



UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM



UN Countering Terrorist  
Travel Programme

# UNITED NATIONS COUNTERING TERRORIST TRAVEL PROGRAMME



## PARTNERSHIP BASED GLOBAL INITIATIVE

7 December 2023 | 6th ICMPD International BM Conference

Mr. Goran Stojkovski

[www.un.org/cttravel](http://www.un.org/cttravel)



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE



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OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND  
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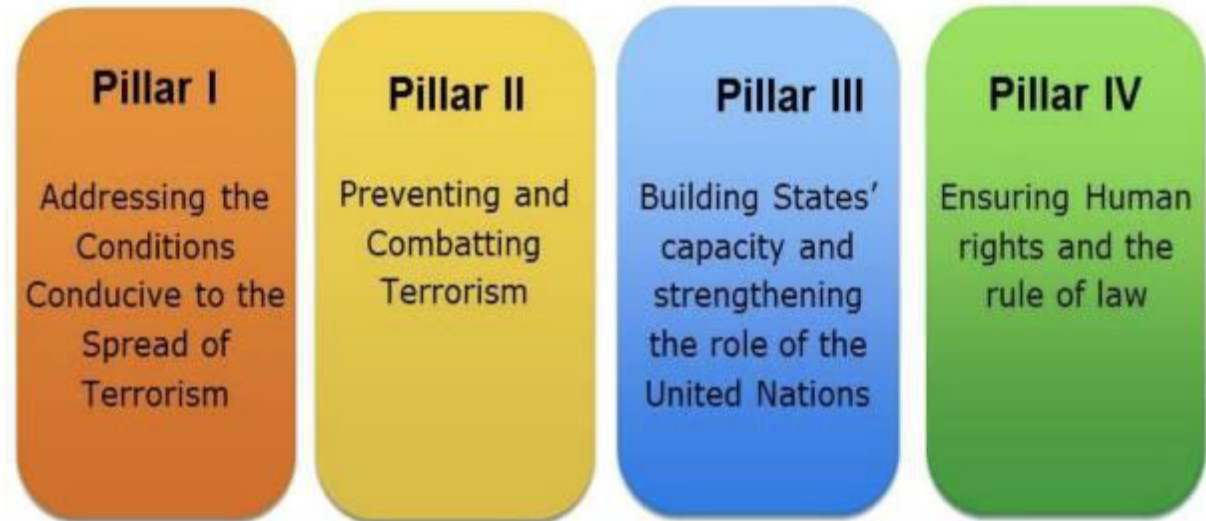


# Correlation between UN Global CT Strategy and Border Security and Management / BSM

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/RES/60/288](#)) is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. Through its **adoption by consensus in 2006**, all UN Member States agreed the first time to a common strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism.

The Strategy does not only send a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations but it also resolves **to take practical steps, individually and collectively, to prevent and combat terrorism**. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures ranging from **strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats** to better coordinating UN System's counter-terrorism activities

## UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy





# Correlation between UN Global CT Strategy and Border Security and Management / BSM

The [UN Security Council](#) emphasized the importance of addressing issues relating to **BSM** as a key component in **countering terrorism** and stemming the flow of **FTFs** through resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1540 \(2004\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2309 \(2016\)](#), [2322 \(2016\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#), and [2482 \(2019\)](#)



## Criminalization

- Ensure that all CT FTF-related offences in are criminalized in national legislation
- Review national legislation to allow for collection & use of evidence, including through ICT



## Preventing inter-State travel

- Utilize available information, including national/regional watch lists & INTERPOL resources
- Implement systems for exchange of API and PNR data



## Preventing financing

- Strengthen the use of asset-freezing mechanisms
- Enhance access for FIUs to aggregated information from law enforcement and other relevant agencies



## Human rights/Rule of law

- Ensure that terrorist acts are defined in national legislation in a manner that is proportionate, precise & consistent with international CT instruments
- Recall importance of independent review, oversight



## Prosecution

- Provide Thematic training for prosecutors
- Develop strategies for returnees, including certain categories for returnees



