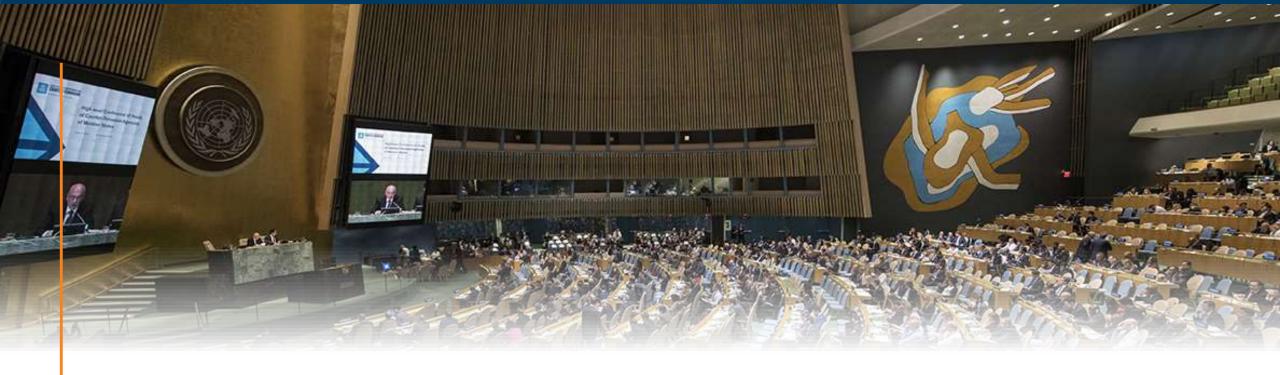
EU CBRN CoE NFPs meeting

Countering Terrorist Use of Weapons Programme United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism

Ms. Maria Eugenia Rettori, Head of Unit, UNOCT/UNCCT Brussels, 14 June 2023



United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy



United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

a unique global instrument to enhance efforts to counter terrorism a living document







- Final plenary meeting on 22-23 June 2023
- Third Counter-Terrorism Week
- Third High-Level Conference of Heads of CT Agencies



United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (7th Review)

Recalls Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Calls upon Member States to:

- prevent the acquisition by terrorists of chemical, biological and nuclear materials
- support international efforts

Urges Member States to:

 take and strengthen national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and related materials, equipment and technologies related to their manufacture United Nations

A32540288



Distr.: General 20 September 2006

Sixtleth rection Agends steam 46 and 120

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006

[without eight-ence to a Main Committee (4:40-Z.#2)]

60/288. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The General Assembly

Gooded by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Mations, and restflinning its cole under the Charter, including on quantitatic related to international peace and security.

Removating at arrong condensation of terrorism in all its forms and manufestations, committed by whosever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most sensor threats to intermational peece and occurry.

Registering the Declaration on Maximum to Eliminate International Terrorium, continued in the immun to General Accombly resolution 49/40 of 9 December 1994, the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Meanman to Eliminate International Terrorium, contained in the innex to General Assembly resolution 53/210 of 37 December 1996, and the 2003 Weeld Summit Outcome, in porticular in sertion on terrorium.

Recoiling all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate interactional terrorism, including resolution 46:51 of 5 Decembe 1991, and Security Connecl resolutions on thresh to interactional proce and security caused by terrorist sets, as well as referrant resolutions of the General Assembly on the protections of human night and fundamental fleedoms while countering between the control of the control

Recalling also that in the 2005 Woold Summit Outcome, would leaders red-discrete themselves in import all efform is uphold the solverigin equality of all fittee, respect their territorial integrals and political independence, to refirm in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner incommissed with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, to uphold the resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under coloural domination of seeign occupation, non-instructures on themsel afflow. States, suspect for leasant rights and fundamental flewdom, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to row, see, language as religion, international cooperation in adding minerational problems of an enument, recal, cultural is

05-50488



Sex revolution 60/1.

UNOCT mandate

UNOCT: Mandate and Objectives

Strengthen the delivery of UN counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States

Ensure that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the UN system and that the important work on PVE is firmly rooted in the strategy

Provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the SG from across the UN system

5 main Functions

Enhance coordination and coherence across the 45 Global Compact entities to ensure balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy

Improve visibility, advocacy, and resource mobilization for UN counter-terrorism efforts



The programme

Countering Terrorist Use of Weapons - Objective

Enhance capacities of Member States in addressing the terrorist acquisition and use of weapons, including:

- weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
- chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) materials
- small arms and light weapons (SALW)
- improvised explosive devices (IED)
- unmanned aircraft systems (UAS)





