

THE PROGRAM ON
PREVENTING DISEASE WEAPONIZATION
STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND NATIONAL
LEGISLATION

WITH SUPPORT FROM THE MACARTHUR AND SLOAN FOUNDATIONS

DIRECTORY OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL
ORGANISATIONS

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DIRECTORY

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Offices, etc.

Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council (CTC)
Department of Disarmament Affairs (DDA)
Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
High Commissioner for Human Rights
High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Programmes, Funds, Specialized Agencies, and other Intern'l Orgs.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Labour Office (ILO)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)
Interpol
Office International des Epizooties (OIE)
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Bank Group
World Customs Organization (WCO)
World Food Programme
World Health Organization (WHO)

Research and Training Institutes of the United Nations

UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Regional Organizations

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Commonwealth Secretariat
Council of Europe
European Union
Europol
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Organization of American States (OAS)
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

International Non-Governmental Organizations

International Association of Penal Law
International Bar Association
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (IFPMA)

COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE (CTC) OF THE SECURITY **COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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Contact Person:

Amb. Curtis A. Ward, Advisor on Technical Assistance

Members:

The Committee consists of all 15 members of the Security Council. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee were elected by members of the Council following the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001). [S/2001/935](#)

History:

The Counter-Terrorism Committee was established in the wake of the September 11 attacks pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1373 and in accordance with rule 28 of the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Mission:

Resolution 1373 declares acts, methods and practices of terrorism like financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts as contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The CTC is therefore charged with monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373.

The Organization and Terrorism:

The CTC is the UN's leading body to promote collective action against international terrorism. Its mandate is to bring Member States to an acceptable level of compliance with Resolution 1373 and the terrorism-related conventions and protocols. On January 20, 2003, the Security Council adopted resolution 1456, which acknowledges the serious and growing danger of terrorist access to and use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials. The need to strengthen controls on these materials is indispensable. In that context, the CTC was requested to consider the issue of terrorism and the control of and access to nuclear, chemical, biological and other deadly materials. The CTC was exploring a date for a meeting with representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Office for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Interpol and the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The latter two organisations were involved in programmes related to countering bio-terrorism. CTC is not an enforcement mechanism, but a monitoring body. It examines the states' reports.

United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs **(UNDDA)**

Contact:

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Contact Person:

HE Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala, (through April 03)

History:

The Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA) was established in 1982 upon the recommendation of the General Assembly's second special session on disarmament (SSOD II). In 1992, it was re-established in January 1998 by the General Assembly resolution 52/12.

The Department promotes the goal of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and strengthening of the disarmament regimes in respect to chemical and biological weapons. It also promotes disarmament efforts in the area of conventional weapons, especially land mines and small arms. DDA provides substantive and organizational support for norm-setting in the area of disarmament through the work of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and other bodies.

DDA fosters preventive disarmament measures, such as dialogue, transparency and confidence building on military matters, and encourages regional disarmament efforts; these include the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and regional forums. It also provides information on the United Nations disarmament efforts. DDA supports the development and implementation of practical disarmament measures after a conflict, such as disarming and demobilizing former combatants and helping them to reintegrate in the civil society.

Vision Statement:

- Global norms for disarmament are vital to the sustainable development, quality of life, and ultimately the survival of this planet. The need for such norms arises directly from the legacy of the last century of wars and preparations for wars. The costs of such conflicts have been extraordinary and have included the loss of untold millions of innocent civilians. Weapons of mass destruction, along with excess stocks and illicit transfers of conventional arms, jeopardize international peace and security and other goals of the Charter.
- We believe that the potential effects from the use of weapons of mass destruction - especially nuclear weapons - demand their elimination. We believe that the very possession of such weapons necessarily entails risks of use. We shall work therefore to assist the UN, its Member States, and civil society in efforts to eliminate such arms.
- We acknowledge that disarmament alone will not produce world peace. Yet we also maintain that the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, illicit arms trafficking, and burgeoning weapons stockpiles would advance both peace and development goals. It would accomplish this by reducing the effects of wars,

eliminating some key incentives to new conflicts, and liberating resources to improve the lives of all the peoples of the United Nations and the natural environment in which they live.

- We believe that disarmament will advance the self-interests, common security, and ideals of everybody without discrimination. Yet despite these benefits, disarmament still faces difficult political and technical challenges that can only be surmounted by deliberate human action, strong institutional support, and understanding among the general public. We call this combined effort sustainable disarmament -- our fundamental goal.
- We believe that the global dangers posed by such weapons cannot be eliminated by the actions of any one country. We are convinced that the UN is the place to forge multilateral approaches to alleviate such threats. We also believe this effort requires a focal point within the UN system to integrate these activities and to meet the expectations of Member States.
- We affirm our commitment -- to perform these roles with dedication and diligence; to assist the Secretary-General, Member States, and groups within civil society; to promote equal opportunities for men and women, while promoting gender perspectives on disarmament; and to bring credit to the United Nations in the goals we seek and the means we pursue to achieve them.

The Organization and Terrorism:

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch provides substantive support for the activities of the United Nations in the area of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons), including the threat of use of weapons of mass destruction in terrorist acts, as well as missiles. The Branch follows closely all developments and trends with regard to weapons of mass destruction in all their aspects in order to keep the Secretary-General fully informed and to provide information to Member States and the international community. The Branch supports, and participates in, multilateral efforts to strengthen the international norm on disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and, in this connection, it cooperates with relevant intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO PrepCom).

On October 25, 2001 the UNDDA sponsored a panel of high-level experts to discuss terrorism and its relationship to disarmament, and the contributions that multilateral treaties and institutions in the field of disarmament could make to address this threat. The purpose was to gain a greater understanding of the increased threat of international terrorism today.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)
Center for International Crime Prevention

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Terrorism Prevention Branch

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Contact Person:

Mr. Alex Schmid, Director, Counter Terrorism

Jean-Paul Laborde, Sr. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer

Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the UNODC and Director-General of United Nations Office at Vienna

History:

The UNODC was established in 1997. It consists of the Drug Programme and the Crime Programme. UNODC has approximately 350 staff members worldwide. Its headquarters are in Vienna, and it has 22 Field Offices as well as Liaison Offices in New York and Brussels.

The Crime Programme (formerly known as Center for International Crime Prevention) is the United Nations office responsible for crime prevention, criminal justice and criminal law reform. The Programme works with Member States to strengthen the rule of law, promote stable and viable criminal justice systems and combat the growing threat of transnational organized crime.

The Organization and Terrorism:

A subdivision, the so-called Global Programme against Terrorism, of the Crime Programme is concerned with increased international action against terrorism. This Programme prompts responses to requests from Member States and the CTC. It particularly reviews domestic legislation and provides advice on drafting enabling laws; it facilitates and provides training to national administrations with regard to new legislation as well as in-depth assistance on the implementation of the new legislation against terrorism through the mentorship programme. It furthermore maintains a roster of experts to supplement specific expertise where required.

The activities of the Programme are coordinated with the CTC and the UN Headquarters Office of Legal Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS **(UNHCHR)**

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Contact Person:

Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello (Brazil)

Members:

The UN Commission on Human Rights is composed of 53 member states.

History:

The mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights derives from Articles 1, 13 and 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and Assembly resolution [48/141](#) of 20 December 1993, by which the Assembly established the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights were consolidated into a single Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as of 15 September 1997.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Under-Secretary-General) is responsible for all the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as for its administration, and carries out the functions specifically assigned to him/her by the General Assembly; advises the Secretary-General on the policies of the United Nations in the area of human rights; ensures that substantive and administrative support is given to the projects, activities, organs and bodies of the human rights program; represents the Secretary-General at meetings of human rights organs and at other human rights events; and carries out special assignments as decided by the Secretary-General.

Mission:

The mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is to protect and promote all human rights for all. OHCHR aims to ensure the practical implementation of universally recognized human rights norms. It is committed to strengthening the United Nations human rights programme and providing the United Nations treaty monitoring bodies and special mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights with the highest quality support. OHCHR is committed to working with other parts of the United Nations to integrate human rights standards throughout the work of the Organization.

OHCHR operates on the principle that human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. All rights civil, cultural, economic, political and social - should be given equal emphasis, and promoted and protected without any discrimination. The realization and enjoyment of all rights for women and men must be ensured on a basis of equality.

OHCHR is committed to promoting the realization of the right to development and to strengthening a rights-based approach to development. OHCHR engages in dialogue with governments on human rights issues with a view to enhancing national capacities in the field of human rights and toward improved respect for human rights. It provides advisory services and technical assistance when requested, and encourages governments to pursue the development of effective national institutions and procedures for the protection for human rights.

A number of OHCHR field presences have been established to ensure that international human rights standards are progressively implemented and realized at country level, both in law and practice. This is to be accomplished through setting up or strengthening national human rights capacities and human rights institutions, follow up to the recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, and the creation of a culture of human rights. An essential condition for the success of field presences is that governments, national institutions, non-governmental organizations, as well as the United Nations country teams are increasingly empowered to take on their own human rights related activities within the context of regional or sub-regional strategies.

The Office and Terrorism:

- The High Commissioner for Human Rights has placed great emphasis on the need to respect human rights while countering terrorism. He has underlined the principle that any exceptional measures taken to counter terrorism must be transparent, necessary, time-limited and otherwise strictly proportional to the exigencies of the situation. The High Commissioner has also continued to call attention to certain human rights protections that are non-derogable even under states of emergency. These include (but are not limited to) the right to life, the prohibition against torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, the principle of legality in the field of criminal law (requiring that criminal liability be strictly subject to precise provisions in the law applicable at the time the act or omission took place except where a later law imposes a lighter penalty), the recognition of everyone as a person before the law, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- The High Commissioner has established a useful dialogue with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council pursuant to the provisions of resolution 57/219. The High Commissioner briefed CTC on 21 October 2002 and proposed that his Office continue to provide CTC with information pertinent to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), highlighting its implications for human rights, for example by providing advice on appropriate standards and principles and notifying CTC of the relevant findings of the United Nations human rights mechanisms. The High Commissioner recommended that CTC strengthen its links with the Human Rights Committee which is responsible for monitoring State compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. OHCHR and CTC are arranging reciprocal briefings between the Human Rights Committee and CTC in 2003.
- OHCHR will maintain an active profile on the issue of human rights and counter-terrorism measures in furtherance of resolution 57/219. OHCHR is strengthening its capacity in this area, particularly with regard to its ability to assess counter-terrorism policies and practices from a human rights perspective, taking into account reliable information from all relevant sources, and proposing strategies in its technical cooperation program to assist States, upon their request, in protecting human rights in their efforts against terrorism.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

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Contact Person:

Prof. Drs. Rudolphus (Ruud) Franciscus Marie Lubbers

History:

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established by the U.N. General Assembly in 1950, one of several attempts by the international community during the 20th century to provide. The new agency was given a limited three-year mandate to help resettle 1.2 million European refugees left homeless by WWII. As refugee crises mushroomed around the globe, its mandate was extended every five years. Today, UNHCR is one of the world's principal humanitarian agencies, its staff of more than 5,000 personnel helping 19.8 million people in more than 120 countries. During its half century of work, the agency provided assistance to at least 50 million people, earning two Nobel Peace Prizes in 1954 and 1981.

UNHCR's programmes, its protection and other policy guidelines, are approved by an Executive Committee of 61 member states, meeting annually in Geneva. A second Standing Committee meets several times a year. The High Commissioner reports on the results of the agency's work annually to the U.N. General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Mission Statement:

UNHCR is mandated by the United Nations to lead and coordinate international action for the world-wide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state and to return home voluntarily. UNHCR's efforts are mandated by the organization's Statute, and guided by the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. International refugee law provides an essential framework of principles for UNHCR's humanitarian activities. UNHCR works in partnership with governments, regional organizations, international and non-governmental organizations.

UNHCR is committed to the principle of participation by consulting refugees on decisions that affect their lives. UNHCR offers protection and assistance to refugees and others in an impartial manner, on the basis of their need and irrespective of their race, religion, political opinion or gender. In all of its activities, UNHCR pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. UNHCR seeks to reduce situations of forced displacement by encouraging states and other institutions to protect human rights and peacefully resolve disputes. UNHCR actively seeks to consolidate the reintegration of returning refugees in their country of origin, thereby averting the recurrence of refugee-producing situations. UNHCR's Executive Committee and the UN General Assembly have also

authorized the organization's involvement with other groups, including people who are stateless or whose nationality is disputed and, in certain circumstances, internally displaced persons.