## Countering incitement/violent extremism

- Offer alternatives to appeal of extremist ideologies
- Consider partnerships with regional organizations, private sector & civil society, including through educational programmes



## International cooperation

- Review mechanism, including national laws on MLA & extradition to ensure they are updated
- Consider legislation to facilitate international cooperation, including/enabling joint investigations



# Coordination Mechanism: Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement Relating to Counter-Terrorism of the UN CT Global

**COUNTER-TERRORISM COMPACT IN NUMBERS**



**46**  
Compact entities

**136**  
Member States

**13**  
International/regional organizations

**1,000**  
Total focal points

**3,279**  
Documents shared

**213,697**  
Virtual visits to the CT Platform

**726**  
CTED TA recommendations

**27**  
CTED country assessments

<b>Chair</b>	 UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE (CTED)	<b>Co-Chair</b>	 <b>World Customs Organization</b>			
<b>Vice-Chairs</b>	  <b>UNODC</b> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime					
<b>Objective</b>	<p>To promote coordination and coherence to support Member States in implementing counter-terrorism measures in the area of border management and law enforcement, with respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis, and in line with international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law.</p>					
<b>Membership</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="761 936 1016 1208"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1267 Monitoring Team</li> <li>• 1540 Committee Group of Experts</li> <li>• DPO</li> <li>• DPPA</li> <li>• ICAO</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="1054 936 1276 1250"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMO</li> <li>• OHCHR</li> <li>• OLA</li> <li>• OPCW</li> <li>• Special Rapporteur on Human Rights while CT</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="1302 936 1437 1208"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNICRI</li> <li>• UNIDIR</li> <li>• UNITAR</li> <li>• UNOCT</li> <li>• UNODA</li> <li>• WHO</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1267 Monitoring Team</li> <li>• 1540 Committee Group of Experts</li> <li>• DPO</li> <li>• DPPA</li> <li>• ICAO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMO</li> <li>• OHCHR</li> <li>• OLA</li> <li>• OPCW</li> <li>• Special Rapporteur on Human Rights while CT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNICRI</li> <li>• UNIDIR</li> <li>• UNITAR</li> <li>• UNOCT</li> <li>• UNODA</li> <li>• WHO</li> </ul>
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<b>Observers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DESA</li> <li>• IOM</li> <li>• UNHCR</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> </ul>					





UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM



UN Countering Terrorist  
Travel Programme

# UNITED NATIONS COUNTERING TERRORIST TRAVEL PROGRAMME

Building the Capacity of Member States to Prevent, Detect and Investigate Terrorist Offenses and Related Travel by Using Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data / UN Security Council Resolutions 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017) and 2482 (2019)

[www.un.org/cttravel](http://www.un.org/cttravel)



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IOM  
UN MIGRATION



# UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme

## Beneficiary Countries World Map | May 2019 - June 2023



### Legend - Color Code

**Full-Production**

(goLive Data in goTravel Software Solution)



