strategy for how this threat is met. In this regard it was noted that coordination and building a strategy had to be tied in with the more tactical analysis of current threats to the country. The threat assessment would have to build on information from all partners. It was therefore important that there was an effective translation of policy analysis into political action.

Panel I (b) Integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

18. During the session the participants discussed the value of the Strategy as a blueprint and comprehensive guide for ensuring a holistic approach in addressing terrorism at the domestic level; how to implement the Strategy and translate its provisions into concrete action on the ground; the importance of addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; the importance of putting terrorism prevention in a larger context by addressing the potential links between terrorism and other crimes; the importance of involving all stakeholders at the national level; and the key role played by the United Nations.

19. It was noted by several States that the Strategy was used as a guide when ensuring that national counter-terrorism efforts had the required holistic approach. One participant explained how participation in the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative had already proven effective in identifying gaps in the implementation of the Strategy. A full mapping of national implementation by CTITF would further advance

this process. Other participants also highlighted the work of CTITF and the need to institutionalize the Task Force in order to ensure effective, integrated implementation through coordination of the contributions by the different United Nations actors.

20. In addressing how the Strategy should be implemented it was suggested that five elements were key: the implementation should be (a) steady (b) balanced (c) effective (d) respect human rights and (e) build on consensus. Steady implementation will ensure that the State does not overreact to specific terrorist incidents and does not lose focus. A balanced implementation requires that States not only ensure effective repressive measures (e.g. in border control) but also address measures to prevent and respond to terrorist acts. To be effective, implementation would have to address changes in the terrorist threat and would have to include both “counter-terrorism related policies” (e.g. police and security policies) and “counter-terrorism relevant policies” (e.g. inter-faith dialogue). With regard to the latter it was stressed that such policies should be undertaken for their own sake and not as counter-terrorism measures. The need for consensus included the need to address the concerns of parliaments and civil society, for example, in finding the balance between effective counter-terrorism measures through data collection and analysis and the right to privacy and protection of personal data.

21. In addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism it was highlighted that States could play a role in promoting tolerance, including between people of different faiths.

22. Some participants drew attention to the important role of the media. One participant explained that efforts had been made to encourage the media to play a positive role in preventing the spread of terrorism. Another participant noted that the media was used to promote religious tolerance and dialogue among all faiths and ethnic nationalities, with a view to preventing the defamation of religious values, beliefs and cultures. This was seen as an effective way of addressing the radicalization of young people. One participant noted that it was sometimes easier for a State to interact with religious groups when these were formally structured. It was also noted that programmes could be established to advance the re-integration of radicalized individuals. Participants expressed interest in learning from each other about such work. Emphasizing the need to work on the peaceful resolution of prolonged unresolved conflicts, it was noted that contributions to the many United Nations peacekeeping missions was a crucial tool.

23. One speaker echoed the view that counter-terrorism relevant policies were difficult to implement, noting that it is one of the key challenges to promoting inter-cultural dialogue that any direct involvement by counter-terrorism officials is likely to be met with scepticism and suspicion by the public. It was noted that overt central government involvement in some activities can at times undercut the legitimacy of moderate groups the Government hopes to support. As such, it would be important that initiatives are seen as emanating from the grass roots and involve local leaders and officials to gain legitimacy. Initiatives must also involve NGOs and community based organizations and partnerships with other stakeholders.

24. It was agreed that it would be important to increase awareness of the Strategy, especially within civil society. In one example it was noted that civil society had a key role in drawing attention to deficiencies in the judiciary, legal and law enforcement establishments which had compelled the State to become more sophisticated in countering terrorism. It was noted that such involvement had enriched the national debate and had also constituted an

important element of the country's de-radicalization efforts. Other participants noted that academia also had an important role to play in providing input to a continuous national debate on effective counter-terrorism efforts. It was also stressed that there was a need to increase the dialogue with the private sector, including on how to safeguard infrastructure, nuclear, biological and chemical installation and the financial sector.

25. One participant suggested that further activities would be required to increase understanding among government institutions and civil society on the issues covered by the Strategy. It was also felt that the United Nations needed to better share information with Member States on the work carried out to implement the Strategy and that the United Nations offices in Member States needed to be more active in supporting the implementation of the Strategy at the national level.

26. One country reiterated its suggestion to establish a counter-terrorism centre to address international issues relating to the threat of terrorism.

27. There was a call to increase efforts to address terrorist use of the internet. One country found that a particular problem was to identify individuals who "self-radicalized" through the use of the internet.

28. Several participants noted the important role of regional cooperation both through subregional or regional organizations and through bilateral cooperation. It was stressed that progress in one country would be fruitless if neighbouring countries did not make similar progress. Participants found that bilateral treaties could advance cooperation, but just as important was mutual trust and dialogue. One participant found that UNODC efforts in combating trafficking in drugs at a regional level could serve as good practice. It was also noted that the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) had organized several regional workshops which were of great use to participating States. Other participants praised the effective cooperation that had been established between the regional organizations and the different United Nations bodies. Regional organizations often had much to offer, including with respect to best practices and training.

29. It was also discussed that the Strategy not only provided Member States with a framework of elements to include in national counter-terrorism efforts but also indicated fields where the United Nations had to be more involved, not just in counter-terrorism narrowly defined but also in its development work. Several participants called for a deeper United Nations involvement, including by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In this respect it was noted that there was a need to look at the links between organized crime and terrorism. Others noted that more attention needed to be paid to the links between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism and the form of narco-terrorism prevalent in some countries.

30. With respect to human rights issues it was noted that States had to honestly confront concrete issues when countering terrorism. While there is broad agreement on the fourth pillar of the Strategy, countries had to deal with concrete aspects such as human rights concerns relating to deportation, diplomatic assurances, extradition and asylum. It was noted that "counter-terrorism measures will be more effective if they are seen as legitimate—and they will be seen as legitimate when human rights are upheld."

Panel II. Capacity-Building Assistance and International Legal Cooperation

31. Capacity-building support is key to ensure long-term and sustained results in the implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy. Most counter-terrorism capacity-building is still done through bilateral channels, but the United Nations system entities also have an important role to play as they are often perceived as “neutral” multilateral actors, even though operating with far fewer resources than some of the major bilateral donors.

32. In providing assistance it is crucial that there are trusted mechanisms in place for providing rigorous analysis of existing capacities, identifying priority needs in recipient States, and matching those needs with interested donors. In addition, given the number of bilateral and multilateral donors and assistance providers, stakeholders need to share information on completed, ongoing, and planned activities, good practices, and otherwise cooperate to minimize the duplication of efforts, ensure all priority needs are being addressed, and minimize the burden on recipient countries. For recipient countries, coordination at the national level among relevant departments and agencies is essential to ensure that priorities are identified and requests for assistance are developed with an appreciation of the role that an array of actors on the ground will play in building and sustaining capacity once assistance is provided. Finally, capacity-building needs to be sustainable, including the necessary follow-up to maximize the impact of the assistance.

Panel II (a) How do Receiving Countries Perceive Current Capacity-Building Assistance? Does it address their needs? What is the donor perspective?

33. During this session participants discussed extending capacity-building assistance to cover all four pillars of the Strategy; addressing the needs of the recipient countries, to ensure ownership and transparency, including by acknowledging that national interests are a key factor on both the donor as well as the recipient side; ensuring complementarity between bilateral, regional and multilateral assistance; utilizing CTED as a broker of technical assistance; and exploring further synergies between development aid and counter-terrorism assistance.

34. The workshop heard how recipient countries determined their needs for assistance. It was noted that assistance received “pales in comparison with the scale of the efforts needed” and several recipient countries noted that there was a particular need for technical equipment, including surveillance equipment. It was also noted that much assistance was only delivered with much delay. One country found that multilateral donors often had many initiatives but lacked in terms of effective delivery, especially of technical equipment. The expert advice which was provided by multilateral donors could be useful, but was often not as needed as the equipment. Other recipient countries noted the value of multilateral assistance, including that provided by UNODC/TPB. In this regard, concern was expressed that UNODC/TPB was so heavily dependant on extra-budgetary resources, which jeopardized consistency in assistance delivery.