The Organization and Terrorism:

- UNHCR is concerned that countries will take counter-terrorist measures (United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373), and governments will make unwarranted linkages between terrorists and refugees.
- UNHCR is concerned with the actual and basic rights of refugees and tries to ensure that these rights are not violated. Like the World Food Program UNCHR does not have any counter-terrorist measures or any special studies in regard to terrorism (at least I didn't find any).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (FAO)

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Dr. Jacques Diouf Director-General Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Members:

FAO has 183 member countries plus one member organization, the European Community.

History:

The FAO was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Today, FAO is one of the largest specialized agencies in the United Nations system and the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. Since its inception, FAO has worked to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and the pursuit of food security - defined as the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life.

A specific priority of the Organization is encouraging sustainable agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy for increasing food production and food security while conserving and managing natural resources. The aim is to meet the needs of both present and future generations by promoting development that does not degrade the environment and is technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

Strategy:

The Strategic Framework was approved by the FAO Conference, at its 30th Session in November 1999, to guide the work of FAO until the year 2015. It provides the authoritative framework for the Organization's future programmes which will be developed through successive Medium-Term Plans and Programmes of Work and Budget:

The Organization and Terrorism:

Biosecurity is one of the interdisciplinary actions of the FAO. Biosecurity encompasses policy and regulatory frameworks to manage risks associated with agriculture and food production, *e.g.* in relation to food safety, the introduction and release of genetically-modified organisms (GMOs) and their products, and the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, alien genotypes and plant pests, animal pests and diseases and zoonoses.

In view of a number of developments, including globalisation, the rapid increase in transport and trade, and technological progress, Members require improved national and international frameworks and standards to regulate, manage and control biosecurity. In fact, countries are increasingly taking a holistic view and are combining these regulatory activities. This trend is expected to continue and should be matched by FAO, building on its already significant range of activities and outputs that address biosecurity, including international instruments, biosafety in relation to GMOs, biosecurity in relation to invasive alien species and closely associated concerns for food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

The scope of joint work is the enhanced cross-departmental collaboration which should serve to create a profile of FAO as an active service provider for biosecurity as a whole, demonstrate progressive thinking and responsiveness to Members' current and future needs, and provide the opportunity to strengthen the (currently weak) view of agriculture as a steward of the environment and a partner rather than an antagonist of the environmental community.

This holistic approach is particularly relevant in connection with: participation in fora for negotiation and formulation of regional and global initiatives and policies; harmonisation of standard setting processes; development of methodologies and assistance with technical analyses (e.g. impact assessment, risk analysis); assistance with operational implementation (e.g. manuals, guidelines, equipment, facilities); and project formulation.

The supervisory mechanism is a sub-group on biosecurity of the inter-departmental working group on biotechnology and biosafety.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

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Contact Person:

Anita Brigitta Nilsson, Head of Office of Nuclear Security,
Richard A.G. Hoskins, Office of Nuclear Security

Member States:

As of March 17, 2003 the IAEA had 135 members.

History:

The IAEA was established as an autonomous organization under the United Nations (UN) in 1957. The IAEA represents the culmination of international efforts to make a reality of US President Eisenhower's proposal in his Atoms for Peace speech before the UN General Assembly in 1953. He envisioned the creation of an international body to control and develop the use of atomic energy. Today, the Agency's broad spectrum of services, programmes, and activities is based on the needs of 135 states.

Mission Statement:

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):

- is an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, in the United Nations family, that serves as the global focal point for nuclear cooperation
- assists its Member States, in the context of social and economic goals, in planning for and using nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, including the generation of electricity, and facilitates the transfer of such technology and knowledge in a sustainable manner to developing Member States
- develops nuclear safety standards and, based on these standards, promotes the achievement and maintenance of high levels of safety in applications of nuclear energy, as well as the protection of human health and the environment against ionizing radiation
- verifies through its inspection system that States comply with their commitments under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other non-proliferation agreements, to use nuclear material and facilities only for peaceful purposes

The Organization and Terrorism:

- Since 1995, some program activities for the protection of nuclear materials from theft and sabotage and for assisting States in combating illicit trafficking of nuclear material and other radioactive materials have been included in both the Agency's regular and technical co-operation programs (GOV/1999/8, Attachment, paragraph 40)

The Agency technical co-operation program could be used as an important vehicle for the implementation of such plans to protect radioactive material and

facilities against malicious acts. It has been proposed that the Agency take on a more active role in encouraging Member States to adhere to international instruments relevant to the enhancement of protection against nuclear terrorism and assisting Member States in giving effect to these instruments. The Director General also intends to convene a new Advisory Group on the nuclear security area to assist the Secretariat in reaching decisions regarding the prioritization and implementation of the program.

The Agency has an Action Plan on the Safety and Security of Radiation Sources. Its primary purpose is to enable the Agency to develop and implement activities that will assist Member States in maintaining and improving the safety and security of radiation sources. The Agency's current plan of activities - endorsed by the Board of Governors in September 2001 (IAEA Safety Series No. 115) - aims to improve the security of nuclear material, including control and physical protection. Assistance is given to Member States in applying physical protection recommendations through evaluation and assessment services, training, expert advice, technical upgrades, follow-up missions and facilitation of bilateral support.

IAEA and its Member States have given increased attention to activities against illicit trafficking of nuclear material and other radioactive sources. Within its program Security of Material, the IAEA has initiated activities to support Member States in improving their nuclear material accountancy and physical protection systems at State and facility levels. Current initiatives in this regard include the Coordinated Technical Support Program, providing support to the Newly Independent States, as well as training courses on State Systems of Accountancy and Control (SSACs) and the development of guides on self-assessment. Good nuclear material accounting and control, as reinforced by safeguards, can assist in follow-up activities if a terrorist acquires nuclear material: to help determine the origin of any missing material, to help identify individuals who had access to it, and to facilitate early recovery of the material. The Agency has provided review services to assess facility design and operational measures that provide "defense in depth" and can contribute to preventing and/or mitigating the impact of malicious acts. Existing Agency safety standards related to the safe construction and operation of nuclear facilities are currently being revised and new standards are being prepared. Guidance documents on the design of nuclear facilities other than nuclear power plants in relation to external events, covering human induced events and including possible acts of extreme violence, are in preparation.

In March 2002, the IAEA Board of Governors approved in principal an action plan designed to upgrade worldwide protection against acts of terrorism involving nuclear and other radioactive materials. In approving the plan, the Board recognized that the first line of defense against nuclear terrorism is the strong physical protection of nuclear facilities and materials. The plan is aimed at helping states to assess and eradicate vulnerabilities at nuclear installations, to recover missing highly-radioactive sources, to respond to guerrilla acts, and other activities to prevent potential attacks on nuclear facilities or the use of nuclear material for attacks.

The possible use of nuclear material for non-peaceful purposes underlines the need for its special protection. Effective systems are therefore required to protect nuclear material and facilities from theft and sabotage both for non-proliferation and radiation safety purposes. The responsibility clearly rests with governments for ensuring that such systems are properly established and operated. The IAEA has developed guidelines for the physical protection systems for nuclear material. They cover physical protection for nuclear material in use, storage and transport, both domestically and internationally and have proven to be of significant importance in the development of national requirements and international agreements.

The IAEA will expand its ability to review security of nuclear facilities in its member States, identify necessary security upgrades, and organize contributions to carry out those upgrades, using a pledge of \$1.2 million received on 29 October from the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) to strengthen global efforts to secure vulnerable nuclear material. The IAEA currently monitors more than 900 facilities around the world where nuclear material is stored. The IAEA has also stepped up action to assist States in securing their nuclear facilities and reinforced its international programs for nuclear security and safety. Its director general made a series of proposals for increasing security to the Agency's Board of Governors in late November, which -- if implemented -- he stated would lead to a powerful national and international security framework. These proposals -- which will cost between \$30 and \$50 million -- include a blueprint for international responses to nuclear threats from groups within States, and to attacks on nuclear facilities. Information on IAEA work to prevent nuclear terrorism can be found at www.iaea.org/worldatom/Press/Focus/Nuclear_Terrorism.

The Agency has a limited program aimed at increasing the capabilities of Member States to detect and respond to theft, illicit trafficking, and other malicious use or threatened use of nuclear material and other radioactive materials. This includes the preparation of guidance, the maintenance of an illicit trafficking database (which is recognized as being incomplete, with only minimal Agency follow-up actions), the generation of a set of functional specifications for equipment used for radiation monitoring at borders, training and relevant technical co-operation and coordinated research projects. In a number of areas the activities are co-ordinated with other international organizations. It has set up an advisory peer review service for the evaluation of national physical protection systems, at the request of States.

A threat assessment methodology has been developed and forms the basis for workshops to help States assess possible threats to their nuclear activities. Five such workshops have been conducted and several others are being scheduled. However, considering the need for all States now to reassess such threats, the current schedules need to be significantly augmented.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO)

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History:

The ILO was created in 1919 at the First World War Peace Conference which convened first in Paris, then at Versailles. The Labour Commission wrote the ILO Constitution between January and April 1919 and became Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. The initial motivation was humanitarian. The condition of workers, more and more numerous and exploited with no consideration for their health, their family lives and their advancement, was less and less acceptable. This preoccupation appears clearly in the Preamble of the Constitution of the ILO, where it is stated, "conditions of labor exist involving ... injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people. " The second motivation was political. Without an improvement in their condition, the workers, whose numbers were ever increasing as a result of industrialization, would create social unrest, even revolution. The Preamble notes that injustice produces "unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled."

The third motivation was economic. Because of its inevitable effect on the cost of production, any industry or country adopting social reform would be at a disadvantage vis-à-vis its competitors. The Preamble states that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." Another reason for creating the ILO, added by the participants of the Peace Conference, was linked to the end of the war to which workers had contributed significantly both on the battlefield and in industry: "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice."

The Commission was composed of representatives from nine countries, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States, under the chairmanship of Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labour (AFL). It resulted in a tripartite organization, the only one of its kind bringing together representatives of governments, employers and workers in its executive bodies.

Mandate:

The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights: freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across

the entire spectrum of work related issues. It provides technical assistance primarily in the fields of:

- vocational training and vocational rehabilitation;
- employment policy;
- labour administration;
- labour law and industrial relations;
- working conditions;
- management development;
- cooperatives;
- social security;
- labour statistics and occupational safety and health

It promotes the development of independent employers' and workers' organizations and provides training and advisory services to those organizations. Within the UN system, the ILO has a unique tripartite structure with workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs.

The Organization and Terrorism:

- The potential use of shipping and ports to carry out terrorist acts has heightened the urgency of maritime security. Without action, governments will - and have - taken unilateral action to protect their legitimate security interests, causing concern about the facilitation of maritime trade. It is to the benefit of governments, shipowners and seafarers to reach a global solution. To this end and as part of a comprehensive review of maritime security, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) asked the ILO Director-General to consider improvements in the system for issuing identity documents to seafarers. To ensure that the seafarer is not the weak link in the security chain, the Governing Body considered placing an additional item on the agenda of the 91st Session of the International Labour Conference (June 2003) concerning amending the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958 (No. 108).
- A meeting of the Tripartite Subgroup of the High-level Tripartite Working Group on Maritime Labour Standards was held in Geneva in February 2003, and produced a preliminary draft on a maritime labor Convention (there is also High-Level Tripartite Working Group on Maritime Labour Standards).
- The ILO is concerned for the situation of migrant workers. It draws attention to the need for counter-terrorism activities to avoid compromising migrants' integration, furthering any negative perception of migrants or encouraging discrimination. The 2000 Palermo Protocol on migrant smuggling does not criminalize migrants but human smugglers, according to the principle that migration is not a crime. Counter-terrorism activities should consider that foreigners not only may be active subjects of international terrorism, but are also, and in most cases, victims of domestic and international terrorism.
- The ILO supervisory bodies, in particular its Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), advise the governments of member States on drafting of counter-terrorism legislation. Beyond the legitimate need to protect the security of the public against the use of violence, such legislation should not be used as a means of political coercion or of punishing the peaceful exercise of civil rights and liberties such as freedom of expression and the right to organize. Such rights and liberties are protected by ILO Conventions such as the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) against repression involving

certain kinds of punishment; the limits which may be imposed on them by law is an issue that needs to be properly addressed. As regards the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No.105), the CEACR noted that, in recent years, a number of cases in which people that had been convicted under the 'Act against terrorism' had been brought before the European Court of Human Rights, which held that the convictions constituted a breach of article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights that protects freedom of expression. Similarly, the CEACR has noted concern at the criminalization of trade union activities by applying anti-terrorist legislation and various sections of the Penal Code to workers participating in strikes.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)

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Members:

As of March 30, 2003, IMO had 162 Member States, 36 Inter-Governmental Organizations, which have concluded agreements of cooperation with IMO, and 61 Non-Governmental Organizations, which have been granted consultative status with IMO.