**Pre-Implementation**



**Ongoing-Implementation**



**66 Member States**

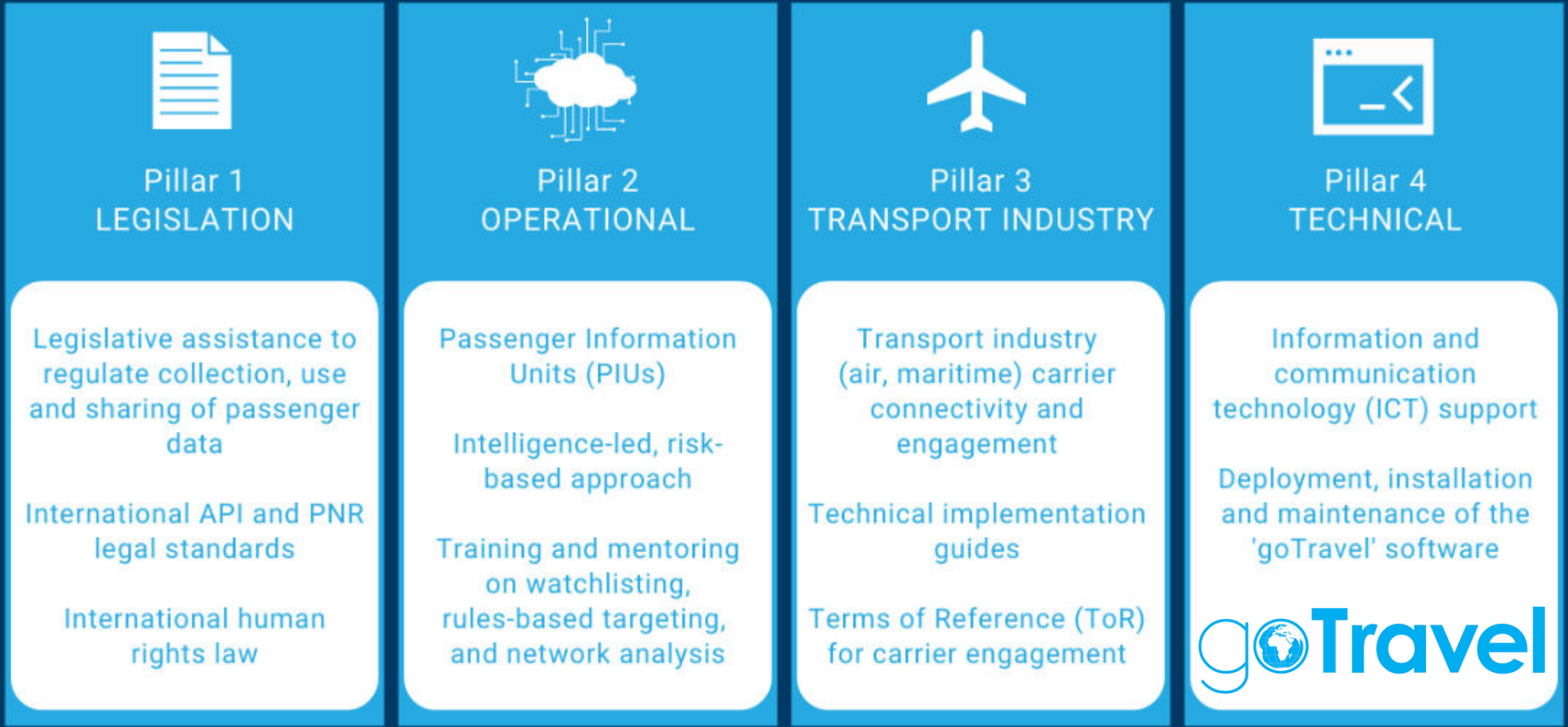


Algeria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, DRC, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Georgia, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Samoa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, The Gambia, The Maldives, The Philippines, Togo, Ukraine, Viet nam, and CARICOM (representing 15 Member States).





## Process Overview Summary:



UNODC- TPB

UNODC- AIRCOP

ICAO

UNOICT



# UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme

## INFORMAL WORKING GROUPS (IWGs) on API/PNR Systems Implementation



### OBJECTIVES

- ⊕ **Informal forum**, Discuss API and PNR.
- ⊕ **Foster** cooperation of information between PIUs based on reciprocity or mutual agreement
- ⊕ **Share** a common language, best practices, and a forum for peer-to-peer support
- ⊕ **Focus** on the API, PNR and other data collected from air and maritime passengers
- ⊕ **Analyze** all different travel modalities
- ⊕ **Support** comprehensive border management



REGIONAL INFORMAL WORKING GROUPS

📁 **European Union** (European Commission, Covering EU Area, Chaired by Latvia, vice-chairs Belgium and Germany) 

📁 **Eastern Europe** (OSCE, Albania chairing with Montenegro, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia as sub-chairs, covering a total of 18 Member States) 

📁 **Western Africa** (AIRCOP, Sierra Leone chairing with Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, The Gambia, and Nigeria as sub-chairs, covering a total of 17 Member States) 

📁 **Southern Africa** (SADC covering 16 MS as prospective Secretariat. Botswana chairing, co-chairs: Lesotho, Seychelles and Namibia)

📁 **CARICOM** (IMPACS covering 15 MS) 

📁 **South-East ASIA** (ASEAN covering 10 MS)

📁 **East Africa** (IGAD Covering 8 MS)

📁 **MENA Region**





UN Office of Counter - Terrorism

# Available Tools and Good Practices

Providers of CT and BSM Capacity Building Assistance



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

UN CTED  
United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

UNODC  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

INTERPOL

World Customs Organization

IOM  
UN MIGRATION

OSCE

FRONTEX  
EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

...



