



**unieri**

advancing security, serving justice,  
building peace

**Emerging security governance frameworks  
to advance a comprehensive policy for  
terrorism prevention**

**The Italian Society for International Organization  
Rome, November 7th, 2007**

## Overview

**The universal legal regime against terrorism**

**The AG resolution and the UN CTITF**

**The UN CTITF and Private/Public  
Cooperation**

## The universal legal regime against terrorism

**13 universal  
conventions  
against  
terrorism**

**Security Council  
resolution 1373  
and other  
subsequent  
relevant  
resolutions**

## Universal Instruments

**Adopted under the aegis of different agencies: UN, IMO, ICAO, IAEA**

**Are the expression of the legitimacy of international action, having been agreed upon by all Member States**

**Create a universal network for effective inter-State legal cooperation, going beyond bilateral/ regional arrangements**

## Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)

**Legally binding for all UN  
Member States**

**Adopted on the basis of Chapter VII  
of the United Nations Charter**

**Applicable without geographic or time  
boundaries**

## Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)

**Prevention and suppression of terrorist financing**

**Prevention and criminalization of terrorist acts**

**International cooperation**

**Establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee**

## The Counter-Terrorism Committee

**Monitors the implementation of the resolution**

**Receives and analyses the reports from Member States**

**Coordinates technical assistance**

**Composed of all 15  
members of the Security Council**

**Strengthened by the creation of the executive Directorate (CTED)**

## UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

**8 September 2006: The General Assembly adopts the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution A/RES/60/288)**

**It encourages Member States to resort to technical assistance by UN bodies, specialized agencies and technical international organizations**

**It calls for an improved cooperation between private and public sectors**

**It welcomes the establishment of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)**



## UNICRI Mandate

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, UNICRI, was established in 1968 to:

- **assist in formulating and implementing improved policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice**
- **advance understanding of crime-related problems**
- **foster just and efficient criminal justice systems**
- **support respect for international instruments and standards**
- **facilitate judicial assistance and international law enforcement cooperation**
- **promote exchange and dissemination of information**

## UNICRI Priorities

UNICRI programme arises from priorities identified by the UN Annual Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission

UNICRI structures its activities to meet the identified needs of Member States.

Due to its light and fast structure and its work to support policy-making bodies UNICRI has gained trust within:

- **The UN System**
- **Among Member States**
- **International/Regional Organisations**

## UNICRI Governing Body And Staff

The Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of eminent experts from different countries.

UNICRI staff possesses a wide range of expertise in the fields of:

- **Action oriented research**
- **Training**
- **Technical cooperation**
- **Documentation**
- **Information management**

## In short: what is UNICRI?

**UNICRI hence likes to see itself as ‘the first response broker’**

**It became known for its dynamic, fresh and innovative approach in action-oriented analysis and ‘technical cooperation’ fields**

**UNICRI operates in selected niches as ‘laboratory of ideas’ and its activities help the integration of national and international efforts to advance security and serving justice**

## UNICRI main working areas

The UNICRI Applied Research Programme is organized as following:

- 1. Countering human trafficking and emerging crimes**
- 2. Justice Reform**
- 3. Security Governance and Counter Terrorism**

# 1. Countering human trafficking and emerging crimes

Good practices oriented to counter crimes such as:

- **trafficking in persons**
- **corruption**
- **counterfeiting**
- **cyber crimes**
- **environmental crimes**
- **other emerging crimes**

## 2. Justice Reform

Good practices oriented to:

- **create and strengthen socio-judicial institutions**
- **establish judicial training centres in several countries**

With the aim of :

- **reducing criminality**
- **enhancing a more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice**
- **promoting respect for democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms**
- **promoting of the highest standards of fairness and professional conduct of law enforcement officials.**

## 3. Security Governance, Counter-Terrorism

Good practices oriented to:

- **enhance security during major events**
- **prevent illicit trafficking of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials**

UNICRI is part of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

It plays a pro-active role in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) particularly in:

- **reducing radicalization of terrorism**
- **protecting vulnerable targets**



## The Security Governance Approach

Security Governance is a flexible and interdisciplinary approach that applies the concept of governance into the security arena.

Through this approach, UNICRI can:

- **assist security policy-makers to identify strategic objectives**
- **effectively allocate and coordinate resources to achieve these objectives**

## UN strategies to fight terrorism

CTITF

Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

- **“Addressing Radicalization and Extremism that Lead to Terrorism”**
- **“Protecting Vulnerable Targets”**

## Obstacles and Challenges to Implement the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy

- **States' lack of sufficient capacities to address conditions conducive to radicalization**
- **The propaganda of radical and terrorist groups can successfully exploit States' vulnerabilities in order to recruit young people**
- **Complexity and diversity of social, developmental, political, economic, and cultural factors**

The complexity of the problem is furthered when these factors interrelate.

## UNICRI as a First Response Broker

The CTITF, through its Working Groups, can:

**Act as a facilitator by involving all the entities working in the field, effectively spreading and widely communicating UN values and providing Member States with concrete means of intervention.**



**United Nations  
Interregional Crime and Justice  
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**Thank You  
for your attention**