History:

In 1948, an international conference in Geneva adopted a convention formally establishing IMO (the original name was the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, or IMCO, but the name was changed in 1982 to IMO). The IMO Convention entered into force in 1958, and the new Organization met for the first time the following year. With a staff of 300 people, IMO is one of the smallest of all United Nations agencies.

IMO is the United Nations' specialized agency responsible for improving maritime safety and preventing pollution from ships. The purposes of the Organization, as summarized by Article 1(a) of the Convention, are "to provide machinery for cooperation among Governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade; to encourage and facilitate the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships". The Organization is also empowered to deal with administrative and legal matters related to these purposes.

The IMO is concerned with tasks such as safety of life at sea, facilitation of international maritime traffic, load lines and the carriage of dangerous goods, as well as pollution. The adoption of maritime legislation is IMO's most important concern. The IMO has adopted around 40 conventions and protocols; most have been amended on several occasions to ensure that they are kept up to date with changes taking place in world shipping.

The Organization's Objectives:

In 1999, the IMO's Assembly, at its 21st session adopted resolution A.900(21), which identifies IMO's main objectives as follows:

- implementing the proactive policy agreed in the 1990s more actively than in the past, so that trends which might adversely affect the safety of ships and those on

board and/or the environment may be identified at the earliest feasible stage and action taken to avoid or mitigate such effects. In implementing this directive, Formal Safety Assessment should be used to the extent possible in any rule-making process

- shifting emphasis to people;
- ensuring effective uniform implementation of existing IMO standards and regulations
- ensuring wide early acceptance of those Annexes to the MARPOL Convention which have not yet entered into force
- developing a safety culture and environmental conscience
- avoiding excessive regulation
- strengthening the Organization's technical co-operation programmes
- promoting the intensification by Governments and industry of efforts to prevent and suppress unlawful acts which threaten the security of ships, the safety of those on board and the environment (in particular, terrorism at sea, piracy and armed robbery against ships, illicit drug trafficking, illegal migration by sea and stowaway cases).

The Organization and Terrorism:

The IMO has seen a renewed focus on security issues since the terrorist atrocities in the United States in September 2001. A new, comprehensive security regime for international shipping is set to enter into force in July 2004 following the adoption by a week-long Diplomatic Conference in December 2002 of a series of measures to strengthen maritime security and prevent and suppress acts of terrorism against shipping. The Conference was of crucial significance not only to the international maritime community but the world community as a whole, given the pivotal role shipping plays in the conduct of world trade.

Twelve proposals to improve maritime safety and security have been developed by an IMO working group on maritime security, aimed at decreasing the likelihood of maritime terrorism and improving the ability of seafarers and others to respond to any crises. The proposals include acceleration of the timetable for installing mandatory automatic identification systems on all ships over 500 tonnes working international waters and changed regulations that would require such ships to have ship security plans and ship security officers. Development of guidelines and criteria for port vulnerability assessments have also been proposed, as has urgent action on an up-to-date seafarer identification document, and new arrangements for cooperation with customs authorities and the prospect of secret anti-terrorist alarm systems on ships were raised. These proposals will be presented to member States for approval.

Review of the key international treaties targeting terror on the high seas continues, with the IMO Legal Committee seeking ways they could be strengthened. The key instruments are the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (both in part inspired by the 'Archille Lauro' terrorism incident in 1983). The Convention entered into force on 1 March 1992 and it ensures that action is taken against people who seize ships by force, commit violence against people on ships, or place explosive on ships. It obliges Contracting Governments to either extradite or prosecute offenders. Decisions on the Legal Committee's proposals, and those put forward by the IMO secretary-general in November 2001, are expected at a special conference on maritime safety scheduled for December 2002

To pursue the Organization's response to any threats on shipping posed by acts of terrorism, the Assembly took a number of additional decisions, including the convening of a Maritime Security Conference in December 2002 to adopt amendments to the SOLAS Convention and possibly the STCW Convention, the preparation of which was entrusted to an inter-sessional Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) Working Group on Maritime Security (ISWG), scheduled to meet in February 2002 with agreed terms of reference, and the establishment of a fourth ad hoc working group at MSC 75.

Pursuant to operative paragraph 1 of resolution A.924(22), which "requests the Maritime Safety Committee, the Legal Committee and the Facilitation Committee, under the direction of the Council, to undertake, on a high priority basis, a review to ascertain whether there is a need to update the instruments referred to in the preambular paragraphs and any other relevant IMO instrument under their scope and/or to adopt other security measures and, in the light of such a review, to take prompt action as appropriate", action has been taken by the IMO bodies concerned as reported in the ensuing paragraphs.

IMO's FAL Committee acknowledged that facilitation and enhanced security were complementary to each other and should not be viewed as excluding each other. Enhanced security could lead to the expeditious clearance of ships, crews, passengers and cargoes. To ensure that this aspect was taken into account, the FAL Committee recommended that existing documentation requirements for seafarers and for the clearance of ships should be reviewed and, where necessary, security improvements should be made prior to any action being taken to initiate new and/or additional documentation requirements.

IMO's SPI Working Group, giving initial consideration to maritime security matters from the port perspective, recommended that security considerations should cover all ships, those on board (passengers and crew), off-shore terminals and the whole port area, including port approaches, port operations and persons ashore (port personnel or nearby inhabitants).

In line with the decision adopted at its previous session and IMO Assembly resolution A.924(22), the Legal Committee of IMO began its consideration of possible amendments to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988 (the SUA treaties). The Committee decided to establish a formal Correspondence Group under the leadership of the United States, with the task of studying and proposing necessary amendments to the two treaties in order to facilitate, strengthen and expand international co-operation and co-ordination as a means of combating unlawful acts, including terrorist acts. The SUA Correspondence Group shall take into consideration other conventions and protocols relating to terrorism with the intent to avoid duplication or conflict; the Group will also revise and expand as necessary the offences in article 3 of the 1988 SUA Convention and article 2 of the 1988 SUA Protocol to ensure that a wide range of unlawful acts, including terrorist acts, are sufficiently covered by these two instruments in light of the experience of 11 September, 2001.

IMO has now launched a global program on maritime/port security, with initial funding of US\$2,145,000, so that the Organization can address the related technical assistance needs of developing countries. IMO's global program is essentially a capacity-building one, providing awareness training on threats to shipping and port operations and on the preventive measures that can be put in place immediately - and are likely to become mandatory - including the preparation of vulnerability and risk assessments, and consequent security plans for designated ships and ports.

INTERPOL

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Mr. Ronald Noble, Secretary General
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Member States:

INTERPOL has currently 181 member states.

History:

Interpol is 80 years old and has been recently restructured to meet the increasing challenges of 21st century crime. Interpol was set up for globally enhancing and facilitating cross-border criminal police co-operation. Today, it is the second biggest international organization after the United Nations.

Interpol deals only with international crime and not with national crime. Interpol promotes international police co-operation and helps officers from different police forces, countries, languages and cultures to co-operate with one another and work together to solve crime. Because of the unbiased role Interpol must play at international level, its Constitution does not allow it to engage in any activity of a political, military, religious, or racial character.

Mission Statement:

To be the world's pre-eminent police organisation in support of all organisations, authorities and services whose mission is preventing, detecting, and suppressing crime by:

- Providing both a global perspective and a regional focus;
- Exchanging information that is timely, accurate, relevant and complete;
- Facilitating international co-operation;
- Co-ordinating joint operational activities of our member countries;
- Making available know how, expertise and good practice

Interpol does not deal with crimes that are planned and committed in just one country nor with the ensuing investigation for the perpetrators if it is contained in the same country. Interpol's work covers many specialized areas but its current work is largely related to public safety and terrorism, organized crime, illicit drug production and trafficking, weapons smuggling, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, financial and high tech crime and corruption.

The Organization and Terrorism:

Interpol's involvement in the fight against International Terrorism materialized during the 54th General Assembly in Washington in 1985 when Resolution [AGN/54/RES/1](#) (Washington, D.C., 1985) was passed calling for the creation of a specialized group

within the then Police Division to '...co-ordinate and enhance co-operation in combating international terrorism...' The same resolution also called for the preparation of an instruction manual 'outlining the practical possibilities that currently exist for co-operation in dealing with terrorist cases.'

The Public Safety and Terrorism sub-directorate (PST) deals with matters relating to: terrorism, firearms & explosives, attacks and threats against civil aviation, maritime piracy, weapons of mass destruction. The widest possible cooperation and exchange of information is encouraged and the Public Safety and Terrorism sub-directorate makes maximum use of Interpol's communication network and central record capability to ensure that all information it receives is treated to maximize subsequent analyses or responses to queries from member countries.

In addition to the work done in terrorism information management, obviously our core business, the Public Safety and Terrorism sub-directorate also maintains liaison with a number of International Organizations and organizes various Symposia and working groups for people involved in the fight against terrorism.

Bio-Terrorism:

The potential for biological terrorism and the current anthrax crisis spreading from the United States to other regions of the world, require Interpol to look seriously into all such threats.

Interpol's member countries are following up all leads in connection with anthrax threats and actively exchanging all relevant information in this regard. This is just part of Interpol's normal information sharing activity.

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉPIZOOTIES (OIE)
(World Organization for Animal Health)

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History :

Twenty-eight States obtained an "international agreement" on 25 January 1924, creating the OIE, based in Paris. During the General Session in 1929, the Committee of the OIE established a "Permanent Commission for Administration and Control", which later became the OIE Administrative Commission, whose responsibility is to represent the International Committee in the interval between General Sessions. Currently, OIE has 162 member states.

Mission:

- To guarantee the transparency of animal disease status world-wide
- To collect, analyze and disseminate veterinary scientific information
- To provide expertise and promote international solidarity for the control of animal diseases
- To guarantee the sanitary safety of world trade by developing sanitary rules for international trade in animals and animal products

The Organization and Terrorism:

The OIE's traditional role has been the prevention of animal disease transmission among animals and to humans. To date, however, the OIE has not focused on developing recommendations for the prevention of these diseases from a food safety point of view, especially if the pathogens do not cause clinical signs in animals. An effective food safety system identifies the need to apply efficient animal production and health measures prior to slaughter of the animals and the primary processing of their products.

Due to the demands from consumers worldwide for improved food safety, the OIE has identified the need to expand its scientific standard-setting activities into "animal production food safety". It works with other relevant organizations in reducing food-borne risks to human health due to hazards arising from animals. The OIE's work programme for 2001-2005 recommends that "OIE should be more active in the area of public health and consumer protection," and this should include "zoonoses and diseases transmissible to humans through food, whether or not animals are affected by such diseases". The Director General of the OIE convened an Ad hoc Group on Food Safety which met once in April 2002.

Upon the recommendations of the Ad hoc Group, the OIE adopted a resolution establishing a permanent Working Group on Food Safety to coordinate the food safety

activities of the OIE. The Working Group includes in its membership several experts from the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and Codex Committees. At its first meeting, the Working Group drew up a detailed work program for 2003 to develop standards on animal production food safety covering pre-slaughter issues and those prior to the first transformation of the animal products, with a primary focus on food safety measures applicable at the farm level. The Working Group's recommendations will be presented for adoption at the OIE's 71st General Session in May 2003.

The Working Group recognized that the OIE's goals can be achieved only in collaboration with the WHO, the FAO and their subsidiary bodies, particularly the CAC. To this end, the OIE has moved to strengthen formal and informal relationships with such international agencies and with relevant expert groups. The Working Group's priorities include the joint review of OIE and CAC standards to identify gaps and duplication, and development of procedures for common and linked standards and procedures for mutual recognition of standards. Initial work would be on the *Code* chapters on tuberculosis and brucellosis (to better address animal production food safety aspects) and on the current CAC work on meat and poultry hygiene.

In this work, OIE will provide a service not only to the importing country by preventing the spread of diseases, but also to the exporting country by contributing to the improvement of the "production to consumption" food safety continuum. For example, pre-harvest animal and public health standards development will contribute to decreased numbers of carcass condemnations, increased meat export, and increased consumer confidence in food products. Ultimately, the OIE's involvement will further protect the consumer in terms of food safety, as well as improve worldwide animal and public health. The next meeting of the Working Group will be held in June 2003.

ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS (OPCW)

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History:

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) was established in 1997 by the countries that have joined the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) to make sure that the Convention works effectively and achieves its purpose. The OPCW is an independent international organisation, working in the interests of its Member States.

Under the terms of the Convention, the OPCW undertakes many activities all over the world, including: working to convince those countries in the world that have not yet done so to join the Convention; checking and confirming the destruction of existing chemical weapons; monitoring certain activities in the chemical industry to reduce the risk of commercial chemicals being misused for weapons purposes by; providing assistance and protection to member countries if they are attacked or threatened with attack by chemical weapons, including by terrorists; and promoting international cooperation for the peaceful uses of chemistry.

The OPCW plays an important role in limiting the methods of war by getting rid of one of the most horrible weapons and working towards the complete elimination of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction.

Mission Statement:

The OPCW's mission is to implement the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention in order to achieve the OPCW's vision of a world both free of chemical weapons and in which cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes for all is fostered. In doing this, the ultimate aim is to contribute to international security and stability, to general and complete disarmament and to global and economic development.

To this end, the OPCW proposes policies for the implementation of the Convention to the member states of the OPCW and develop and deliver programmes with and for them. These programmes have four broad aims: to ensure a credible, transparent regime to verify the destruction of chemical weapons and prevent their re-emergence in any Member State, while also protecting legitimate national security and proprietary interests; to provide protection and assistance against chemical weapons; to encourage international cooperation in the peaceful uses of chemistry; and to bring about universal membership of the OPCW by facilitating international cooperation and national capacity building.

Two fundamental principles underline our approach. The first is the centrality of the Convention's multilateral character. The second is the equal application of the provisions of the Convention to all States Parties.

The Organization and Terrorism:

The OPCW is particularly concerned that the use of chemical weapons by terrorists would have drastic and devastating consequences, and could result in many thousands of casualties. In 1995, terrorists in Japan released the chemical weapon sarin in the Tokyo subway, killing 12 people and making about around 5000 ill. The OPCW did not yet exist back in 1995. But if it had existed, Japan could have requested its assistance. After the OPCW was established in 1997, the Organisation was able to make sure that the building and the equipment used by the terrorists to produce those chemical weapons was completely destroyed.

Chemical disarmament, and the OPCW's efforts to ensure that chemicals produced for peaceful purposes are not misused, provides some guarantee that terrorists will not be able to acquire or make their own chemical weapons. The CWC gives the world a legal basis for the fight against the use of chemical weapons. The enforcement by all countries of the Convention's requirement to make the production, transfer and use of chemical weapons illegal for anyone would mean that terrorists could be put on trial for violating the Convention.

Furthermore, the OPCW is a worldwide authority on chemical weapons, and this expertise, knowledge, and advanced equipment must be put to use in the prevention, combat, and response to chemical terrorism.

In September 2001 the UN Security Council called on all international organisations to work together to combat international terrorism. The OPCW has responded to the call and has much to contribute to global efforts to combat terrorism.

The OPCW hosted a meeting of experts from 15 to 18 October on mobilizing and coordinating international responses to chemical terrorist attacks to ensure the most up-to-date information and strategies were in place to address possible terrorist use of chemical weapons. The OPCW also provides answers to questions like 'How can chemical weapons be detected?' and 'How can we protect ourselves from chemical attack?' on a special web page it maintains at the address www.opcw.nl/resp/index.html. The OPCW provides research and information on the use and potential use of chemical weapons, including by terrorists. It also tracks the movement of chemicals that can be used to make such weapons globally. If asked by a State that has signed the Chemical Weapons Convention, it can carry out expert "challenge inspections" to ensure other States party are not breaking their commitment not to develop, stockpile or use such weapons.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

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Members:

The UPU has currently 189 members.

History:

The UPU was established in 1874; its headquarters are in Bern, Switzerland. UPU is the primary forum for cooperation between postal services and helps to ensure a universal network of up-to-date products and services. In this way, the organization fulfils an advisory, mediating and liaison role, and renders technical assistance where needed. It sets the rules for international mail exchanges and makes recommendations to stimulate growth in mail volumes and to improve the quality of service for customers. UPU is a non-political organization and does not interfere in matters within the domestic domain of national postal services like postage rates, issuance of postage stamps, and management of their postal operations and staff. The UPU plays an important leadership role in promoting the continued revitalisation of postal services.

Strategic Plan:

The 1999 Universal Postal Congress approved the UPU's strategic plan for 2000-04 which is known as the Beijing Postal Strategy. It challenges Posts to seize the opportunities offered by new technologies, new customer demands and new institutional options. The Beijing Postal Strategy lays out an action plan for governments, postal administrations and the UPU's bodies over the next five years. It is based on the following six objectives:

- To ensure the provision of a universal postal service that allows customers to send and receive goods and messages to and from any point in the world
- strengthen the quality of the international postal network by providing customers with reliable, secure and efficient postal services
- increase the cost-effectiveness of the international postal network, providing customers with affordable postal services
- respond effectively, through improved market knowledge and product development, to the needs and expectations of postal customers
- enable, through the process of postal reform and development, postal customers to draw maximum benefit from technological, economic and regulatory changes
- strengthen and broaden cooperation and interaction among the stakeholders of the postal industry

The Organization and Terrorism:

The postal industry is one of the largest employer groups and movers of messages, goods and valuable items in the world. It is one of the most widely used means of communication for most of the world's citizens. But the sheer size and scope of the postal network also makes it a prime target for criminal activities by both organized criminals and opportunist thieves and traffickers. These activities could, if left unaddressed, negatively affect that quality of postal service and, ultimately, the reputation of trust it enjoys with customers. That is why postal services across the world are taking steps to ensure the safety and security of mail.

Through its Postal Security Action Group (PSAG), which was established in 1989, the Universal Postal Union has been assisting postal administrations over the past decade to improve postal security through the provision of research, information and training programs. It has also developed a network of cooperation with a growing number of international organizations.

The Council of Administration has adopted a Resolution on Terrorism in which it recognizes that the global postal network could provide the means to transport bombs, biological substances and other dangerous goods at the hands of terrorists or other criminal elements, and that terrorists or criminal elements may target the financial systems or instruments of the Post for purposes of laundering funds. It appeals to members of UPU to commit appropriate resources to postal security initiatives and to reinforce or create, as appropriate, postal security units with the aim of coordinating their security activities with the UPU in the global fight against terrorism.

Following the United States' recent anthrax-by-mail terrorism experience, the UPU arranged for a special presentation on security by the United States Postal Service to representatives of 189 postal services from around the world. As the US Post Office is the service with most experience of bio-terror, the UPU drew the attention of all other postal services to the updated US guidelines, and a link to those guidelines is now on the UPU website (www.upu.int/about/en/postal_security_25.html).

At the Annual Meeting of the Council of Administration in November 2002 at a PSAG meeting, UPU and a senior officer of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed a memorandum of understanding pledging mutual cooperation in areas of common interest, in particular combating illicit trafficking in radioactive material.

WORLD BANK (WB)

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Members:

The World Bank is owned by 184 member countries whose views and interests are represented by a Board of Governors and a Washington-based Board of Directors. The IBRD has 184 members, IDA has 163, the IFC has 175, MIGA has 158 and ICSID has 134.

History:

Founded in 1944, the World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of development assistance. The Bank, which provided US\$19.5 billion in loans to its client countries in fiscal year 2002, is now working in more than 100 developing economies, bringing a mix of finance and ideas to improve living standards and eliminate the worst forms of poverty. For each of its clients, the Bank works with government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to formulate assistance strategies. Its country offices worldwide deliver the Bank's program, liaise with government and civil society, and work to increase understanding of development issues.

The Bank uses its financial resources, its highly trained staff, and its extensive knowledge base to help each developing country onto a path of stable, sustainable, and equitable growth. Through its loans, policy advice and technical assistance, the World Bank supports a broad range of programs aimed at reducing poverty and improving living standards in the developing world. The Bank is also helping countries to strengthen and sustain the fundamental conditions they need to attract and retain private investment. With Bank support—both lending and advice—governments are reforming their overall economies and strengthening banking systems. They are investing in human resources, infrastructure, and environmental protection, which enhances the attractiveness and productivity of private investment.

Mission Statement:

A world free of poverty:

To fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results.

To help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity, and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

To be an excellent institution able to attract, excite, and nurture diverse and committed staff with exceptional skills who know how to listen and learn.

Principles: Client centered, working in partnership, accountable for quality results, dedicated to financial integrity and cost-effectiveness, inspired and innovative.

The Organization and Terrorism:

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have adopted action plans to work together on anti-money laundering and combat against the financing of terrorism (AML/CTF). The plans call for both institutions to shape their current anti-money laundering strategies around efforts at stopping terrorism financing. The IMF and World Bank are also studying informal fund transfer systems (*hawalas*), and they are providing technical assistance to weaker states in an effort to bring them up to international AML/CTF standards.

In particular, the IMF has initiated an action plan, endorsed by the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) of the IMF, which includes using voluntary questionnaires issued under the Fund's Article IV country surveillance to identify gaps in governments' anti-money laundering regimes to cut off terrorist financing. This would also involve providing technical assistance and aid to countries lacking the capacity to implement set international standards on illegal financial flows.

The Bank will provide training and technical assistance to countries facing institutional difficulties in taking action against terrorism financing. The Development Committee expressly mentions "the need to allocate increased resources to address capacity building concerns in many countries to help them meet internationally agreed commitments and standards".

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION (WCO)

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Members:

WCO has currently 161 member states.

History:

The WCO began in 1947 when 13 European governments represented in the Committee for European Economic Cooperation agreed to set up a study group. This group examined the possibility of establishing one or more inter-European customs Unions based on the principle of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In 1948, the study group set up two committees: an Economic Committee and a Customs Committee. The Economic Committee was the predecessor of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); the Customs Committee became the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC).

In 1952, the convention formally establishing the CCC came into force. The Council is the governing body of the CCC. In 1994, the Council adopted the working name World Customs Organization, to more clearly reflect its transition to a truly global intergovernmental institution.

The WCO developed and introduced the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, which is used world-wide as the basis for classifying goods and for the collection of Customs revenue. In June 1999, a revised International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (the Kyoto Convention) was approved by the Council. The revised Convention is a response to the growth in international cargo, the incredible developments in information technology and a highly competitive international business environment based on quality service and customer satisfaction, all of which have created a conflict with traditional Customs methods and procedures.

The WCO also administers the WTO Valuation Agreement and has recently developed Harmonized Rules of Origin that have been forwarded for consideration by the WTO in Geneva for eventual use by its Members. Working closely together, the WCO, WTO and UNCTAD are co-ordinating their efforts to remove the remaining barriers to trade by simplifying and harmonizing Customs procedures and processes throughout the world. Combining the influence of the WTO, UNCTAD and the WCO will make a significant contribution to both trade facilitation and trade compliance. Furthermore, the WCO also has a close working relationship with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Mission Statement:

- Establishes, maintains, supports and promotes international instruments for the harmonization and uniform application of simplified and effective Customs systems and procedures governing the movement of commodities, people and conveyances across Customs frontiers ;
- Reinforces Members' efforts to secure compliance with their legislation, by endeavouring to maximize the level of effectiveness of Members' co-operation with each other and with international organizations in order to combat Customs and other transnational offences ;
- Assists Members in their efforts to meet the challenges of the modern business environment and adapt to changing circumstances, by promoting communication and co-operation among Members and with other international organizations, and by fostering integrity, human resource development, transparency, improvements in the management and working methods of Customs administrations and the sharing of best practices.

The Organization and Terrorism:

WCO has helped fight terrorism for about 20 years. The Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, for example, promotes improved supply chain security and efficient movement of legitimate trade across borders. WCO's attention is now focussed on the US Container Security Initiative. The proposal aims to establish criteria to identify high-risk containers, screen containers before shipping to the US, use technology to pre-screen high-risk containers, and develop smart and secure containers. The proposed system means that US Customs would know that its overseas counterparts have pre-screened, targeted and X-ray scanned potential high-risk cargoes before arrival in the US.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

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Mr. James T. Morris, Executive Director

History:

WFP was scheduled to go into operation in 1963 as a three-year experimental programme to provide food aid in response to a series of catastrophes: an earthquake hit Iran in September 1962; a hurricane hit Thailand in October; newly independent Algeria was resettling 5 million refugees. The WFP Executive Board has 36 Member States. The Executive Director, appointed jointly by the UN Secretary General and the Director-General of the FAO for fixed five-year terms, sits at the head of the Secretariat of WFP.