Incorporation of Counter-Terrorism within the National BSM Strategies and Action Plans Implementors

- BORDER FORCE
- IMMIGRATION SERVICE
- CUSTOMS
- POLICE
- SECURITY SERVICES
- AIRPORT AUTHORITIES
- PORT AUTHORITIES
- LOCAL AND TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES
- HEALTH AND FOOD
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOURISM
- BORDER COMMUNITIES
- ...



# Available Tools and Good Practices

<b>Good Practice 1</b> Enhance intra-agency cooperation	<b>Good Practice 2</b> Enhance inter-agency cooperation	<b>Good Practice 3</b> Enhance international cooperation
<b>Good Practice 4</b> Develop and establish comprehensive remote border area surveillance programs	<b>Good Practice 5</b> Engage with and empower border communities as key contributors in border security and management	<b>Good Practice 6</b> Develop and implement Border Community Policing programs
<b>Good Practice 7</b> Develop and implement BSM information exchange programs and mechanisms	<b>Good Practice 8</b> Establish Border Cooperation Centers	<b>Good Practice 9</b> Nominate and assign Border Liaison Officers
<b>Good Practice 10</b> Conduct joint and coordinated cross-border patrols, as well as joint multiagency and interdisciplinary operation exercises	<b>Good Practice 11</b> Define parameters for cross-border operational engagement	<b>Good Practice 12</b> Conduct effective risk analysis assessments
<b>Good Practice 13</b> Create National Border Management Strategies and Action Plans	<b>Good Practice 14</b> Establish Joint Border Crossing Points	<b>Good Practice 15</b> Identify corruption as a serious risk for effective and robust BSM

## The GCTF Good Practices in the Area of Border Security and Management in the Context of Counter-Terrorism and Stemming the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters



**Also note:**

➤ [The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum](#) on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the FTFs Phenomenon

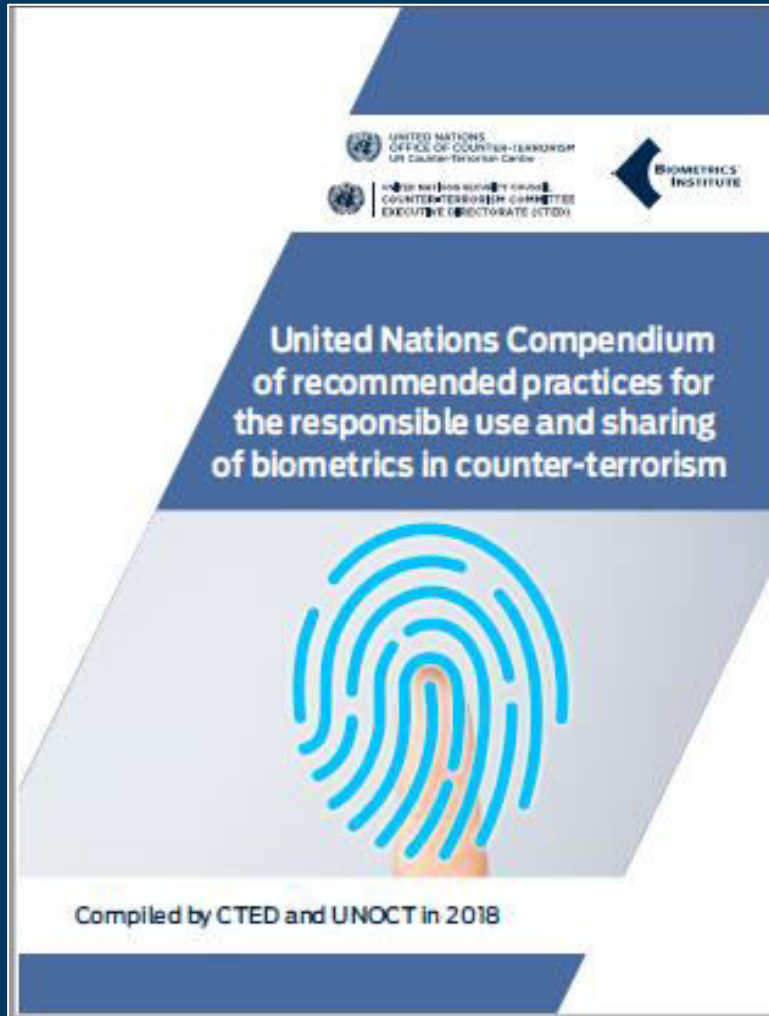
➤ [The New York Memorandum + 2021 Addendum](#) on Good Practices for Interdicting Terrorist Travel