35. Recipient countries noted that the change of the terrorist threat necessitated continued assistance from donors. It was also emphasized that many recipient countries had valuable experiences in countering terrorism which should be shared. In that respect many countries would be both recipients and providers of technical assistance.

36. From the donor perspective it was noted that despite considerable efforts and money invested, some donors were still waiting to see concrete results. It was also emphasized that donors did not provide counter-terrorism technical assistance for altruistic reasons but would always also look at their own interests. It was noted that donors and recipients needed to ascertain what assistance was needed and what could be absorbed. Key in this regard would be that there was a high degree of ownership from the recipients' side, that technical assistance delivery was provided in a transparent manner and that it was well coordinated with other donors. With respect to donor coordination it was noted that CTED, and the G8 Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), had an important role to play.

37. It was recalled that most assistance was provided bilaterally, some assistance was provided regionally and only very little assistance was provided multilaterally. A reason for this was that counter-terrorism assistance relates to the security interests of both recipients and donors and is therefore usually too sensitive to be outsourced to multilateral assistance providers.

38. Some participants found that assistance could be better coordinated in particular with other forms of development assistance. It was found by some that the development community was uncomfortable with a counter-terrorism "taint" to their work, which hampered a holistic approach to countering terrorism. As an example, it was suggested that UNODC and UNDP could do much more to coordinate their work. At the same time it was stressed that the United Nations was perhaps best placed to bring together issues of counter-terrorism, human rights, development and security. In this respect donors needed to have a clear indication of where multilateral assistance would be more effective than bilateral assistance.

39. Some countries expressed gratitude for assistance delivered bilaterally, regionally or internationally and stressed in particular the usefulness of CTC/CTED visits and of the legal technical assistance provided by UNODC/TPB. It was underlined that there would be a continued need for technical assistance, including for the maintenance of effective counter-terrorism focal points. It was noted that technical assistance in countering terrorism would be more efficient both for recipient countries and for donor countries if placed in the broader context of development assistance.

40. One participant suggested that both recipients and donors should be involved in the drafting of the CTC Preliminary Implementation Assessments (PIAs). In this connection some donors sought a better prioritization of assistance needs by recipient countries. It was also suggested that there needed to be better indicators for technical assistance delivery, including in particular with respect to its effectiveness.

41. It was found that multilateral assistance delivery did have a comparative advantage in certain areas. Some multilateral assistance providers for example had expertise in very specific and key areas (e.g. the International Civil Aviation Organization, UNODC and INTERPOL). Multilateral assistance providers were also often seen as more effective in delivering assistance relating to the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and human rights efforts, including those of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, were also of significant value because of their multilateral status. It was also noted that multilateral assistance providers could serve as an umbrella for technical assistance delivery when bilateral assistance would not be acceptable or possible, for example for political reasons. One multilateral assistance

provider noted that its broad reach allowed it to develop specific tools which could be used to advance cooperation between Member States with similar legal systems.

42. Recipient countries noted that the United Nations was seen as a more neutral assistance provider where assistance was not affected by the national interests of the donor countries to the same extent. It was suggested that looking at the needs of the recipient countries was more important than the national objectives of the donors. This would also ensure a higher degree of ownership for the assistance projects. It was suggested that issues relating to donor interests and recipient ownership could be resolved if there was a franker discussion between the partners and an effort to identify common interest. The Global Strategy should have a central role in such a discussion. A representative from civil society noted that non-governmental organizations can play an important role in capacity-building efforts.

Panel II (b) Implementation of the 16 Universal Conventions and Protocols Against Terrorism: Consequences for International Legal Cooperation and Human Rights Protection

43. The Global Strategy affords a central role to a rule of law based approach to countering terrorism. The 16 universal conventions and protocols against terrorism are a cornerstone in this regard and provide essential tools to States, enabling them to advance international cooperation in criminal matters with a view to effectively bring perpetrators to justice in compliance with the rule of law and human rights. Through these conventions States can ask other State Parties to conduct investigations on their behalf and to pass over information, evidence and possibly even the accused and, hence, help to ensure that there are no safe havens from prosecution and extradition. While considerable progress has been made in the ratification and implementation of these universal legal instruments, including through the technical assistance work of UNODC/TPB, much work remains to be done. In this session, participants highlighted the practical contributions that ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols against terrorism can and have made to effective legal counter-terrorism cooperation.

44. Participants were informed about the current status of ratification of the 16 international legal instruments against terrorism. It was reported that only three countries have ratified all 16 instruments, 88 countries have ratified fewer than 12 instruments and three of the instruments adopted in 2005 have still not entered into force due to an insufficient number of ratifications. There was thus clearly a continued need for States to work on the ratification and for technical assistance to be provided in this regard. It was also reported that national criminal justice officials too often lacked substantive legal knowledge to deal with terrorist crimes. Significant work was therefore also required to continue to build the capacity of Member States to implement the 16 international legal instruments. It was explained that UNODC/TPB provides assistance to Member States based on requests and identified needs. Assistance was thus tailored to what is relevant for the recipient country. UNODC/TPB is receiving an increased number of technical assistance requests which is seen as a sign of the political commitment throughout the world to advance the international legal regime against terrorism in line with the Global Strategy. It was also the case that assistance requests had become more and more focused on specific thematic areas. That said, it was assessed that UNODC/TPB would have to downsize in the next months and carry out fewer activities in the future due to a funding shortfall.

45. During the session participants discussed the rule of law based criminal justice approach to countering terrorism; the need for universal ratification and full implementation of the 16 instruments; the need to assist Member States in achieving this goal, including through the work of UNODC/TPB; and the value of regional efforts.

46. It was stressed that for the universal legal regime to be truly global, and thus fully effective, more States had to ratify and implement the 16 international legal instruments. It was also noted that the ratification and full implementation of the instruments would significantly advance States' implementation of their obligations under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

47. Several participants praised the significant assistance provided by UNODC/TPB in assisting countries to ratify and implement the 16 international legal instruments against terrorism. It was noted that there were often quick results following the assistance given. Several States also described their own progress in ratifying and implementing the international legal instruments.

48. Some participants related the national difficulties in drafting and adopting effective legislation which fully implemented the requirements in the relevant Security Council resolutions and the international legal instruments against terrorism. In this regard some pointed to too broad or narrow definitions of terrorism or to specific terrorist crimes such as the financing of terrorism. One participant acknowledged that the lack of legislation had hampered some counter-terrorism operations noting that the road to adopting new legislation had not been without challenges as some groups had tried to scuttle the process and ensure that counter-terrorism legislation was not enacted. Other critical human rights organizations had shied away from providing substantive input fearing that dialogue with the Government on terrorism matters might discourage donor funding.

49. The value of regional conventions was also highlighted as they often took specific regional concerns into consideration. The Council of Europe Convention on Cyber Crime was mentioned as a unique subject-specific convention which was open for signature also by non-European countries. Regional cooperation more broadly was also underlined by several participants. It was suggested that UNODC/TPB should do more to promote cooperation between different regions.

Panel III. National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Efforts in Better Linking the Implementation of the United Nations' Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Obligations Resulting from United Nations Security Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)

50. At its adoption, the Global Strategy reinforced and complemented the existing United Nations "acquis" in countering terrorism (General Assembly resolutions, Security Council resolutions, universal conventions and protocols against terrorism) that had evolved over the past years. It also ensured broadly shared "ownership" for existing United Nations mechanisms.