WFP relies entirely on voluntary contributions to finance its humanitarian and development projects. Donations are made either as cash, food such as flour, beans, oil, salt and sugar, or the basic items necessary to grow, store and cook food - kitchen utensils, agricultural tools, warehouses. Since it has no independent source of funds, all donations either in cash or in-kind must be accompanied by the cash needed to move, manage and monitor WFP food aid.

Mission Statement:

As the food aid arm of the UN, WFP uses its food to meet emergency needs and support economic & social development. It also provides the logistics support necessary to get food aid to the right people at the right time and in the right place. WFP works to put hunger at the centre of the international agenda, promoting policies, strategies and operations that directly benefit the poor and hungry.

WFP is the world's largest international food aid organisation combating hunger in underdeveloped nations with severe food shortages. The frontline stretches from sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East to Latin America and Asia & the Pacific to help:

- Victims of natural disasters like the Mozambique floods in 2000 or Hurricane Mitch, which affected one million people in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala in October 1998.
- Displaced People - both refugees and internally displaced persons to leave towns and villages in places like Kosovo and Sierra Leone.
- The world's hungry poor, trapped in a twilight zone between poverty and malnutrition.
- WFP also believes that women are the first solution to hunger and poverty. Women not only cook food. They sow, reap and harvest it. Yet, in many developing countries, they eat last and least.

WFP fights hunger by:

- **Rescue:** WFP stands on a permanent state of alert, ready to mobilise food aid for delivery to natural and man-made disaster areas.
- **Rapid Reaction:** WFP's rapid response team draws-up contingency plans designed to move food and humanitarian aid fast into disaster areas. WFP works closely with the other members of the UN family, governments and NGOs, offering its logistics expertise to guarantee the delivery of all kinds of humanitarian aid.
- **Rehabilitation:** WFP food aid also serves as a means to get disaster-affected regions back on their feet. It pays workers with rations to build vital infrastructure and offering children food aid as a reward for going to school.
- **Deterrence:** Malnutrition gnaws away at the most valuable asset in any country's development: its children and its workers. Food aid is one of the most effective deterrents against long-term poverty.

The Organization and Terrorism:

- WFP signed, together with UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, OCHA and OHCHR, a joint statement warning of the humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan, exacerbated by 20 years of violent conflict, human rights abuses, significant population movements and, over the last three years, severe drought. Some five million highly vulnerable Afghans faced further hardship with the approaching winter in the region and the fast dwindling humanitarian relief supplies. In the wake of the terrorist bombings in the US, the statement urged the international community to remain mindful of humanitarian crises, to take all measures to protect civilian populations, and to maintain humanitarian support in and around Afghanistan.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

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Dr. David L. Heymann, Executive Director, Communicable Diseases

Members:

The WHO has currently 192 member states.

History:

The World Health Organization, the United Nations specialized agency for health, was established on 7 April 1948. WHO is governed by 192 Member States through the World Health Assembly, composed of representatives from WHO's Member States. The main tasks of the World Health Assembly are to approve the WHO programme and the budget for the following biennium and to decide major policy questions.

Mission Statement:

WHO's objective, as set out in its Constitution, is for all peoples to attain the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In support of its main objective, the Organization has a wide range of functions, including the following:

- act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;
- promote technical co-operation;
- assist Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;
- furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid, upon the request or acceptance of Governments;
- stimulate and advance work on the prevention and control of epidemic, endemic and other diseases;
- promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene;
- promote and co-ordinate biomedical and health services research;
- promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;
- establish and stimulate the establishment of international standards for biological, pharmaceutical and similar products, and to standardize diagnostic procedures;
- foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those activities affecting the harmony of human relations.

WHO also proposes conventions, agreements, regulations and makes recommendations about international nomenclature of diseases, causes of death and public health practices. It develops, establishes and promotes international standards concerning foods and biological, pharmaceutical and similar substances.

The Organization and Terrorism:

On 18 October, the World Health Organization identified three lessons from the outbreaks of anthrax: public health systems have to respond promptly to the suspicion of deliberate infections; these systems must continue to be vigilant; and an informed and responsible public is a critical part of the response. On the same day, it released revised guidance for States on how to respond to suspected anthrax infections. Fact sheets on anthrax and other communicable diseases that could be used by bio-terrorists, such as smallpox, are available to the public on WHO's web site (www.who.int/inf/fs/en/index.html). The web site also provides answers to frequently asked questions on these diseases, and guidance about how to respond to the threat of what it terms "deliberate infection", as well as to the use of chemical weapons.

UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNICRI)

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History:

UNICRI was first established in 1968 as the *United Nations Social Defense Research Institute* (UNSDRI) by Resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council that requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations action in the prevention and control of both juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. The Institute has been located in Rome since its founding. Following an agreement signed in 1995 between the United Nations and the Italian Government, UNICRI's headquarters moved to Turin in 2000.

The Institute was intended to carry out international comparative research in support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. Given the expanding membership of the United Nations by developing countries, the nature of the demands placed on the Institute became more complex and variegated. The enlargement in the scope of the Institute was formally recognized by the Economic and Social Council when, in 1989, it reconstituted UNSDRI as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).

Mission:

The objective of the Institute is to contribute, through research, training, field activities and the collection, exchange and dissemination of information, to the formulation and implementation of improved policies in the field of crime prevention and control, due regard being paid to the integration of such policies within broader policies for socio-economic change and development, and to the protection of human rights. The Institute assists intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in their efforts in this regard. Accordingly, the principal functions of the Institute are:

A- To promote, conduct, co-ordinate and support research and, in collaboration with the countries concerned, to organize and support field activities with a view to:

1. Establishing a reliable base of knowledge and information on social problems involving juvenile delinquency and adult criminality, special attention being given to the new, frequently transnational forms of the phenomena;

2. Identifying appropriate strategies, policies and instruments for the prevention and control of the phenomena so as to contribute to socio-economic development and to promote the protection of human rights;

3. Designing practical models and systems aimed at providing support for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation;

B- To provide action-oriented research and training related to the United Nations program on crime prevention and criminal justice;

C- To design and carry out training activities at the interregional level and, at the request of interested countries, at the national level;

D- To promote the exchange of information by, inter alia, maintaining an international documentation centre on criminology and related disciplines to enable the Institute to respond to the need of the international community for the dissemination of information world wide and to serve the needs of the United Nations and of scholars and other experts requiring such facilities.

The Organization and Terrorism:

- UNICRI held a int'l seminar on prevention strategies to the new int'l terrorism in Turin on April 19/20, 2002. International experts have made presentations on organized crime, Islamic fundamentalism, emergency legislation and terrorism. These experts, including representatives of national and international entities/organisations and members of the judiciary, provided the participants with an updated overview of the phenomena.

- UNICRI is on the way to prepare a preliminary draft project document on organized crime and international terrorism, in cooperation with ODCCP Vienna and the local Authorities, in preparation of the Winter Olympic Games to be held in Turin in 2006. The project will develop the following points:

- An updated data collection on international terrorism with particular attention on best practices implemented in the most recent events, such as Olympic Games, international football matches or World Championships, and other types of international meetings.

- Setting up a group of international experts with the aim of analyzing and studying the phenomenon.

- Organizing workshops, seminars and an international meeting.

- UNICRI has projects awaiting funds to be carried out:

- The possible Role of Religion in Terrorism Prevention Strategies: the case of India/Pakistan: This project, designed in collaboration with an Institute of Research (Cesnur - Turin) would envisage the analysis and the possible organisation of international workshops on how religious thought and practice may contribute towards preventing and controlling international terrorism active in that area.

- Activities aimed to Promote Access to/Ratification of the International Anti-terrorism Instruments: This project will involve the organisation of a series of regional workshops aimed at promoting the ratification, by those countries that have not already done so, of the international conventions dealing with international terrorism.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH **(UNIDIR)**

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Kerstin Vingard, Editor in Chief, Disarmament Forum

History:

At the First Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament in 1978, the Government of France proposed the creation of a United Nations institute for sustained, forward-looking research and study activity in the field of disarmament to promote informed participation by all states in arms control and reduction. In 1980, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research started its work.

UNIDIR is an inter-governmental organization within the United Nations that conducts research on disarmament and security with the aim of assisting the international community. It provides Member States of the United Nations with objective research and creative thinking on these topics. UNIDIR holds seminars and research meetings, which examine these above-mentioned issues. They also encourage the fostering of cooperation with and among research institutes and policy communities in concerned areas. UNIDIR itself works in close cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and other parts of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as governments, research organizations, universities and NGOs.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

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Members:

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Phillipines, Singapore, Thailand, VietNam

History:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok. The ASEAN Declaration established an Association for Regional Cooperation among the Countries of Southeast Asia and spelled out the aims and purposes of that Association. These aims and purposes were about cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, technical, educational and other fields, and in the promotion of regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. It stipulated that the Association would be open for participation by all States in the Southeast Asian region subscribing to its aims, principles and purposes. It proclaimed ASEAN as representing "the collective will of the nations of Southeast Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity."

Mission:

The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are:

- (i) to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian nations
- (ii) to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In 1995, the ASEAN Heads of States and Government re-affirmed that "Cooperative peace and shared prosperity shall be the fundamental goals of ASEAN."

The Organization and Terrorism:

Adoption of the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism and specific measures for ASEAN to implement the Declaration, namely:

- Review and strengthen national mechanisms to combat terrorism;

- Call for the early signing/ratification of or accession to all relevant anti-terrorist conventions including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;

- Deepen cooperation among ASEAN's front-line law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism and sharing "best practices";

- Study relevant international conventions on terrorism with the view to integrating them with ASEAN mechanisms on combating international terrorism;

- Enhance information/intelligence exchange to facilitate the flow of information, in particular, on terrorists and terrorist organizations, their movement and funding, and any other information needed to protect lives, property and the security of all modes of travel;

- Strengthen existing cooperation and coordination between the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and other relevant ASEAN bodies in countering, preventing and suppressing all forms of terrorist acts. Particular attention would be paid to finding ways to combat terrorist organizations, support infrastructure and funding and bringing the perpetrators to justice;

- Develop regional capacity building programmes to enhance existing capabilities of ASEAN member countries to investigate, detect, monitor and report on terrorist acts

- ; •Discuss and explore practical ideas and initiatives to increase ASEAN's role in and involvement with the international community including extra-regional partners within existing frameworks such as the ASEAN + 3, the ASEAN Dialogue Partners and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), to make the fight against terrorism a truly regional and global endeavour;

- Strengthen cooperation at the bilateral, regional and international levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner and affirm that at the international level the United Nations should play a major role in this regard.

The specific measures outlined in the Declaration have been incorporated in the Terrorism component of the Work Programme to Implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime adopted in May 2002. The Work Programme is based along 6 strategic thrust namely:

- information exchange;
- cooperation in legal matters;
- cooperation in law enforcement matters;
- institutional capacity building;
- training
- extra-regional cooperation.

- ASEAN Leaders adopted the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. They expressed commitment to combat terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other international laws and relevant UN resolutions. They also underlined that "cooperative efforts in this regard should consider joint practical counter-terrorism measures in line with specific circumstances in the region and in each member country".

- They also identified specific measures for ASEAN to implement the Declaration, namely:

- Review and strengthen national mechanisms to combat terrorism;

- Call for the early signing/ratification of or accession to all relevant anti-terrorist conventions including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;

- Deepen cooperation among ASEAN's front-line law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism and sharing "best practices";
- Study relevant international conventions on terrorism with the view to integrating them with ASEAN mechanisms on combating international terrorism;
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- Develop regional capacity building programmes to enhance existing capabilities of ASEAN member countries to investigate, detect, monitor and report on terrorist acts;
- Discuss and explore practical ideas and initiatives to increase ASEAN's role in and involvement with the international community including extra-regional partners within existing frameworks such as the ASEAN + 3, the ASEAN Dialogue Partners and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), to make the fight against terrorism a truly regional and global endeavour;
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- information exchange;
- cooperation in legal matters;
- cooperation in law enforcement matters;
- institutional capacity building;
- training
- extra-regional cooperation.
- ASEAN is also carrying out training programs and projects in counter terrorism in 2003, including on psychological operation/psychological warfare courses for law enforcement authorities and on intelligence procuring. Courses on bomb/explosive detection, post-blast investigation, airport security and passport/document security and inspection are also planned. In addition, ASEAN focal points on counter-terrorism have also been established.
- Several ASEAN Member Countries have already become the party to some of the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. In the Work Program, ASEAN Member Countries are also urged towards an early signing or ratification of or accession to all relevant anti-terrorist conventions including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- As part of the Terrorism Component of the ASEAN Work Program, ASEAN Member Countries are now working toward the establishment of a regional database for disseminating information on respective national laws, regulations, bilateral and multilateral treaties or agreements of respective countries. The Terrorism Component, in addressing the issue of prevention and suppression of terrorist financing, calls for the enhancement of information or intelligence exchange to facilitate the flow of

information, in particular, on terrorists and terrorist organizations, their movement and funding, and any other information needed to protect lives, property and the security of all modes of travel.