➤ [UNSC Madrid Guiding Principles + 2018 Addendum](#)

A practical tool for Member States to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters/ + Maritime domain



# Available Tools and Good Practices



*UNOCT/UNCCT jointly with UNCTED and in collaboration with the Biometrics Institute (UK) developed the UN Compendium on Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter-Terrorism as a technical tool to assist Member States*

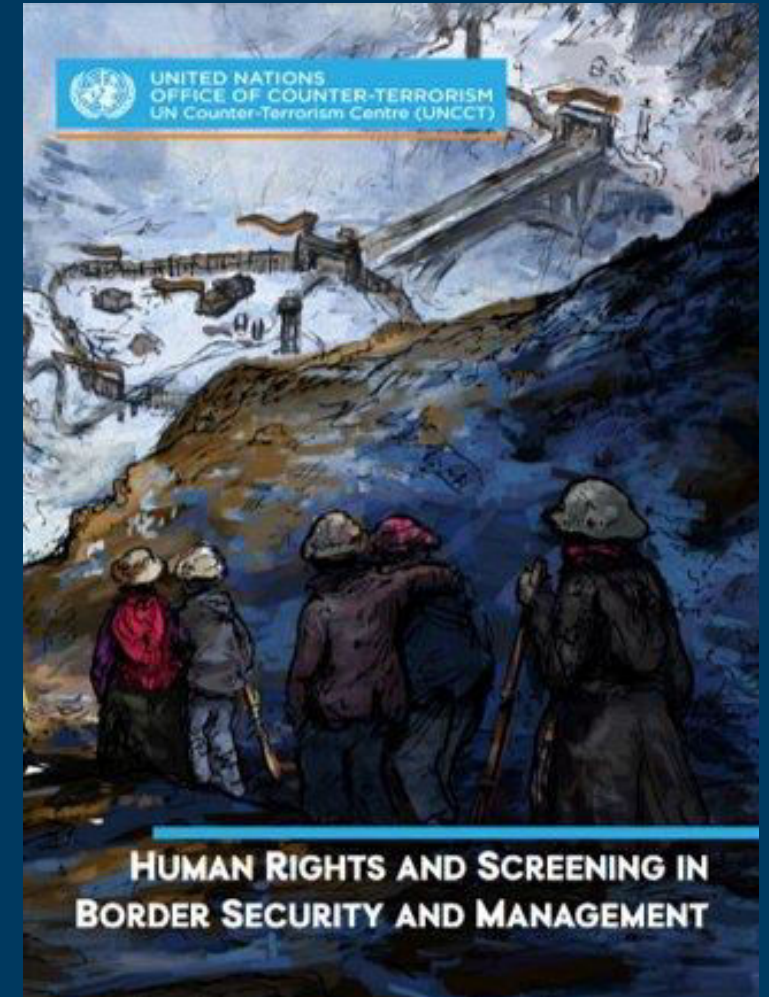
- Overview of biometric technology and identity management
- **Data Security and Validation**
- Government and regulatory requirements
- **Identity Theft**
- Counter-Terrorism biometric systems and their maintenance
- **Managing INTERPOL Biometric Databases and National Biometric Watch Lists**