51. Immediately following the 9/11 attacks, the Security Council adopted resolution 1373 (2001), which imposed a range of counter-terrorism-related obligations on all Member States: from criminalizing the financing of terrorism to freezing terrorists' assets, and from

denying terrorists safe haven to bringing them to justice. Furthermore, the Council expanded the scope of its Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime, originally adopted under resolution 1267 (1999). In 2004 the Council also adopted resolution 1540 requiring all States to take a series of legal, regulatory, administrative, and operational measures to prevent weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery from getting into the hands of non-state actors.

52. It was discussed that this complex set of international obligations needs to be implemented at the national level by counter-terrorism policy makers and practitioners on the ground in charge of formulating and executing national policies and measures. These officials may lack awareness and understanding of how the various instruments relate to each other and how they relate to their day-to-day work. Such an understanding is pivotal to enhance ownership at the national level for the implementation of the international obligations.

53. There is thus an identified need to better link the international action under the auspices of the United Nations with the national action by Member States.

54. Participants heard briefings by the chairpersons of all three Security Council Committees dealing with terrorism issues (the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1540 Committee) and discussed the importance of placing the implementation of Security Council resolutions within the comprehensive context offered by the Global Strategy; the role of national focal points in enhancing interaction of the national level with the relevant international bodies, in particular the three Committees; and the role of national focal points in acting as a central clearing house for the interaction between the Member State and the respective Committees.

55. Participants were informed that CTC is currently undergoing a stocktaking exercise following the receipt of the first comments on the PIAs. The Committee has so far approved and shared PIAs for 190 Member States. The Committee has finalized 28 files in the ongoing stocktaking exercise which has allowed it to enhance its regular dialogue with Member States, and to further identify areas where implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) is still inadequate. In practice, the stocktaking exercise entails the Committee acting on CTED's recommendations, which range from the Committee requesting additional information on identified shortfalls, to inviting Permanent Representatives to meetings of the relevant Sub-Committees.

56. It was also reported that CTED visits included both comprehensive visits and more focused visits dealing with specific elements of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). It was stressed that cooperation between the three Committees was functioning well and CTED, under the guidance of the Committee, worked well with CTITF and UNODC/TPB. It was underscored that the focal points had a crucial role to play in coordinating Member State interaction with the Committee and in responding to the PIAs. Some participants noted that there was a heavy burden in responding to continued requests for information from the various Security Council Committees.

57. Participants were also informed about the work of the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee. It was noted that the threat posed by Al-Qaida and the Taliban was still there, but that it had evolved over the past years. The Committee thus had a great responsibility to ensure the continued effectiveness of the sanctions regime. In this connection the Committee, in accordance with resolution 1822 (2008), was undertaking a review of all names on its Consolidated List to ensure that the information is as accurate as possible

and that the listings remain appropriate. The review process already led to delistings, so far four individuals had been removed from the list. The review relied on information from all relevant States and their active cooperation and support was therefore crucial. It was explained that the Security Council in resolution 1822 (2008) had tasked the Committee to make available on the Committee's website a summary of reasons why a person or entity in question was listed. This was seen as an important step towards making the work of the Committee more transparent vis-à-vis the individuals or entities on the list as well as in assisting Member States in implementing the sanctions. So far, 123 summaries were published on the Committee's webpage. The Committee and the Security Council also had to consider the effect of a number of court cases currently taking place in Europe and elsewhere involving issues of due process, rule of law and human rights standards. It was, however, clear that it would primarily be an issue for Member States to address. At the same time it was stated that it is essential to continue to address the shortcomings of the current procedures and to improve them. The follow-up resolution to resolution 1822 (2008) which the Security Council will negotiate at the end of this year, provides an opportunity to further improve the working methods of the Committee. Having fair and clear procedures for listing and delisting and addressing the deficiencies will make the sanctions measures stronger and more effective.

58. With regard to the work of the 1540 Committee the participants were informed about the main elements of the obligations under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). It was noted that many States required technical assistance to fully implement these obligations, especially since they were very complex issues. The national focal points had a key role in ensuring that technical assistance needs were identified. It was noted that the 1540 Committee could also assist in identifying these needs.

59. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism informed participants about his interaction with the three Committees and noted that considerable improvements had been made over the past few years. CTC was now better at highlighting human rights issues when dealing with Member States and the adoption of Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) was a good starting point for such guidance. CTC was identifying best practices relating to human rights and he had offered to assist in this work. With respect to the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee the Special Rapporteur noted that the adoption of resolution 1822 (2008) had been a significant step forward in addressing tensions relating to the need for "fair and clear procedures". The Special Rapporteur drew attention to the decision of the Human Rights Committee in one case relating to two individuals on the Consolidated List. The Committee had found that the designating State was in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Following the decision, the two individuals had been removed from the List and there was therefore a sense that some form of review is developing. In response, one State noted that it too had significant problems with court cases brought by listed individuals and entities, especially since very little information was available about why they had been added to the List. Concern was also raised that the listing of organizations engaged in social services had a detrimental effect on those individuals they provided with humanitarian assistance. It was noted that the Monitoring Team had suggested that such entities should be allowed to continue to operate provided there was State control that money was not diverted for terrorist purposes, including, for example, by changing the leadership of the organization. It was suggested that a new Security Council resolution [to be adopted by the end of the year] should address these matters.

60. It was again emphasized that States needed to ensure that civil society supported the measures taken to counter terrorism. In some countries the population felt that counter-terrorism initiatives were important only because they were important to the Global North. It was therefore important to explain how terrorism relates to and affects everyone. Key in this regard was the protection of human rights and active dialogue with civil society on new counter-terrorism measures.

61. Participants also stressed that legislative implementation of the international legal instruments and the relevant Security Council resolutions had to be reassessed on a regular basis to ensure that they correspond to current threats. Some noted that the full implementation of the resolutions was a difficult task for many States, in particular weak and failed States.

62. A representative from civil society argued that the three committees could learn far more from each other's experiences and suggested that a voluntary trust fund for capacity-building could be established with a role for both the Security Council bodies, where applicable, and CTITF. It was also noted that transparency would be improved if civil society was permitted to participate more in the work of the Security Council Committees. It was stated that in this case the 1540 Committee had set a good example.

63. Several States highlighted their own efforts to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions. It was noted that resolution 1373 (2001) should ensure that all terrorist organizations were subject to the same measures and that there was no "discrimination between terrorist organizations". At the same time other participants stressed that resistance against illegal occupation was not terrorism. It was noted that the lack of a definition should be resolved through the adoption of a comprehensive convention against terrorism.

Session IV. Usefulness of Initiating a Global Network of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points to Engage among Themselves and the United Nations

64. There are few venues that bring together national counter-terrorism focal points from across regions to share experiences, good practices and challenges, and undertake networking. The United Nations is a unique global platform in that regard because of its quasi-universal membership. This workshop for the first time brought together national focal points and experts coordinating national counter-terrorism policies with representatives of United Nations entities, regional and international organizations. It was discussed whether a global network of national counter-terrorism focal points under the auspices of the United Nations could be a valuable vehicle for national counter-terrorism focal points to engage with each other on common issues relating to the implementation of national and international counter-terrorism actions. It was also considered if it would provide a valuable forum for counter-terrorism actors at the regional and global levels to reach out and liaise with national focal points in country capitals and facilitate regular information exchange and consultation on issues related to the implementation of global and regional counter-terrorism commitments.

65. Participants discussed the usefulness of such a global network; the importance of learning from and fully utilizing existing subregional and regional mechanisms and networks in order to avoid duplication of efforts; the need for trust and confidence building, for

maintaining flexibility, and for strengthening national capacity in order to enable Member States to fully participate in such a global network; and the need for further reflection on the functions and operational modalities of a global network.

66. Participants noted that the United Nations is key for success in the global fight against terrorism. Much had already been achieved by CTITF in advancing the Global Strategy and new efforts to ensure integrated implementation would further this.