- The Annual Conference of ASEAN Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL) held in May 2002, called for a joint cooperation among the ASEANAPOL members in fighting terrorism. ASEAN Chief of Police are committed to developing capacity-building initiatives to ensure that each ASEANAPOL member has the capacity to effectively monitor, share information on and combat all forms of terrorist activities. They also agreed to enhance cooperation among law enforcement agencies through the sharing of experiences on counter-terrorism and the exchange of information on suspected terrorists, organizations and their modus operandi.

- In addition, ASEAN immigration authorities have committed to assist and to coordinate with the other ASEAN law enforcement authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists or cross-border terrorism by working toward the establishment of intelligence units in their respective agencies on the issues of trafficking in persons, human smuggling and terrorism. They have also set up an ASEAN focal point directory for ASEAN immigration authorities to exchange information.

- In May 2002, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines signed the Agreement on Information Exchange and Establishment of Communication Procedures to cooperate among them to combat transnational crime, including terrorism. Thailand and Cambodia have also acceded to the Agreement.

- ASEAN senior officials are also looking at the possibility of a regional convention to combat terrorism. In addition, several Member Countries within ASEAN are looking at a regional Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement.

- In terms of information exchange, the Work Program has put in place a comprehensive information exchange mechanism to facilitate sharing of information and analysis of critical intelligence information such as “modus operandi” and offences involving terrorist activities. ASEAN is taking a comprehensive and coordinated approach in tackling the various areas of transnational crimes that have links to terrorism as the Work Program also has components on trafficking in small arms, illegal drug trafficking and money laundering.

- In January 2003, ASEAN police and law enforcement officials agreed that each ASEAN Member Country shall establish an anti-terrorism task force to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism and to collaborate with the affected ASEAN member country following a terrorist attack. Such assistance requested can be in the form of, but not limited to identifying, pursuing and apprehending suspects, examination of witness(es), searching and seizing evidence, evacuating and treating of victims, forensic and crime laboratory.

- In terms of cooperation at the international and regional levels, ASEAN and China, in November 2002, issued a Joint Declaration of ASEAN and China on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues where counter-terrorism has been included as one of the priorities for ASEAN-China cooperation.

- ASEAN is cooperating with China, Japan and the Republic of Korea under the ASEAN+3 process of East Asia cooperation to address the threats of terrorism and transnational crimes. The ASEAN Ministers on Transnational Crime will start holding joint consultations with their counterparts from China, Japan and the Republic of Korea (the AMMTC+3) in Thailand this year.

- At the 9th ministerial meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) on 30 July 2002, the ARF Statement on Measures Against Terrorist Financing was adopted. The ARF participating states and organization (the EU) agreed on concrete steps that

included: freezing terrorist assets, implementation of international standards, cooperation on exchange of information and outreach, and technical assistance.

- The 9th ARF also agreed to establish the intersessional meeting on counter-terrorism and transnational crimes (ISM-CT/TC), which will be co-chaired in the 2002-2003 year by Malaysia and the U.S.A. Malaysia plans to convene the first meeting of the ISM-CT/TC in March 2003.

- ASEAN and the U.S.A. signed the Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism on 1 August 2002. One of the objectives of the cooperation is to prevent, disrupt and combat international terrorism through the exchange and flow of information, intelligence and capacity-building assistance.

- ASEAN and the E.U. issued the Joint Declaration on Cooperation to Combat Terrorism at the end of the 14th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting in Brussels on 28 January 2003. The Joint Declaration reiterated the commitment of the two sides to work together and contribute to the global efforts to stamp out terrorism

- In addition, some ASEAN member countries have entered into bilateral cooperation arrangements with other countries outside the ASEAN region to enhance their capability in counter-terrorism. Malaysia and the U.S.A., for example, have established the Regional Counter-terrorism Center in November 2002 in Kuala Lumpur. Indonesia and Australia have formed the joint task force to investigate the Bali terrorist bomb blasts.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT (CS)

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Members:

CS has currently 54 member states.

History:

Today's Commonwealth is a unique family of 54 developed and developing nations, a voluntary association of independent sovereign states spread over every continent and ocean. From Africa to Asia, from Pacific shores to the Caribbean, the Commonwealth's 1.7 billion people make up 30% of the world's population and are of many faiths, races, languages and cultures. Unlike the United Nations, Commonwealth members have no contractual obligations and the Commonwealth's structure is based largely on unwritten and traditional procedures.

The modern Commonwealth helps to advance democracy, human rights and sustainable economic and social development within its member countries and beyond. With a common working language and similar systems of law, public administration and education, the Commonwealth has built on its shared history to become a vibrant and growing association of states in tune with the modern world.

Mission Statement:

A trusted partner for all Commonwealth people as:

- A force for Peace, Democracy, Equality and Good Governance
- A catalyst for Global Consensus Building
- A source of assistance for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

The Organization and Terrorism:

• The Commonwealth has long been active in tackling terrorism: the 1966 London Scheme to facilitate extradition procedures between member countries was an early step towards cooperation on terrorism. The 1986 Harare Scheme dealt with seizing and confiscating the proceeds of crime. It has also worked actively to combat transnational crime including money laundering in the Commonwealth.

• The threat of terrorism is not new for the Commonwealth; many member states have been directly affected by acts of terrorism and some Commonwealth leaders themselves have been the victims of attacks by extremist groups. The CS has no power to impose sanctions against rogue states. Its strength lies in the solidarity of its members, in their common commitment to democracy, the rule of law and pluralism. In 2001 Commonwealth leaders issued a statement calling for resolute action against terrorist activities for example. This statement does not merely condemn acts of

terrorism, it establishes that any member country that supports terrorists is in violation of the fundamental values of the Commonwealth and has no place in the CS.

In January 2002 a Commonwealth Ministerial Committee on terrorism met for the first time. The Committee agreed on a Plan of Action and recommend *legal, financial and general measures*

- Commonwealth law ministers have issued a statement condemning terrorism in all its forms. In the Commonwealth Kingstown Statement on Terrorism, issued at the Meeting of Commonwealth Law Ministers which took place in Kingstown, St Vincent and the Grenadines, from 18 to 21 November 2002, the law ministers resolved to ensure that no Commonwealth country can be used as a *safe haven for terrorists*.
- A draft model legislation is being developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat for Pacific Island countries to give effect to key aspects of special recommendations and the international counter-terrorism instruments
- Commonwealth Secretariat is helping its members to put in place measures to stop their financial systems being abused by terrorists
- The Secretariat is in the process of developing model legislative provisions for implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 and the FATF special recommendations on the Financing of Terrorism. An expert group report with drafting instructions is available currently and a draft of the model provisions should be available in March. The Secretariat also has available information on and copies of legislation that has been adopted by Commonwealth member countries.
- The Secretariat has existing "implementation kits" for the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and the conventions and protocols on the Safety of Civil Aviation. The Secretariat is in the process of updating the existing kits and developing additional kits for the remainder of the United Nations Anti-terrorism conventions.
- The Commonwealth has a Committee on Terrorism (CCT)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (COE)

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Amb. Elda Stafani
Mr. Raphael A. Benitz, Secretary, Multidisciplinary Group of International Action
Against Terrorism

Members:

The COE has currently 45 member states.

History:

On 5 May 1949, in London, the treaty constituting the Statute of the Council of Europe was signed by ten countries: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, accompanied by Ireland, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Chapter I of its Statute provides: "The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage, and facilitating their economic and social progress." The first major convention, the European Convention on Human Rights, was signed in Rome on 4 November 1950 and came into force on 3 September 1953.

Mission:

The Council of Europe is an intergovernmental organization which aims:

- to protect human rights, pluralist democracy and the rule of law
- to promote awareness and encourage the development of Europe's cultural identity and diversity;
to seek solutions to problems facing European society (discrimination against minorities, xenophobia, intolerance, environmental protection, human cloning, Aids, drugs, organized crime, etc.)
- to help consolidate democratic stability in Europe by backing political, legislative and constitutional reform

The Organization and Terrorism:

The Committee of Ministers, at its 109th Session held on 8 November 2001 "agreed to take steps rapidly to increase the effectiveness of the existing international instruments within the Council of Europe on the fight against terrorism by, *inter alia*, setting up a Multidisciplinary Group on international action against Terrorism (GMT)". The GMT has 2 working parties:

- the **GMT-Rev** is responsible for reviewing the operation of existing Council of Europe instruments in the field of the fight against terrorism including the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 1977 (ETS 090)
- the **GMT-Rap** is responsible for preparing a report for the attention of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on possible additional actions that the Council of Europe could undertake in the fight against terrorism

The Multidisciplinary Group against Terrorism (GMT), has following priorities: further research on the concepts of "apologie du terrorisme" and "incitement to terrorism", special investigation techniques, protection of witnesses and "pentiti", international co-operation on law enforcement, action to cut terrorists off from funding sources, and questions of identity documents which arise in connection with terrorism. A specific body has been identified for implementing each of these action proposals, and a timetable for doing so.

- The COE has a Group of Specialists on Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism
- Strasbourg, 15.07.2002 -The Deputies of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Council's 44 member States adopted the first international text on human rights and the fight against terrorism. The guidelines will enable the COE member States and other countries to combat terrorism while also observing the Council's fundamental values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The guidelines reaffirm the obligation on States to protect everyone against terrorism, and reiterate the obligation to avoid arbitrariness, the requirement that all measures taken by States to combat terrorism must be lawful, and the absolute prohibition of torture. They also set out a framework which particularly concerns the collecting and processing of personal data and for measures which interfere with privacy, arrest, police custody and pre-trial detention, legal proceedings, extradition and compensation of victims
- In January 2003, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a report including an opinion on the draft Protocol amending the Convention on the Suppression of terrorism. This Protocol was formally adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 13 February 2003 and will be opened for signature on the occasion of the first ministerial session of the Committee of Ministers in 2003, in Strasbourg on 15 May 2003.
- Council of Europe is a partner of OSCE in the global fight to improve human rights and the rule of law, to build democracies, and to combat terrorism and trafficking in human beings.

- Council of Europe signed an agreement of co-operation with the United Nations; Council of Europe's contribution will support and sustain, where appropriate, and with other multilateral fora, the international strategy to combat terrorism.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)/EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC)

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Mr. Fernando Valenzuela, Deputy Director General, External Relations

Members:

The EU has currently 15 member states.

Background:

The European Union (EU) was set up after World War II when France officially proposed to create 'the first concrete foundation of a European federation'. Six countries (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) joined from the very beginning. Today, after four waves of accessions (1973: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom; 1981: Greece; 1986: Spain and Portugal; 1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden) the EU has 15 Member States and is preparing for the accession of 13 eastern and southern European countries.

The EU is run by five institutions: European Parliament (elected by the peoples of the Member States); Council of the Union (composed of the governments of the Member States); European Commission (driving force and executive body); Court of Justice (compliance with the law); Court of Auditors (sound and lawful management of the EU budget).

The origins of the European Commission can be traced back to the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). Since 1967, a single Commission has served all three European Communities (ECSC, Euratom and EC). The President and Members of the Commission are appointed by the Member States after they have been approved by the European Parliament. The Commission is the driving force in the Union's institutional system. It:

- drafts legislation and presents legislative proposals to Parliament and the Council;
- implements European legislation (directives, regulations, decisions), budget and programs;
- acts as guardian of Treaties and helps ensure proper application of Community law;
- represents the Union internationally and negotiates international agreements.