Highlights









8000+ beneficiaries



100+ Member States



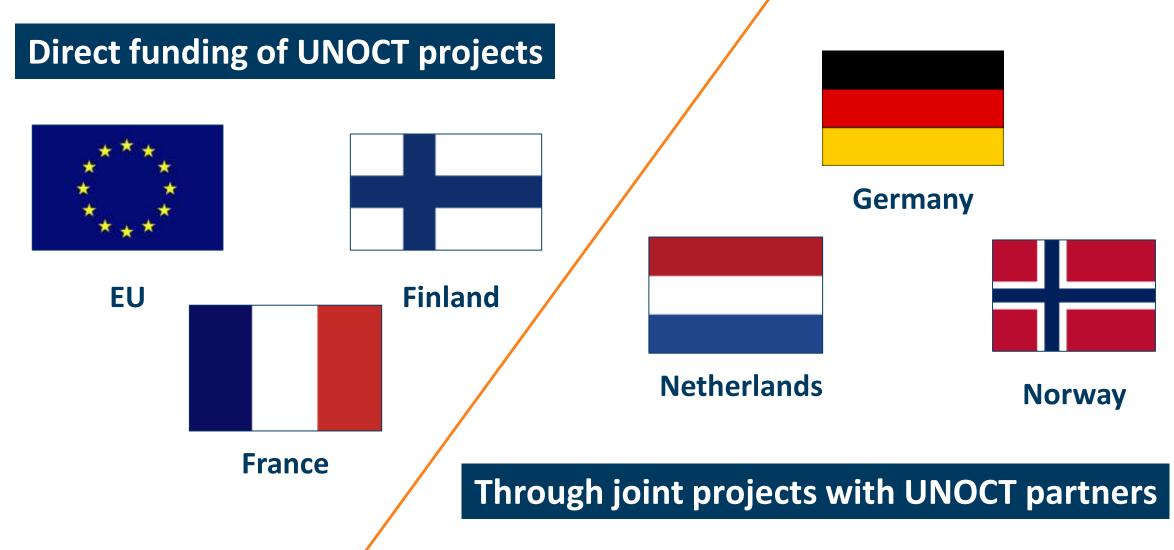
field exercises (2500 participants)



4 reports



Funding from European states and EU





WMD/CBRN Portfolio

WMD/CBRN – threat and risk



CHEMICAL

ISIL use of chemical weapons in Syria and Iraq – confirmed by UN



BIOLOGICAL

ISIL test of biological agents in Iraq – being investigated by UN

ISIL affiliates attempt to produce toxins for biological attacks in Germany



RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR

ISIL seizure of 40 kg of low enriched uranium from Mosul University, Iraq – reported to SG and IAEA

Illicit trafficking of radiological materials in Tajikistan



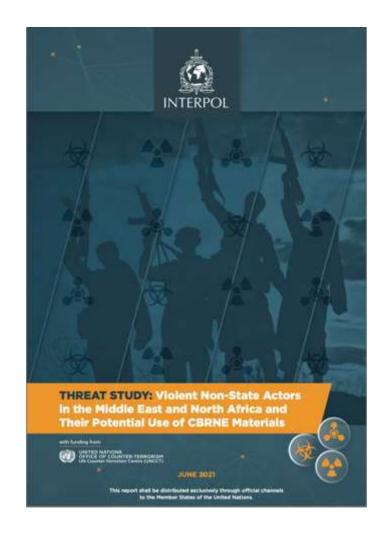
Areas of work

Study on threat of CBRN ✓ Technical Guidelines terrorism with INTERPOL ✓ Legislative workshops - Capability, intent, ✓ Trainings technologies, etc. **Table-top Exercises** ✓ Trainings Prevention Threat Community of ✓ Awareness raisin practitioners' meetings International Response coordination ✓ CTED ✓ UNODA First responders ✓ INTERPOL ✓ UNODC National CBRN crisis plans ✓ OPCW ✓ UNIDIR **Trainings** ✓ WCO ✓ IAEA Table-Top and field exercises ✓ UNICRI ✓ NATO **Publications** ✓ WHO ✓ 1540 SCR



CBRNE Study with INTERPOL - Threat and risk analysis

- Strategic level regional threat assessment
- Intelligence and law enforcement information
- Five phases:
 - → Middle East and North Africa
 - → □ Sub-Saharan Africa
 - → □ South East Asia
 - →□ Western, Central, and Southern Asia
 - → □ the Americas





Projects

Jordan project - UNOCT/UNCCT - NATO



October 2018 - September 2022

- 1. Scoping mission
- 2. Workshops on Self Assessment and Senior Leaders
- 3. Workshop National Response Plan on CBRN terrorism
- 4. Training on CBRN response
- 5. Field and Virtual Reality Exercise
- 6. High Level Conference to present results









Iraq project - UNOCT/UNCCT - US DOS

November 2019 - March 2022

- terrorist clandestine laboratories (VR)
- security culture in academia and CBRN response
- strategy and action plans for multi-sectorial coordination
- chemical countermeasures
- chemical attach table-topexercise



CHEMICAL THREAT -CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

How can Member States prevent, interdict and investigate terrorist chemical laboratories?