67. Some countries noted that the establishment of a Focal Point network might be premature as there was little homogeneity about strategy, priorities, roles, etc. It was suggested that there had to be a minimum of similarity of functions for the members of the network for it to be relevant and effective. Others suggested that if this were to be established it would require considerable attention and a model would have to be decided before it was launched. One country also questioned what the legal mandate for the network would be and how it would be formally established.

68. It was emphasized by all that the network should not duplicate efforts already being undertaken at the regional level where considerable coordination is often already in place among Focal Points. These regional networks would often be of greater value for participants as the concerns and priorities were more likely to be similar. The network should also not duplicate formal processes at the United Nations nor should it be divorced from them.

69. Several participants stated that they would not have the resources to properly take part in and contribute to the network. It would therefore have to be considered if technical assistance would be available to support Member State participation. It was also emphasized that members of the network should be relevant institutions and not specific individuals.

70. Participants related experiences from regional networks which had proved very useful at all levels, including by establishing good relationships between relevant actors and as a venue to share information. A representative from one regional organization noted that there was an appropriate synergy to be developed around the implementation of the Global Strategy. That synergy should include regional organizations that have the political contacts and experience, a network of contacts reaching into their governments, and a base of experts from which to draw. Relating to good practices, one regional organization informed that it circulates a monthly newsletter covering pertinent counter-terrorism issues, with special issues on single topics such as the use of the internet by terrorists. Another regional organization informed that it held annual strategy meetings where specific thematic issues were discussed. Some regional organizations can act as a "transmission belt" between institutions: subregional, regional, and international, to share standards and best practices. Regional organizations can also develop frameworks of cooperation that include relevant experts and institutions that can be used as springboards for cooperation and coordination, capacity-building, and information sharing and dissemination. One speaker noted that regional networks would need to be further strengthened before a global network would be effective.

71. Some suggested that a way forward was to plan regular meetings of Focal Points and through these advance and settle on the format of a possible future network. It was also found that Focal Points should not be too ambitious and perhaps meet once per year with a very focused agenda dealing with only one element of the Global Strategy.

72. It was noted that the success of the workshop itself had already shown the usefulness of a network and the issue was mainly to determine what format this network should have. One speaker, supported by several others, suggested five roles for a future network: (a) develop learning on the implementation of the Global Strategy, (b) ensure implementation related to all four pillars of the Strategy and that a North-South divide was avoided, (c) capacity-building should be a central focus of the network, (d) the network could also be used to discuss key terrorism trends of relevance to all participants, and (e) the network could be used to disseminate lessons learned, relevant publications about specific experiences, etc. Others suggested that the network could be a strong entry point for interaction with CTITF.

73. It was suggested that the network should be supported by a bureau with representatives from each region and that it should include regional nodes where relevant. Some found that the network could be supported by CTITF and others found that UNODC could play a role. There was agreement that the United Nations would continue to be the “ideal venue to host workshops” bringing together issues relating to counter-terrorism, good governance, development and NGOs. It was suggested that there would be a need to think out of the box and experiment with different formats, for example small discussion groups and other different meeting formats bringing in relevant outside experts and civil society.

Closing session

74. In the closing session, the Head of the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force highlighted the usefulness of the initiative for enhancing coordination between governments, United Nations entities and other partners. He noted that effective counter-terrorism efforts reach into multiple fields. It was stated that in addition to security and law enforcement, less traditional areas such as education, human rights, socio-economic development and civil society participation were also important. The Head of the CTITF noted that it was the role of the focal points to ensure a holistic national response to countering terrorism. They should promote the participation of the relevant national ministries and they should ensure exchange of information between domestic and foreign counterparts. The United Nations system, including the CTITF, should contribute likewise to the better linkage of national and global counter-terrorism efforts and to supporting Member States in fulfilling their primary responsibility for the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

III. Concluding remarks

At the end of the workshop, the Chairman, H.E. Ambassador Jürg Lindenmann, Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, Vice-Director of the Directorate of International Law, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, provided the following Concluding Remarks on behalf of the co-sponsoring Governments.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset I must say that we are pleased with the broad attendance and interest expressed by all participants. 113 Member States, 40 regional and subregional organizations and entities of the United Nations System dealing with counter-terrorism have come together to pursue our common endeavor.

We came together at this Workshop in Vienna to address one of the concerns raised by Member States at the General Assembly's review in September 2008 of progress made with the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, namely: How to better link global counter terrorism efforts with national counter terrorism action.

The need to identify ways to make the United Nations institutions and their efforts more relevant to national counter-terrorism strategies and efforts was also one of the key conclusions drawn by the 2008 "International Process on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation", initiated by Switzerland in cooperation with Costa Rica, Japan, Slovakia and Turkey, with the support of the Center on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation. One of the recommendations emanating from the Process was that "national counter-terrorism coordinators or focal points from capitals should periodically meet to discuss Strategy-related issues and discuss how the United Nations might be able to help national efforts".

We believe that the intensive deliberations during the last two days have produced a wealth of ideas, proposals and information on national, regional and international experiences to assist us all in this endeavor. These will be captured for future reference through the publication of a summary of the proceedings of the Workshop.

Permit me, as part of my concluding remarks, to recall some of the salient points of the discussions:

In our first session addressing National Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy participants stressed the role of national counter-terrorism focal points in promoting a holistic national response to terrorism. Highlighted were, among others:

The need to ensure effective coordination among all relevant national actors, through the designation of one or more focal points or through other coordination mechanisms;

The value of a shared common threat perception by the different national actors, of a common national strategy and concrete plan of action to address terrorism;

The importance of tearing down the walls between security, human rights and development efforts;

The importance of respecting human rights to make counter-terrorism measures more legitimate and more effective, and the need to translate theoretical principles into concrete measures addressing specific human rights issues.

Participants also informed the workshop about initiatives at the national level to promote the integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Participants underlined, among others:

The value of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as a blueprint and comprehensive guide for ensuring a holistic approach in addressing terrorism at the domestic level;

The need for a steady, balanced and effective implementation of the Strategy and for translating its provisions into concrete action on the ground;

The importance of addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including through, among others, addressing violent conflicts, ensuring respect for human rights, democracy, sustainable development, education, countering radicalization by means of social reintegration and preventing the abuse of the internet for terrorist purposes;

The importance of putting terrorism prevention in a larger context by addressing the potential links between terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering and corruption;

The importance of involving all stakeholders at the national level, both governmental departments in traditional and non-traditional areas as well as the non-governmental organizations, religious groups, the private sector, the media, the academic world and society at large; and of ensuring cooperation and coordination among these various stakeholders (e.g. intelligence community and financial institutions, intelligence community and transportation sector);

The key role played by the United Nations and the need for institutionalization of the CTITF in order to ensure effective, integrated implementation through coordination of the contributions by the different United Nations actors, including through the I-ACT (Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism) initiative.

In the second session on Capacity-Building Assistance and International Legal Cooperation participants discussed how receiving countries perceive current capacity-building assistance and how it addresses their needs and also discussed the donor perspective. Participants underlined, among others:

The need to extend capacity-building assistance to cover all four pillars of the Strategy, to ensure a holistic approach in countering terrorism, to involve all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, and to provide expertise advice and equipment in order to enable countries to counter terrorism;

The necessity of addressing the needs of the recipient countries, to ensure ownership and transparency, while working towards building trust, including by acknowledging that national interests are a key factor on both the donor and the recipient side;

The need to ensure complementarity between bilateral, regional and multilateral assistance and to maximize the comparative advantages of multilateral assistance delivery, particularly in cases where bilateral assistance is not sufficient or where a multilateral “umbrella” is useful;

The need to utilize CTED, particularly through the visits it conducts on behalf of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, as a broker of technical assistance, which identifies technical assistance needs and connects recipient countries and relevant assistance providers, both bilateral and multilateral providers;

The need to explore further synergies between development aid and counter terrorism assistance and to improve cooperation and coordination among multilateral assistance providers in terrorism “related” areas and in terrorism “relevant” areas of work.