Objectives of EU:

- *Establish European citizenship* (Fundamental rights; Freedom of movement; Civil and political rights);
- *Ensure freedom, security and justice* (Cooperation as to Justice and Home Affairs);
- *Promote economic and social progress* (Single market; Euro, the common currency; Job creation; Regional development; Environmental protection);
- *Assert Europe's role in the world* (Common foreign and security; The European Union in the world)

The Organization and Terrorism:

- The EU strongly supports the efforts of the United Nations to put in place an effective international framework to prevent and combat terrorist acts. Support for UN instruments forms a key element of the Plan of Action adopted by the special European Council meeting of 21 September 2001, which was a direct response by the EU to the 11 September attacks.
- The EU has implemented Security Council Resolution 1373, which imposes extensive obligations on all States to put into place effective legislative and practical measures to prevent and fight terrorism. Some of these measures required action by the European Community, and the Commission has thus also been involved actively in the implementation of Resolution 1373.
- The EU is co-operating closely with the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), to ensure implementation of Resolution 1373. The EU in December 2001 presented a first EU report on the implementation of Resolution 1373 to the CTC, providing an overview of action taken under the EU and EC treaties to implement the provisions of Resolution 1373. A Supplementary EU report was presented to the CTC in August 2002.
- In support of efforts by other countries to implement Resolution 1373 by providing technical assistance, the Commission has provided a working paper to the CTC on relevant EC external assistance, which both provides an inventory of existing EC assistance contributing to the implementation of Resolution 1373, and indicates the scope for further assistance.
- The EC offers support to third countries in terms of specific assistance aimed at supporting counter-terrorism capabilities, and more general support for institutional capacities in law enforcement. (projects are running in Algeria [supporting the reform of the police service, with the overall aim of contributing to strengthening governance and the rule of law]; Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia [providing assistance for the reinforcement of law enforcement]; Western Balkans [providing substantial assistance to capacity-building in law enforcement]; Albania [assistance is provided in the fields of the judiciary and the police].
- Under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the EU has provided specific assistance since 1997 to the Palestinian Authority (PA) to support its counter-terrorism efforts. The objective of the program is to support the PA's capacity to counter terrorism, assist in the establishment of related Palestinian administrative structures, help sustain the Middle East Peace Process and provide the relevant security and police services with assistance and training that are fully compatible with the principles of human rights and respect for the rule of law.
- Capacity-building for the judiciary: In Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, the EC is providing assistance for the reinforcement of the judiciary [strengthen the court system and public prosecution services and to train judges and prosecutors].
- EC support for the modernization of the judiciary has been programmed in several Mediterranean countries, notably in Morocco and Tunisia.
- In Indonesia, the EC is providing some technical assistance to the Office of the Attorney-General on forensic accounting to detect fraud, envisaging a substantial program in support of good governance focused on the judiciary sector.
- In the Philippines, the EC, in the National Indicative Programme, has identified the institutional strengthening of the judiciary as one of the aspects of good governance for which assistance could be envisaged.

- In Nicaragua, the EC has financed a capacity-building project for the judicial administration.
- The EU has outlined possibilities for further assistance with regard to Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (the 77 countries with which the EU has concluded the Cotonou Agreement), the Mediterranean Region, the New Independent States of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the EU candidate countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and the Western Balkans.
- In several Latin American Countries, including Bolivia and Peru, the EC implements projects of alternative development in the framework of action against drugs. Since 1995, the EC has granted a special GSP incentive to the Andean and Central American countries to combat production and trafficking of illicit drugs. The scheme was extended in December 2001 for a further three years. In the Panama Action Plan against Drugs (1999), the EU and the LAC Countries agreed to take action for police, customs and judicial co-operation, and against arms trafficking and money laundering.
- Extensive but indirect support for the fight against terrorism is channeled through the European Initiative for Democratization and Human Rights (EIDHR). These efforts have notably helped to foster societies in which terrorism is less likely to emerge or to prosper and have included: funding for operations aimed at preventing conflict including through capacity-building, early warning and confidence building measures; promotion of democratization and the rule of law; and promotion of the rights of national minorities. EIDHR programming for 2002-2004 includes as one of its four core priorities support to strengthen democratization, good governance and the rule of law and will provide funding of €60 million in 2002 for a broad range of activities under this heading (including civil society capacity building, human rights education, institution strengthening and conflict prevention and resolution) in 29 focus countries.
- As part of the wider EU effort to contribute to conflict prevention, an EC Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM) was established in 2001, which allows for rapid initiatives in peace-building, reconstruction and development. RRM funds are limited to six months, after which the normal EC program Regulations should be applied. The RRM is now fully operational
- The European Commission adopted a program of cooperation on preparedness and response to biological and chemical agent attacks (health security) in December 2001.

EUROPOL

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History:

The establishment of Europol was agreed in the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992. Based in The Hague, The Netherlands, Europol started limited operations on 3 January 1994 in the form of the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU) fighting against drugs. Progressively other important areas of criminality were added. As of 1 January 2002, the mandate of Europol was extended to deal with all serious forms of international crime as listed in the Annex to the Europol Convention. The Europol Convention was ratified by all Member States and came into force on 1 October 1998. Following a number of legal acts related to the Convention, Europol commenced its full activities on 1 July 1999.

Europol supports the law enforcement activities of the Member States mainly against:

- illicit drug trafficking;
- illicit immigration networks;
- terrorism;
- illicit vehicle trafficking;
- trafficking in human beings including child pornography;
- forgery of money (counterfeiting of the Euro) and other means of payment;
- Money-laundering.

Other main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crime and cyber crime. This applies where an organized criminal structure is involved and two or more Member States are affected. Europol also promotes crime analysis and harmonization of investigative techniques within the Member States and supports Member States by:

- Facilitating the exchange of information, in accordance with national law, between Europol Liaison Officers (ELOs). ELOs are seconded to Europol by the Member States as representatives of their national law enforcement agencies.
- Providing operational analysis in support of Member States' operations.
- Generating strategic reports (e.g. threat assessments) and crime analysis from information and intelligence supplied by Member States, generated by Europol or from other sources.
- Providing expertise and technical support for investigations and operations carried out within the EU, under the supervision and the legal responsibility of the Member States concerned.

Mission:

Europol is the European Union law enforcement organization that handles criminal intelligence. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness and co-operation among the competent authorities of the Member States to prevent and combat serious international organized crime. Europol's mission is to make a significant contribution to the European Union's law enforcement action against organized crime, with an emphasis on targeting criminal organizations.

The Organization and Terrorism:

- Europol's Counter Terrorism Efforts: According to the Convention, Europol is also mandated to combat terrorism and illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radiological sources as well as arms, ammunition and explosives and crimes related to these phenomena. Europol has combined its activities in a Counter Terrorism Program (CTP) and a Counter Proliferation Program (CPP) and has also developed supporting programs such as the Networking Program, the Preparedness Program and a Training and Education Program.
- Counter Terrorism Program: To combat terrorism successfully a number of different measures have to be taken. Europol is focusing on the European picture and is monitoring developments in the mandated areas, analyzing gathered information from strategic and operational aspects, undertaking threat and risk assessments and based on their results carrying out awareness activities. If requested Europol will support operational investigations in the Member States by various means. Some forms of extremism are also covered by the CTP if this extremism has violent tendencies and is targeting European political or economic interests.
- Counter Proliferation Program: This program covers all forms of illicit trafficking namely nuclear material, strong radiological sources, arms, ammunition and explosives as well as weapons of mass destruction and related precursors. Also in this mandated area Europol is carrying out the above mentioned activities and is focusing on the European perspective.
- Networking Program: This program aims to establish regular contacts and a sound relationship with experts in the Counter Terrorism and Counter Proliferation units of the Member States as well as in Third States and International Organizations so as to encourage reliability and trust among the co-operating partners that is necessary to counter-terrorism.
- Preparedness Program: The creation of a Counter Terrorism Task Force as a reaction to the 11 September attacks in the US has shown how difficult it is to respond adequately using a multi lateral and multi agency approach. Europol has learned from this process and will develop a methodology for joint teams and prepare an infrastructure for future task forces
- Training and Education Program: To guarantee such an effective response it is not enough to develop a methodology. Training has also to be offered to law enforcement and intelligence officers to enable them to work together in a multi cultural environment and to be open to other institutional approaches.
- On 20 September 2001 the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted a set of measures to combat terrorism proposed by Europol and the Council General-Secretariat. The Council decided to set up a team of counter-terrorism specialists within Europol and tasked it to:
 - collect relevant information and intelligence concerning the current threat

- analyze collected information and undertake operational and strategic analysis

- draft a threat assessment document based on information received. This study will, in particular, list targets, damage, potential modus operandi and consequences for the security of the Member States.

The Task Force, consisting of experts and liaison officers from both police and intelligence services, became operational on 15 November 2001.

- The Task Force's first products were the *European Union Threat Assessment Document on Islamic Extremist Terrorism* and the first *European Union overview on security measures in relation to terrorism*. Furthermore the Europol bomb database, already created by Europol before 11 September, was put at the disposal of the Task Force. This database includes technical details of explosive devices. Other Task Force activities include the assessment of the financing of terrorism, with a view to undermining terrorist activity by seizing its funds or assets, and the procurement of an Arabic-to-English translation system for the evaluation of the large amount of intelligence in Arabic transmitted by Member States to Europol.

- On 11 September an Operational Centre was created, which gives a 24-hour service in the exchange and co-ordination of information and intelligence, and produces daily briefing papers.

- Notwithstanding the disruption of priorities as a result of 11 September, Europol provided several products and services related to counter-terrorism. The exchange of counter-terrorism information between Member States via the Europol Liaison Officer and National Unit networks grew. A special conference on Terrorism was held in Madrid from 29 January to 2 February 2001. Several directories were updated, e.g.: counter-terrorism responsibilities at national level within each Member State; counter-terrorism legislation in Member States; Counter Terrorism Competencies/Centres of Excellence in the Member States.

- The Open Source Digest on terrorism related activity was disseminated to the Member States on a weekly basis. Also updated was the Glossary of terrorist groups containing basic details about their origins, ideology/objectives, leadership and activities. Periodical trend and situation reports on topics related to terrorist crime, based on open source information and reporting by Member States to Europol. In 2001 two Analysis Work Files within the area of CT competence were continued. Due to the 11 September attacks, one Analysis Work File increased in importance and produced output with added value to Member States.

- The European Police Office (Europol) and The United States (US) Law Enforcement Authorities have signed a fully operational agreement to fight organised crime (December 2001).

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)

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Members:

There are currently 144 Members and five Associate Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

History:

The IPU was established in 1889. It is the international organization of parliaments of sovereign states. Promoting the concepts of peace and international arbitration, the IPU provided the origins for today's form of institutionalized multilateral co-operation and advocated the establishment of corresponding institutions at the inter-governmental level -- which eventually came into being as the United Nations. The IPU was also instrumental in setting up what is now the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague.

Mission:

The IPU has transformed itself from an association of individual parliamentarians into the international organization of the Parliaments of sovereign States (Art. 1 of the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union). It is a centre for dialogue and parliamentary diplomacy among legislators representing every political system and all the main political leanings in the world -- constituting a unique platform for observing political opinions and trends around the world. IPU statutory conferences and specialized meetings serve as a testing ground for new ideas and initiatives leading to important breakthroughs in the search for peace and advancing international co-operation.

The Organization and Terrorism:

Working for disarmament has been a constant concern of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since its creation.

The IPU was among the first to call for international regulations on the conventional weapons trade; it held an Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on Disarmament relating to Conventional Weapons in 1985 in Mexico City, and in 1990 it organized a Conference in Bonn which evaluated the impact of rapidly changing international relations on disarmament and security.

IPU has also adopted a resolution concerning terrorism, in which it recommends that all States strengthen democracy, promote human rights and favour dialogue and negotiation in the settlement of both internal and international disputes, as a means of preventing terrorism.

In a newer resolution adopted in March 2002, the IPU called on all parliamentarians to play their part in fostering intercultural understanding, in settling regional conflicts, and in international cooperation on global and development policy issues, in order to tackle the root causes of terrorism on a broad and lasting basis. They expressed the need for a more intensive inter-parliamentary exchange of information and experience in regard to the implementation of effective legislative measures, and stressed the supportive role played by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the coordination of legislative initiatives to combat terrorism.