UN Office of Counter - Terrorism

## Available Tools and Good Practices

- [Handbook \(and Pocketbook\) on Human Rights and Screening in Border Security and Management](#)
- Overarching principles
- Human Rights guidance on thematic issues at the policy level
- Human Rights guidance on specific screening practices



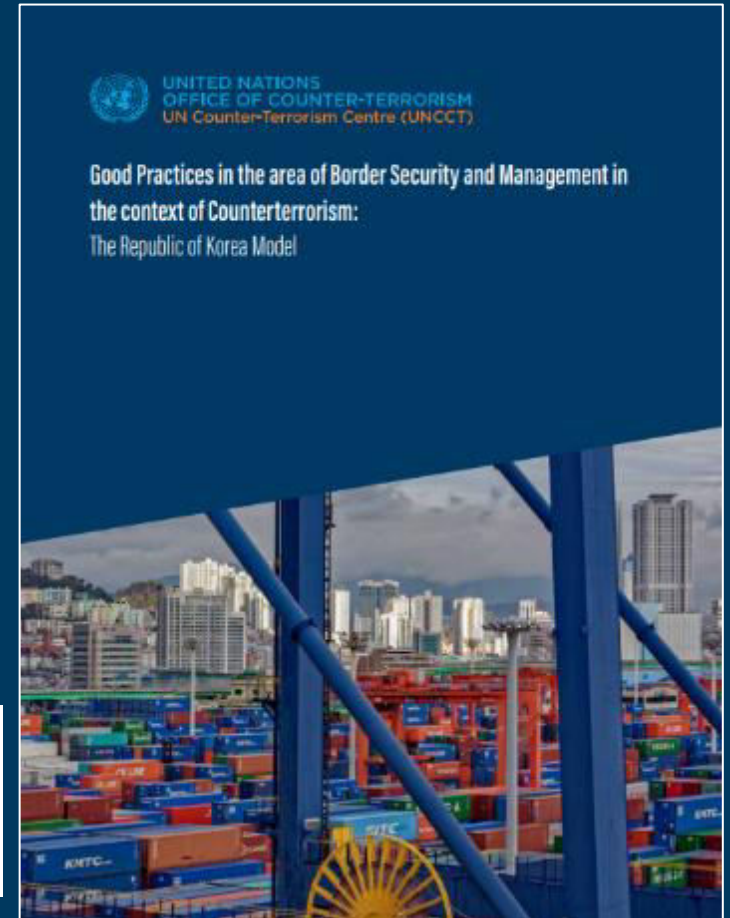


## Available Tools and Good Practices

### UNOCT-Republic of Korea Initiative to expand the UNCCT Border Security and Management Good Practices in response to COVID-19

To build upon the model proven in practice and assist to relevant authorities to:

- (i) identify BSM legal framework and operational procedures and main CT challenges
- (ii) identify the special measures and operational procedures adopted at borders in response to the COVID19 pandemic and in CT context





# Available Tools and Good Practices

## UNOCT International Hub on Behavioural Insights to Counter Terrorism

### Joint Initiative on the Responsible and Sustainable Use of Technologies at Borders to Prevent Terrorist Movement: finding the perfect equation between innovation and the human factor