UNCCT and the Department of State of the United States of America are supporting Iraq in these efforts through virtual reality training.

http://webtv.un.org/watch/player/6169210740001



Strengthening Capacities in Countering WMD Terrorism





ICSANT project – UNOCT/UNCCT and UNODC

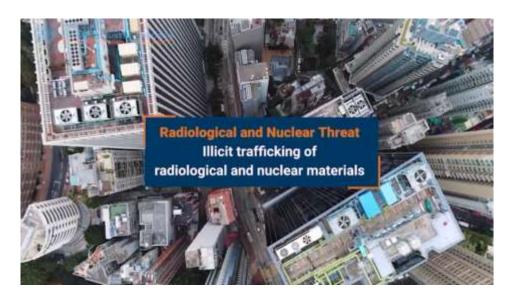


Goal: To contribute to the universalization of ICSANT and its implementation by Member States

http://webtv.un.org/watch/player/6169208148001

UNCCT-led activities:

- National advocacy events with Parliamentarians
- Regional workshops and TTX on nuclear security
- **3. Global study** on reason for non-adherence
- 4. Global High-Level Conference at UNHQ





How could we cooperate with the EU CBRN CoE Initiative?

WMD/CBRN courses



#UNCCT20CBRN

LIST OF COURSES

- 1. Outbreak Containment for Law Enforcement Course
- 2. Biological Countermeasures Course
- Biological Incident Table-Top Exercise
- 4. Chemical Countermeasure Course
- 5. Radiological and Nuclear Countermeasures Course
- 6. Chemical Incident Table-Top Exercise
- 7. CBRN Law Enforcement Training Course
- 8. Radiological and Nuclear Incident Table-Top Exercise
- 9. CBRN Countermeasures and Response Workshop
- 10. Basic Microbiology and Biological Threats Course
- 11. Basic Chemical Threats Course
- 12. Basic Radiological and Nuclear Threats Course
- 13. Intro to WMD Science Course
- 14. Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Activities Course
- 15. Intermediate Biological Threats Course
- 16. Intermediate Chemical Threats Course
- 17. Intermediate Radiological and Nuclear Threats Course
- 18. Advanced Biological Threats Course
- 19. Advanced Chemical Threats Course
- 20. Advanced Radiological and Nuclear Threats Course



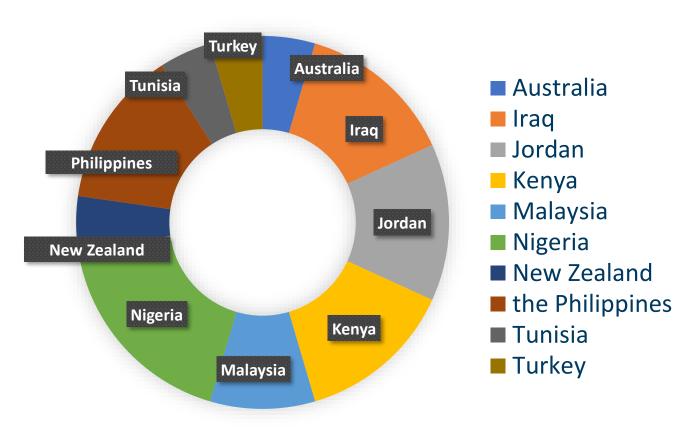
Capacity-building courses



TWENTY COURSES
TO COUNTER
WMD/CBRN TERRORISM



1600 since February 2021



https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/cct/chemical-biological-radiological-and-nuclear-terrorism



Coming up

2023 Counter-Terrorism Week – ICSANT side event



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Enhancing multilateralism and reinforcing nuclear security: EU support to the UN in promoting the universalization and effective implementation of ICSANT

The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) is one of the 19 international legal instruments against terrorism, essential for international peace and security. As of June 2023, ICSANT has 120 Parties, meaning that more than one third of the world is not yet protected by the Convention. In order to reach its full potential, and to avoid safe havens and legal loopholes, universalization of ICSANT remains a key goal. UNOCT and UNODC have partnered with the EU on joint projects promoting the Convention's universalization and effective implementation. The side event will present the progress made under the current project (January 2019 - June 2023) and highlight the main priorities for further action which will be addressed under the forthcoming project (July 2023 - June 2026).



RSVP here









Hybrid event RSVP here



High-Level Conferences and Events



"Abuja Summit on Counter-Terrorism:
Strengthening Regional Cooperation
and Institution Building to Address the
Evolving Threat of Terrorism in Africa"
Abuja, Nigeria, October 2023



Thank you

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