It called on parliaments to adopt legislative measures that allow for compensation of victims of terrorist acts, as an expression of national solidarity and appealed to the world's parliaments to increase their efforts to remove social injustice, alienation and extremism which are a breeding ground for terrorism, through development measures, attaching particular importance to civil society initiatives.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

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The Organization and Terrorism:

The adoption, by the Organization of American States General Assembly in June 2002, of the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism, noting that the Convention does not create a new definition of the crime of terrorism and uses the technique of incrimination by referral to other international instruments.

ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE **(OSCE)**

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Amb. Jan Kubis, Secretary General

Members:

55 participating States from Europe, Central Asia and North America.

History:

The OSCE was formerly known as CSCE but was renamed at the Budapest Summit in December 1994. The decision took effect on January 1995.

The OSCE is a security organization; in its region it is the primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. The OSCE deals with a wide range of security issues, including arms control, preventive diplomacy, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, election monitoring and economic and environmental security. Because decisions are made on the basis of consensus, all States participating in OSCE activities have an equal status.

The OSCE has a uniquely broad membership, comprehensive approach to security, conflict prevention instruments, as well as a deeply established tradition of open dialogue and consensus building, shared norms and values among its participating States, and well-developed patterns of contacts and co-operation with other organizations and institutions.

Objectives:

- protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental Freedoms
- economic and environmental co-operation
- maintenance of peace and stability

The basic priorities of the OSCE at present are:

- to consolidate the participating States' common values and help in building fully democratic civil societies based on the rule of law
- to prevent local conflicts, restore stability and bring peace to war torn areas
- to overcome real and perceived security deficits and to avoid the creation of a new political, economic, or social divisions by promoting a co-operative system of security.

The Organization and Terrorism

- The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (March 20, 2002) establishes a framework for comprehensive OSCE action to be taken by participating States and the Organization as a whole to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law. The Action Plan seeks to expand existing activities that contribute to combating terrorism, facilitate interaction between States and, where appropriate, identify new instruments for action. The Action Plan will identify activities to be implemented immediately as well as over the medium and long term

- The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) is the principal institution of the OSCE responsible for the human dimension. The ODIHR works to help OSCE participating States to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to abide by the rule of law, to promote principles of democracy and build, strengthen and protect democratic institutions. To this end, ODIHR has a number of experts and programs, including:
 - Anti-Terrorism Legislation Review: Provides advice and technical assistance to OSCE participating States on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols. Conducts a review of existing and draft domestic legislation or compliance with international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols
 - Legislation Alert and Assistance Program: Provides technical assistance and advice on legislative drafting necessary for the ratification of international instruments to OSCE Participating States in the Caucasus and Central Asian regions. Technical assistance and advice is also available upon request by other OSCE participating States
 - Technical assistance for National Human Rights Institutions and other institutions upholding the rule of law in OSCE participating states. Provides legal advice and training upon request by OSCE participating States on strengthening domestic legal frameworks and institutions that uphold the rule of law, such as law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prosecuting authorities, bar associations and defense attorneys. Will expand to include advice and training on issues related to trafficking in human beings and support for victims of trafficking. Will support prison reform and improvements in criminal procedure.

- The Secretariat is the main OSCE institution providing operational support in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Its Conflict Prevention Centre, Office of the OSCE Co-ordinator on Economic and Environmental Activities and Senior Police Advisor (see Section VI) are the main sources of expertise in the field of counter-terrorism.
 - Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) provides overall support of OSCE tasks in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management, operational support of OSCE missions in the field, databank and communications network. Through its Mission Programme Section, Forum for Security Co-operation Support Unit and Operation Centre, the CPC is able to provide experts on various aspects of early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management.
 - Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA): the OCEEA is tasked to deal with those aspects of terrorism which have an economic dimension, in line with the 'Bucharest Plan of Action' and the 'Bishkek Programme of Action'. Experts from the OCEEA address both social and economic aspects related to terrorism and the sources of financing of terrorism.

- Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): principal institution of the OSCE responsible for the human dimension. The ODIHR works to help OSCE participating States to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to abide by the rule of law, to promote principles of democracy and build, strengthen and protect democratic institutions.

To this end, and in line with the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, ODIHR provides expertise and advice to OSCE participating States through, *inter alia*, legislative review for compliance with international legislation and standards and practices, as well as training and workshops for public officials and civil society actors.

- The OSCE Senior Police Advisor, as part of the Office of the Secretary General, is responsible for formulating OSCE police assistance programs incorporating work contributing to anti-terrorist measures including border policing projects, the use of crime intelligence systems and networks, a knowledge base of bilateral assistance with terrorism prevention measures and police training in associated areas of expertise.
- OSCE project concerning wide monitoring and analysis of anti-terrorism measures submitted by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to monitor legislative and practical anti-terrorism measures taken by OSCE participating States. Analyzing compliance of such measures with OSCE commitments and international human rights law (start: January 1, 2003; end: December 31, 2003).
- together with the UNDDP the OSCE is running a project regarding combating money laundering and suppressing financing of terrorism (start end of September 2002, end is unspecified). Objective is to raise awareness on technical and legislative aspects of money laundering and issues related to the financing of terrorism; To familiarize participants with legal and administrative tools to combat money laundering/financing of terrorism; To identify, together with experts from the countries, needs for further legislative development relevant to combating money laundering/financing of terrorism.
- Conference on Drug Trafficking and Terrorism in Central Asia: objective is to organize a 2-days conference in order to: - collect scientific and analytic information; - organize a roundtable to discuss the problem with competent experts from Central Asian countries, Russia and China; - elaborate recommendations and analytic conception for the prevention of terrorism propagation and the elimination of drugs trafficking in the Central Asian region (start: June 26, 2002; end is unspecified).
- In December 2002, the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) adopted a Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism. The OSCE undertook "to implement effective and resolute measures against terrorism and to conduct all counter-terrorism measures and co-operation in accordance with the rule of law, the United Nations Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, international standards of human rights and, where applicable, international humanitarian law

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW

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Mr. Helmut Epp, Secretary General, Austria
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History:

The Institute was founded in Siracusa in September 1972 by the International Association of Penal Law (IAPL) and the City, Province and Chamber of Commerce of Siracusa. It is a public foundation established by a Decree of the President of the Republic of Italy as a not-for-profit post-graduate educational and scientific institution devoted to studies, research, and the advancement of criminal sciences in the widest sense, including human rights. The Institute is a Non-governmental Organization in consultative status with the United Nations and has a special cooperation agreement with the Centre for International Crime Prevention - United Nations Office at Vienna (CIPC - UNOV). It is one of the fourteen organizations in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network. The UNCPCJ Programme Network has been developed to assist Member States in strengthening international cooperation in the crucial area of crime prevention and criminal justice. Its components provide a variety of services, including exchange of information, research, training and public education. The Institute also enjoys consultative status with the Council of Europe and has cooperation agreements with a number of universities around the world. The Institute contributed particularly to the development of norms and standards in international criminal justice through its work with the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States and the League of Arab States. The Institute also hosted many meetings of experts which have resulted in the adoption of deep-reaching international and regional norms and standards that significantly affected the progressive development and application of criminal justice and which strengthened human rights.

Mission:

The Institute has pursued a leadership role developing United Nations norms and standards in the field of international criminal justice and human rights. Its international conferences and seminars bring together jurists from all legal systems and all parts of the world in a politically neutral environment, academically conducive to learning and to the free exchange of ideas. The Institute has and will continue to emphasize the values of universality and humanism in the pursuit of the highest intellectual, scholarly and academic goals.

In addition to producing scientific work of the highest standard, the Institute has also provided an atmosphere that has promoted better understanding among peoples of the world and peace among nations. The Institute is deservedly proud of having been able

to achieve this dual mission of humanistic influence and scholarly accomplishment in an environment that promotes friendly relations and cooperation. It intends to continue to do so in the years to come.

The Organization and Terrorism:

The Association primarily is an academic institution and tries to tackle terrorism from an academic point of view. Terrorism has been an issue and was discussed from different perspectives.

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION (IBA)

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Members:

The IBA is a dual membership organization comprised of 16,000 individual lawyers and 180 Bar Associations and Law Societies.

History:

Inspired by the vision of the United Nations' (UN), and with the aim to support the establishment of law and administration of justice worldwide, representatives from 34 national bar associations gathered in New York in 1947 and created the IBA. For the next twenty years the IBA grew steadily; but in 1970, this expansion was accelerated by the admission of individual lawyers and the formation of the Section on Business Law. In 1974, the Section on General Practice (now the Section on Legal Practice) was formed and in 1982 a third Section was created – the Section on Energy & Natural Resources Law.

In 1986, a General Professional Program (GPP) Committee was formed, presenting international and regional events for Bar Leaders and member organizations, particularly in developing countries. The Standing Committee on Human Rights and the Just Rule of Law was formed in the 1980s. In 1992 an Action Plan was adopted to establish a Trial Observer Corps and investigate cases where judges and lawyers or the independence of Bar Associations was threatened. In 1995, the formation of the Human Rights Institute expanded this work and gave the opportunity for member organizations and individual members to actively contribute.

Mission:

- To promote an exchange of information between legal associations worldwide
- To support the independence of the judiciary and the right of lawyers to practice their profession without interference
- Support of human rights for lawyers worldwide through its Human Rights Institute

The Organization and Terrorism:

- IBA has a Task Force on International Terrorism. Comprised of ambassadors, jurists, professors, and other legal professionals, the Task Force will work to analyze the causes and potential remedies of terrorism. The Task Force has recognized that it is vital for the international community to find co-operative ways to combat the threat of terrorism and that it may be necessary to re-examine time-honored conventions and principles. Over the past months it critically examined legal issues crucial to the problem of international terrorism against the backdrop of existing national and international law.
- Paper prepared for the IBA Conference in Durban in October 2002 concerning “The effect on 9/11 on international immigration policies from an Australian perspective”

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

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History:

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It seeks to preserve a measure of humanity in the midst of war. Its guiding principle is that even in war there are limits: limits on how warfare is conducted and limits on how combatants behave. The set of rules that were established with this in mind and endorsed by nearly every nation in the world is known as international humanitarian law, of which the Geneva Conventions are the bedrock.

Mission Statement:

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

The Organization and Terrorism:

ICRC strongly condemns acts of violence which are indiscriminate and spread terror among the civilian population. It has voiced its condemnation of such acts on many occasions, including after the attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001 and maintains that adherence to international humanitarian law in times of war will prevent the loss of innocent lives, curb unnecessary suffering and ensure that people are treated justly.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATIONS (IFPMA)

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Dr. Harvey E. Bale, Jr., Director General
Mr. Boris Azais, IFPMA Fellow and Director of External Policy

Members:

The members of IFPMA are national or regional pharmaceutical industry associations in 60 countries in both the industrialized and developing countries. Member Associations are in direct membership of the Federation except in the case of the Latin American countries (other than INTERFARMA of Brazil), which belong through the regional organization, Federación Latino Americana de la Industria Farmacéutica (FIFARMA).

History:

Created in 1968 as a non-profit NGO, IFPMA represents the research-based pharmaceutical industry and other manufacturers of prescription medicines in 60 national industry organizations from both developed and developing countries. The Federation has a central role in the exchange of information within the international industry, and in the development of position statements on matters of policy. IFPMA is the main channel of communication between this sector of the industry and the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as other international organizations that are concerned with health and trade-related issues. IFPMA has engaged in developing new private-public partnerships, including the Global Alliance for Vaccines (GAVI), the Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) and the WHO Industry Roundtable process which is looking at joint actions in the areas of drug access, drug development and drug quality and counterfeiting.

Mission & Objectives:

The pharmaceutical industry, represented by IFPMA, is committed to the research and development and quality manufacturing of innovative therapeutic medicines that save lives, reduce overall health care costs and improve the quality of life of people around the world.

The IFPMA carries out its mission through:

- fact-gathering and analysis of the policy issues of major importance to industry;
- advocating policies supporting intellectual property protection, market competition, drug regulation and access to information about new therapies;
- encouraging measures consistent with the objectives of industry and patients;

- coordinating and leading member association and industry efforts to achieve an environment conducive to therapeutic innovation and competition;
- providing timely information to its member associations; and,
- diligently overseeing the implementation of the IFPMA Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices.

The objectives of the Federation, as set out in the Article 3 of the IFPMA Statutes are to:

- deal with questions of common interest (e.g. health legislation, science, research) in order to contribute to the advance of humanity's health and welfare;
 - promote and support continuous development throughout the pharmaceutical industry of ethical principles and practices;
 - to contribute expertise to and cooperation with national and international, governmental or nongovernmental, organizations with the same aims;
- coordinate the efforts of Members to meet these objectives.