Participants further focused on the Implementation of the 16 Universal Conventions and Protocols against Terrorism and discussed Consequences for international legal cooperation and human rights’ protection. Highlighted were, among others:

The importance of a rule of law based criminal justice approach to counter terrorism and of adherence to human rights standards as a prerequisite for successfully addressing terrorism;

The need to continue to work towards universal ratification and full implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

The need to meet the increased requests for tailor-made country-based capacity-building assistance for helping Member States to fully implement the international legal instruments against terrorism, and the important role played by UNODC, in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in this regard;

The value of linking national and regional efforts and of sharing best practices among criminal justice practitioners across regions and across legal systems;

The potential of a global network of national counter-terrorism focal points in serving as a platform for articulating national perspectives on counter-terrorism measures, especially on needs and assistance delivery for national counter-terrorism capacity-building.

In the third session participants discussed National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Efforts in Better Linking the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Obligations resulting from United Nations Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004). Salient remarks were, among others:

The importance of placing the implementation of the Security Council resolutions within the comprehensive context offered by the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

The value of having national focal points that can enhance interaction with the relevant international bodies, in particular the three Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, and of enhancing opportunities for interaction;

The role of national focal points acting as a central clearing house for providing information on national counter-terrorism measures, for coordinating the preparation of responses to the respective Committees, for facilitating field visits and for prioritizing technical assistance needs.

In the last session we discussed the Usefulness of Initiating a Global Network of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points to Engage among Themselves and the United Nations. Participants stressed, among others:

The usefulness of a global network of National Counter-Terrorism Contact points as an informal platform to facilitate cross-regional sharing of national, regional and international experiences and good practices in countering terrorism;

The importance of learning from, and fully utilizing, existing subregional and regional mechanisms and networks in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to maximize complementarity;

The need for trust and for confidence building, for maintaining flexibility, and for strengthening national capacity in order to enable Member States to fully participate in such a global network;

The need for further reflection on the functions and operational modalities of such a global network.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In conclusion, let me reiterate and reaffirm our common mission, in the same strong words as the ones used at the same venue, two years ago, at the occasion of the 2007 Vienna Symposium on “Advancing the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”:

The overall success of the global counter-terrorism efforts towards full implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy depends on us, the Member States of the United Nations. We should continue to work towards concrete actions and measurable results, supported by the United Nations, particularly the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its member entities, as well as other international and regional organizations, civil society and the private sector. Failure in this endeavour is not an option. We must be proactive, committed, and willing to persevere in order to counter the common and global threat of terrorism. We owe it to the people we serve....

IV. Attendance

The following Member States were represented at the workshop: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

The following Entity was represented by observers at the Meeting: Palestine.

The following Security Council bodies were represented by representatives: 1267 Committee, 1373 Committee and 1540 Committee.

The following United Nations Secretariat agencies were represented by representatives: Al-Qaeda/Taliban Monitoring Team, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Expert Staff of the 1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA), Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO), United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (UNOHCHR), the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism.

The following organizations of the United Nations System were represented by representatives: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank

The following intergovernmental organizations, regional and subregional organizations were represented by observers: African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Europe, Council of the European Union, Eurojust, European Commission, IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism (ICPAT), Indian Ocean Commission, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), International Organization

for Migration (IOM), Organization of American States (OAS), Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).

The following non-governmental organizations were represented by a representative: Centre on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation (CGCC) and Institute for Planetary Synthesis (IPS).

Annex I. Programme of work

The Workshop has four thematic sessions. Each session commences with introductory remarks by the chair and short presentations (max. 5–7 minutes) by several panellists identified by the organizers of the Workshop, in view of their relevant functions, experience and potential to contribute to the discussions. In keeping with the informal nature of the Workshop, the statements of the panellists are informal. Following these opening presentations, participants are invited to take the floor and speak on the topic. These interventions should be brief and strictly limited to a maximum of 5 minutes in order to enable an interactive format for the Workshop. Participants are strongly encouraged to focus on specific challenges and to suggest concrete ways to address them from the perspective of the possible role of a national counter-terrorism focal point or a representative of the country overseeing national implementation of United Nations counter-terrorism mandates as well as other counter-terrorism activities and who is familiar with the national counter-terrorism policies vis-à-vis the United Nations and other multilateral bodies.

Monday, 12 October 2009

10.00 – 10.30 *Opening session:*

Austria on behalf of the co-sponsoring Governments:

H.E. Ambassador Elisabeth Tichy-Fisslberger, Director-General for Legal and Consular Affairs, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

UNODC:

Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director

Message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

Delivered by Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, Head, Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

10.30 – 13.00 *Panel I: National Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*

Chair: Austria

H.E. Ambassador Helmut Böck, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Vienna

Panel I (a): The role of national counter-terrorism focal points in promoting a holistic national response to terrorism:

National experiences:

Mr. Jørgen Gammelgaard, Chief Adviser, Center for Global Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark

Mr. Aris Munandar, Deputy Director for Counter-Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia

Mr. Rodrigo Toledo, Head of the Counter-Terrorism Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile

Interventions by participants

Panel I (b): Integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

National experiences:

Ms Ifeyinwa Angela Nworgu, Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, New York and Member of the National Counter-Terrorism Focal Point, Nigeria

Mr. Abdulrahman Al-Hadlaq, Adviser to the Minister of Interior for Security Affairs, Head of the Counter-Radicalization Department, Saudi-Arabia

Mr. Eugen Wollfarth, Head of the Counter-Terrorism Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany

Mr. Inan Ozyildiz, Deputy Director-General, Directorate General for Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey

A Regional Perspective:

Mr. Gilles de Kerchove, Counter-Terrorism Coordinator of the Council of the European Union

Interventions by participants

13.00 – 15.00 Lunch break

15.00 – 18.00 ***Panel II: Capacity-Building Assistance and International Legal Cooperation***

Chair: Egypt

Mr. Ashraf Mohsen, Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister, Chairman of the League of Arab Nation's Group of Experts on Counter-Terrorism

Panel II (a): How do receiving countries perceive current capacity-building assistance? Does it address their needs? What is the donor perspective?

National experiences:

Mr. Ahmad Farooq, Director, United Nations-I, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan

H.E. Ambassador Boubacar Gouro Diall, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Mali

Ms. Gail Robertson, Acting Deputy Coordinator for Homeland Security and Trans-Regional Affairs, Department of State, USA

Mr. Katsuro Nagai, Director, International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

A United Nations Perspective:

Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Interventions by participants

Panel II (b): Implementation of the 16 Universal Conventions and Protocols against Terrorism: Consequences for international legal cooperation and human rights protection

National experiences:

Mr. Ricardo Blancaflor, Undersecretary, Department of Justice, the Philippines

Ms. Liliana López Ortiz, Director for International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico

Mr. Laurent Panza, National Counter-terrorism focal point, National Security Council, Democratic Republic of the Congo

A United Nations Perspective:

Ms. Cecilia Ruthström-Ruin, Chief, Terrorism Prevention Branch, UNODC

Interventions by participants

19.00 Reception

Tuesday, 13 October 2009

10.00 – 13.00 ***Panel III: National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Efforts in Better Linking the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Obligations Resulting from United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267, 1373 and 1540***

Chair: Norway

Mr. Carl Salicath, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

National experiences:

Brigadier David Mwangangi, Director, National Counter-Terrorism Centre, Kenya

Mr. Milan Cigánik, Director, Global Challenges Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Slovakia

Mr. Muhammad Ali Sorcar, Director-General, Americas, Pacific and Counter-Terrorism Wing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh

*Interventions by participants**Interventions by Chairpersons of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UN Security Council:*

H.E. Ambassador Ranko Viločić, Chairperson (Croatia), Counter-Terrorism Committee of the UN Security Council