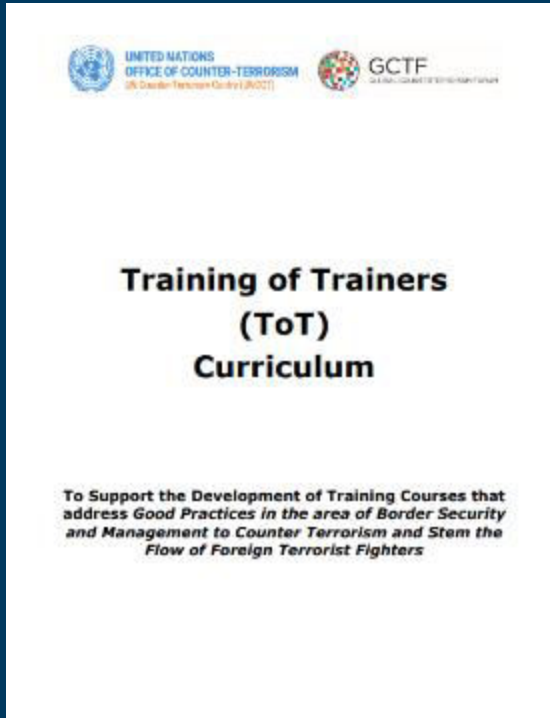
- ✓ Adherence to the right to privacy and data protection
- ✓ Operational difficulties and limited capabilities to utilize advanced technological tools in precarious or remote border crossing points with minimal infrastructure and scarce resources
- ✓ Discrepancy between the considerable financial resources invested in acquiring technological tools and the often-reduced attention to effective selection processes, working conditions, continuous training and development of soft skills by frontline border officials who are expected to use such technological tools
- ✓ Financial compensation of border officials, partnered with an overall lack of oversight and accountability mechanisms
- ✓ Systematic assessment and improvement of the selection processes, onboarding procedures, initial and continuous training and career development
- ✓ border and immigration authorities, private sector, border communities





# Available Tools and Good Practices

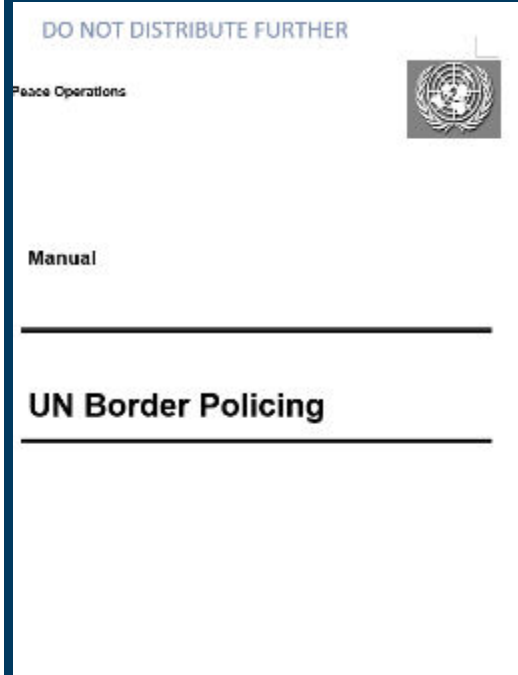
## Training of Trainers (ToT) Curriculum to Support the Development of Training Courses that address Good Practices in the area of Border Security and Management to Counter Terrorism and Stem the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters



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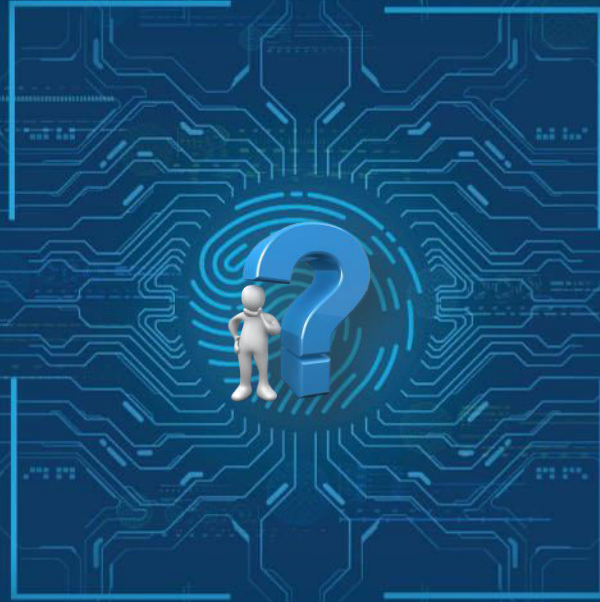
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## Questions ?



# UNITED NATIONS COUNTERING TERRORIST TRAVEL PROGRAMME



The UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme is co-funded by generous contributions from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the European Union, the United States of America, the State of Qatar, Australia, Japan, Germany, Hungary and the Republic of India.

Goran Stojkovski  
Programme Management Officer  
UNOCT/SPIB/CTT Programme  
[gorancho.stojkovski@un.org](mailto:gorancho.stojkovski@un.org)



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