H.E. Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting, Chairperson (Austria), 1267 Committee of the UN Security Council

H.E. Ambassador Jorge Urbina, Chairperson (Costa Rica), 1540 Committee of the Security UN Council

13.00 – 15.00 Lunch break

15.00 – 17.00 **Session IV—Discussion:**
Usefulness of Initiating a Global Network of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points to Engage among Themselves and the United Nations

Chair: Switzerland

H.E. Ambassador Jürg Lindenmann, Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, Vice-Director of the Directorate of International Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Member States Perspective:

Mr. Vladimir Salov, Deputy Director of the Department on New Challenges and Threats, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation

Mr. Xolisa Mabhongo, Chief Director, United Nations Political, Department for International Relations and Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Africa

A Regional perspective:

Mr. Gonzalo Gallegos, Secretary, Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism, Organization of American States

African Union Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism delivered by Mr. Badara Aly Bassante, Côte d'Ivoire

Interventions by participants

17.00 – 17.30 Break

17.30 – 18.00 **Closing session: *The Way Ahead***

Linking national and global counter-terrorism efforts: the United Nations system perspective

Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, Head, Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Concluding remarks

On behalf of the co-sponsoring Governments: Switzerland

Annex II. List of Participants

I. Member States

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| Afghanistan | Zaidullah ZAID, Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mohammad Yama AINI, Second Secretary, Alternate Representative, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Albania | Altin HOXHA, Member of the Counter-Terrorism Unit, State Police Lazam SPAHIU Artan CANAJ, Deputy Head of Mission, Minister Counsellor |
| Algeria | Abdelaziz TABBI ANNENI, Head of Affairs, Office of the President Mansour CHELLOUF, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zohra ZERARA, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Andorra | Maria UBACH, Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Andorra to the United Nations, Vienna Marta SALVAT, Special Envoy on Policy and Security Issues, Permanent Mission of Andorra to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Argentina | Eugenio María CURIA, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, Vienna Ariel W. GONZÁLEZ, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Australia | Angela MACDONALD, Counsellor, Australian Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Communities, Brussels |
| Austria | Helmut BÖCK, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations, Vienna, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs Elisabeth TICHY-FISSELBERGER, Ambassador, Director General for Legal and Consular Affairs, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs Johann BRIEGER, Head, Department of Justice and Home Affairs Division, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs Josef TISCHHART, Head, Department for Counter-Terrorism at the Federal Agency for State Protection and Counter-Terrorism, Federal Ministry of the Interior |

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| Azerbaijan | <p>Ramiz TAGHIYEV, General Counsellor to the Minister of National Security</p> <p>Idzat FATULLAYEV, Head of Department, Ministry of National Security</p> <p>Yalchin RAFIYEV, Attaché, Desk Officer for Counter-Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Affairs Department</p> |
| Bahrain | <p>Adel bin Khalifa AL FADHEL, Brigadier General</p> <p>Hamad FARAJ, Captain</p> |
| Bangladesh | <p>Muhammad Ali SORCAR, General Director, Americas, Pacific and Counter-Terrorism Wing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> |
| Belarus | <p>Andrei KARPEKIN, Chief Inspector, State Security Committee</p> <p>Vadim PISAREVICH, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Belgium | <p>Thomas BAEKELANDT, Ambassador, Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Luc VERHEYDEN, Deputy Director, Analysis of Threats, Ministry of Justice</p> |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | <p>Ricardo Javier MARTINEZ COVARRUBIAS, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations, Vienna</p> <p>Julio Lázaro MOLLINEDO CLAROS, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Brazil | <p>Virgínia TONIATTI, Minister, Coordination Unit for the Fight against Transnational Crime, Ministry of External Relations</p> <p>Raphael MANDARINO, Director, Department for Information and Communication, Security Office</p> <p>Pery MACHADO, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the International Organizations, Vienna</p> |
| Bulgaria | <p>Venelin DIMITROV, Head, Counter-Terrorism National Coordination Centre</p> <p>Plamena DIMITROVA, Chief Expert, Counter-Terrorism National Coordination Centre</p> |
| Burkina Faso | <p>Der KOGDA, Director General, Multilateral Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation</p> |
| Burundi | <p>Gervais NDIRAKOBUCA, Deputy Director General, National Police and National Counter-Terrorism Focal Point</p> |
| Canada | <p>David NELSON, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Cape Verde | <p>Natal Eugénio Silva Bans DE PORTELA E PRADO, Deputy National Director, Judicial Police</p> |

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| Central African Republic | Yves Valentin GBEYORO, General Deputy Director, Police |
| Chad | Mahamat Nourene ABDERAMAN, Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations, New York |
| Chile | Milenko SKOKNIC, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations, Vienna Rodrigo TOLEDO, Head, Counter-Terrorism Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mila FRANCISCO, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations, Vienna |
| China | Shen QINMIN, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations |
| Colombia | Rosso Jose SERRANO CADENA, Ambassador, Embassy of Colombia, Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Comoros | Mohamed EL-MAROUF, Special Adviser, Permanent Mission of the Union of Comoros to the United Nations, New York |
| Costa Rica | Ana Teresa DENGO BENAVIDES, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations, Vienna Carol Viviana ARCE ECHEVERRÍA, Counsellor and Alternate to the Permanent Representative, Embassy and Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Koffi Evariste YAPI, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations, Vienna Badara Aly BASSANTÉ, Head of Unit, National Gendarmerie |
| Croatia | Vesna VUKOVIĆ, Head, Department for the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tihomir LULIĆ, Head, Security Council Section, Department for the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Cyprus | Meropi CHRISTOFI, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Czech Republic | Vladimir RUML, Ambassador-at-Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Stepan MAREK, Security Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior Karel PAZOUREK, Minister-Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations, Vienna |

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| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Chang Bom HONG, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Vienna Il Chul RI, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Laurent PANZA ELUMBA, National Focal Point for Counter-Terrorism, National Security Council |
| Denmark | Jørgen GAMMELGAARD, Chief Adviser, Centre for Global Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Dominican Republic | Ramón QUIÑONES, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations, Vienna Wendy OLIVERO, Minister Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Ecuador | Rafael PARREÑO, State Attorney General Johny ICAZA, Consultant, Financial Intelligence Unit Andrés Erick DE VACAS TRAVEZ, Consultant, Ministry of Defence María Elena MOREIRA, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Egypt | Ashraf MOHSEN, Deputy Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the League of Arab Nation's Group of Experts on Counter-Terrorism |
| El Salvador | Vanessa INTERIANO, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations, Vienna Julia VILLATORO, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Estonia | Veikko KALA, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Estonia to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Finland | Riina-Riikka HEIKKA, First Secretary, Legal Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| France | Virginie BRELURUT, Head, Bureau for Counter-Terrorism and Organised Crime, Ministry of Justice Caroline MONVOISIN, National Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Georgia | David TABUTSADZE, Director, Counter-Terrorism Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Zurab MAISURADZE, Deputy Director, Counter-Terrorism Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs |

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| Germany | Eugen WOLLFARTH, Head of the Counter-Terrorism Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Ghana | Philomina SACKAR, Head, Material Development Unit, Narcotic Control Board Francis KWESI ESHUN |
| Greece | Dimitros PAPANDREOU, Political Counsellor for International Security Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Guatemala | Carla Maria RODRIGUEZ MANCIA, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations, Vienna Sylvia WOHLERS DE MEIE, Counsellor and First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations, Vienna Sandra NORIEGA URIZAR, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Guinea-Bissau | Ould Hamed HAMED, Head, General Commissioner's Cabinet, Public Order Police TBC |
| Hungary | Györgyi Martin ZANATHY, National Terrorism Coordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| India | Ashok PRASAD, Joint Director, Ministry of Home Affairs Soumendu BAGCHI, Director for Counter-Terrorism, Ministry of External Affairs Abhijit HALDER, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Indonesia | Aris MUNANDAR, Deputy Director for Counter-Terrorism, Directorate of International Security and Disarmament Ministry of Foreign Affairs Abdul GAFUR, Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Lalu Muhamad IQBAL, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, Vienna Gardina KARTASASMITA, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Davoud MIRMOHAMMADI, Director, Counter-Terrorism and Organised Crime Department, Ministry of Interior Mohammad Hossein GHANIEI, First Secretary and Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations and other International Organizations, Vienna |
| Iraq | Muhammad GHAZI MATSHAR, Brigadier-General, Ministry of Interior |

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| Ireland | Niamh NEYLON, Adviser to the Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Israel | Shai COHEN, Director, Regional Security Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel Luka PETEK, Political Officer, Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Japan | Katsuro NAGAI, Director, International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Katsutoshi ISHIKAWA, First Secretary and Alternate Representative, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Jordan | Mutaz MASADEH, Alternate to the Permanent Representative, Attaché Diplomatic, Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Kazakhstan | Murat SMAGULOV, Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, Vienna Erlan BEGEZHANOV, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Kenya | David MWANGANGI, Director, Office of the President, National Counter-Terrorism Centre, Ministry of State for Defence Lilian OKUMU-OBUNO, Senior State Counsellor, Attorney-General's Chambers |
| Kuwait | Ayman ALSHATTI, Captain, Ministry of Interior Counter-Terrorism |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Viengsavanh SIPRASEUTH, Director, UN Political and Security Affairs Division, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Silprany VILOUN, Director-General of Foreign Relations, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Public Security |
| Lebanon | Ishaya EL-KHOURY, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations, Vienna Jeanne MRAD, First Secretary, Alternate Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Khalid Emhimed ALSUKI, International Organizations, General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation Moftah Mohamed ABUSETTA, International Relations Department, National Security Council |

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| Liechtenstein | René BRÜLHART, Head of Unit, Financial Intelligence Unit Isabel FROMMELT, Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Madagascar | Marie Noëline RALAIVELO, Director, Judicial Administration, Ministry of Justice Lucien RAKOTONIAINA, Director, Human Rights and International Relations, Ministry of Justice |
| Malaysia | Zailani HASHIM, Head, Policy and Security Strategy Unit, Ministry of Home Affairs Hamizan HASHIM, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Mali | Boubacar Gouro DIALL, Director-Ambassador of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation |
| Mauritius | Patrice Eugene CURE, Ambassador, Multilateral Political Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Mexico | Liliana LÓPEZ ORTIZ, Director, International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mario CHAPARRO ALTAMIRANO, Analyst, International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Mongolia | Dashdorj MURUN, Head, Mongolian Immigration Agency, Member, Counter-Terrorism Coordination Council of Mongolia Dashdorj GANBOLD, Officer, Counter-Terrorism Coordination Council of Mongolia Manlajav JAMBALSUREN, Officer, Counter-Terrorism Coordination Council of Mongolia Damdinpurev GANBAT, Officer, Counter-Terrorism Coordination Council of Mongolia |
| Morocco | El Hassan AL OUFY, General Prosecutor, Attorney General Abderraham FYAD, Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Mozambique | Paulo ASSUBUJI, Head of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice José Roberto CUMBANE, Adviser, Ministry of Justice |
| Myanmar | Moe KYAW AUNG, Deputy Director, International Organizations Division, International Organizations and Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Namibia | Coniah Christy BRITZ, Chief Inspector, Ministry of Safety and Security |

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| Netherlands | Frank VAN BEUNINGEN, Head, Counter-Terrorism Division and Adviser for National Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| New Zealand | Hamish COOPER, Director, International Security and Disarmament Division |
| Nicaragua | Isolda FRIXIONE MIRANDA, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Nigeria | Ifeyinwa Angela NWORGU, Member of the National Counter-Terrorism Focal Point, Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, New York Kenjika Linus EKEDEDE, Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Norway | Carl SALICATH, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Erik FRIMANNSLUND BREDE, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway to the International Organizations, Vienna |
| Oman | Ibrahim Salem AL-SIYABI, Colonel, Division of Communication and Coordination, Royal Bureau Suleiman Mesalem AL-ISMAILI, Lieutenant Colonel, Interior Security Department Abdullah Salih AL-GHILANI, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Oman Police, Ministry of Justice |
| Pakistan | Khurshid ANWAR, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations, Vienna Ahmad FAROOQ, Director (United Nations-I), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Syed Asif AKHTAR, Chief of Staff/Director, International Liaison Asif Hussain MEMON, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Panama | Luis Enrique MARTÍNEZ-CRUZ, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations and other International Organizations, Vienna Déborah SIRAZE, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations and other International Organizations, Vienna |
| Paraguay | Juan Alfredo BUFFA RAMIREZ, Director General, General Management of Special Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Marcela AFAARA, Alternate Representative, Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations, Vienna |

- Peru
- Antonio García REVILLA, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations and International Organizations, Vienna
- Victor Lucas TICONA POSTIGO, President of the Civil Court, Supreme Court of Justice
- Rómulo ACURIO, Minister, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations and International Organizations, Vienna
- Carlos GARCÍA Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations and International Organizations, Vienna
- Philippines
- Ricardo Alejandro BLANCAFLOR, Undersecretary, Department of Justice
- Jerome INCIONG, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Executive Secretary
- Pedro R. CABUAY, Director General, National Intelligence Agency, Head of Anti-Terrorism Council Secretariat
- Maria Elena ALGABRE, First Secretary and Alternate Representative, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations, Vienna
- Poland
- Dominika KROIS, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations, Vienna
- Portugal
- Joaquim CAIMOTO DUARTE, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations and International Organizations, Vienna
- Luis NEVES, Director, National Unit against Terrorism, Judiciary Police, Ministry of Justice
- Cláudia MADURO REDINHA, Department for International Relations, Ministry of Justice
- Maria JOÃO COELHO, National Focal Point on Counter-Terrorism Matters, Security Intelligence Service
- Jorge CRUZ, First Secretary, Alternate to the Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations and International Organizations, Vienna
- Qatar
- Ghanim AL-KHALIFA ALKUBAYSI, Colonel, Ministry of Interior, Member of National Anti-Terrorism Committee
- Nasser Youssef ALMAL, Lieutenant Colonel, Member and Rapporteur of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee
- Khalil Ibrahim AL MOHANNADI, Lieutenant Colonel, Member of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee and Director of Legal Affairs, Department of Homeland Security Force

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| Romania | <p>Anca JURCAN, Deputy Director, OSCE, Asymmetric Risks and Non-Proliferation</p> <p>Daniel VLASE, Expert, General Directorate for the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism</p> <p>Simona MARIN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Russian Federation | <p>Vladimir P. SALOV, Deputy Director of the Department on New Challenges and Threats, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> |
| Saudi Arabia | <p>Abdulrahman AL-HADLAQ, Adviser to the Minister of Interior for Security Affairs, Head, Counter-Radicalisation Department</p> <p>Saleh Abdullah AL-GHAMDI, Adviser, Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Khalid Mohammed AL-WAFI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, New York</p> |
| Serbia | <p>Miodrag LAZIĆ, Cabinet of the Minister, Bureau for International Cooperation and EU Integration</p> <p>Radoslav DJINOVIĆ, Head of Unit for the Fight against Terrorism and National Counter-Terrorism Focal Point, Crime Police Directorate</p> |
| Singapore | <p>Huang Han LEE, Deputy Director, National Security Coordination Centre, Office of the Prime Minister</p> <p>Tiau Linn ANG, Assistant Director, National Security Coordination Centre, Office of the Prime Minister</p> |
| Slovakia | <p>Milan CIGÁNIK, Director, Global Challenges Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Martin BARAN, Senior Police Officer, Counter-Terrorism Unit, Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>Marek ŠAFIN, Global Challenges Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Lúbica STEHLÍKOVÁ, Counter-Terrorism Unit, Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>Hana KOVACOVA, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the International Organizations, Vienna</p> |
| Slovenia | <p>Andrej SLAPNIČAR, Minister Plenipotentiary, Security Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> |
| South Africa | <p>Xolisa MABHONGO, Chief Director, United Nations Political, Department for International Relations and Cooperation</p> <p>Matlhaba Andrew MOGADINGWANE, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |

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| Spain | <p>José Luis ROSELLÓ SERRA, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations, Vienna</p> <p>José Antonio SABADELL CARNICERO, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation</p> <p>Ignacio BAYLINA RUIZ, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Sri Lanka | <p>Musthafa JAFFEER, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Embassy and Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, Vienna</p> <p>Jagath DIAS, Deputy Chief of Mission, Sri Lanka Embassy, Berlin</p> <p>Satya RODRIGO, Counsellor, Embassy and Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, Vienna</p> <p>Geeth Suranga ALGEWATTE, Second Secretary of Embassy and Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Sudan | <p>John SIMON, Ambassador, Department of International Law and Treaties</p> <p>Sitona Abdella OSMAN, Deputy Head of Mission of Sudan Embassy, Vienna</p> |
| Sweden | <p>Marcus BRIXSKIÖLD, Head, Division for Democratic Issues, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality</p> <p>Sofie HILLBOM, Desk Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> |
| Switzerland | <p>Jürg LINDENMANN, Ambassador, Vice Director (Directorate of International Law), Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Daniel FRANK, Deputy Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, Directorate of International Law, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Alberto GROFF, Counsellor for UN and UNIDO Affairs, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Syrian Arab Republic | <p>Hishman TINAWI, General, Head of the Section, Arab and International Criminal Police, Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Bashar SAFIEY, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Thailand | <p>Bacharee PUENGPAAK, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Togo | <p>Yotrofeï MASSINA, Director, National Intelligence Agency</p> |

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| Tunisia | <p>Mohamed Habib HADDAD, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Tunisian Republic to the United Nations, Vienna</p> <p>Lamia SIALA, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Tunisian Republic to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| Turkey | <p>Inan OZYILDIZ, Deputy Director-General, Directorate General for Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Kezban Nilvana DARAMA, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations and other International Organizations, Vienna</p> <p>Ayda ÜNLÜ, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations and other International Organizations, Vienna</p> <p>Nehir ÜNEL, Legal Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Turkey to the United Nations and other International Organizations, Vienna</p> |
| Uganda | <p>Wanyina FRANCIS, Focal Point (ICPAT), Office of the President</p> |
| Ukraine | <p>Sergiy ZHURYLO, Deputy Chief, Counterterrorism Centre, Security Service</p> <p>Oleksandr VAVRYK, Expert, Counterterrorism Centre, Security Service</p> <p>Anatolii OSTRIANSKYI, First Secretary, Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Austria</p> <p>Antonina KARNAUKHOVA, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the International Organizations, Vienna</p> |
| United Arab Emirates | <p>Salim Mohammed ALMAZROUI, Major General, Head of Operation Department, Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Manash Saeed AL HAMELI, Brigadier General, Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Youssef Khalifah ALFAKAI, Lieutenant Colonel, Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Abdullah ALNEAMI, Ministry of Interior</p> |
| United Kingdom | <p>Colin SMITH, Assistant Director for Strategy, Counter-Terrorism Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office</p> <p>Lauren KEYTE, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, Vienna</p> |
| United Republic of Tanzania | <p>Valentine Longine MLOWOLA, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Ministry of Home Affairs</p> |

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| United States of America | Gail ROBERTSON, Acting Deputy Coordinator, Homeland Security and Trans-Regional Affairs, Department of State Carol FULLER, Chargé d’Affaires, Department of State Stefanie AMADEO, United Nations Affairs Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations, Vienna Edward CORRIGAN, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Viet Nam | Bason NGUYEN, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Yemen | Hisham AL-GHAZALI, Brigadier General, Ministry of Interior Marwan AL-DOBHANY, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations, Vienna |
| Zimbabwe | Walter BASOPO, Director, Ministry of State Security Lihlohonolo DUBE, Senior Security Officer, Ministry of State Security Julia MARANGWANDA, Counsellor, Alternate Representative, Zimbabwe, Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, Vienna |

II. Entities Represented by Observers

Palestine

Zuheir ELWAZER, Ambassador, Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations, Vienna

Abdalhamid BABA, Director General, Ministry of Interior

Safaa SHABAT, Adviser to the Permanent Observer of Palestine, Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations, Vienna

III. Security Council Bodies

United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and Associated Individuals and Entities

Thomas MAYR-HARTING, Chairperson, 1267 Committee, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations, New York

United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Ranko VILOVIĆ, Chairperson, 1373 Counter-Terrorism Committee, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, New York

United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Jorge URBINA, Chairperson, 1540 Committee, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations, New York

IV. United Nations Secretariat, institutes, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

Al-Qaeda/Taliban Monitoring Team

Richard BARRETT, Coordinator

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

Mike SMITH, Executive Director

Ahmed ESSMAT SEIF EL-DAWLA, Chief of Section

Vanda STELZER SEQUEIRA, Special Assistant to the Executive Director

Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)

Jean-Paul LABORDE, Head, United Nations Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Xiao Hui WU, Senior Political Adviser, United Nations Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Mirna GALIC, Associate Officer, Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General

Jan NEUTZE, Associate Expert, United Nations Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Stine BERNER, Associate Expert, United Nations Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

Laura VACCARI, Chief, Regional Organizations, PPMSU

Expert Staff of 1540 Committee

Berhanykun ANDEMICAEL, Coordinator for Expert Group

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Gustavo ZLAUVINEN, Director of the New York Office and Representative to the United Nations

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Nadim KYRIAKOS-SAAD, Deputy and Senior Counsel, Financial Integrity Group, Legal Department

Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA)

Nikita SMIDOVICH, Senior Political Affairs Officer

Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)

Janique THOELE, Associate Legal Officer

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Krzysztof PASTUREJ, Director, Office of Special Projects, Technical Secretariat

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**United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism**

Martin SCHEININ, Special Rapporteur

World Bank

Nicolas TRONCOSO, Junior Professional Associate, Financial Market Integrity Unit

**V. Other intergovernmental organizations, regional and subregional
organizations**

African Centre for the Study and Research of Terrorism (ACSRT)

Represented by Mr. Badara Aly BASSANTE, Côte d'Ivoire

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Dmitry YEGOROV, Head of Information Group, Anti-Terrorism Centre

Commonwealth Secretariat

Shadrach Usman HARUNA, Legal Adviser, Criminal Law Section, Legal and Constitutional
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Council of Europe

Alexandre GUESSEL, Anti-Terrorism Coordinator of the Council of Europe

Albina OVCEARENCO, Co-Secretary of the Committee of Experts on Terrorism, Counter-
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Council of the European Union

Gilles DE KERCHOVE, Counter-Terrorism Coordinator of the Council of the European
Union

EUROJUST

Michèle CONINSX, Vice President of Eurojust, Chair, Team Terrorism

European Commission

Michael MERKER, European Commission, Responsible for Counter-Terrorism Issues, Unit for Security Policy, Directorate General for External Relations

Csuday BALASZ, European Commission

IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism (ICPAT)

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Indian Ocean Commission

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Andreas HALBACH, Permanent Observer

Pier ROSSI-LONGHI, Alternate Permanent Observer

Organization of American States (OAS)

Gonzalo GALLEGOS, Secretary, CICTE

Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM)

Georgii NAZAROV, Programme Coordinator on Political-Legal Issues of the GUAM Secretariat

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

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West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)

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VI. Non-governmental organizations**Centre on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation (CGCC)**

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United Nations publication
Printed in Austria



V.10-52205—June 2010—800