

Criminalisation of CBRN related conduct in the international legal framework against terrorism

Session 3

Thursday 19 September 2019



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Key points

CBRN weapons are very attractive for non-state terrorist actors

The international legal framework addresses CBRN terrorism

Adherence to this framework is beneficial for you and the global community

UNODC can help your country to adhere to the framework

Structure

(1) Case study

**(2) Setting the scene –
trends in terrorism and
CBRN**

**(3) The global response – an
international legal
framework**

(4) What it means for you



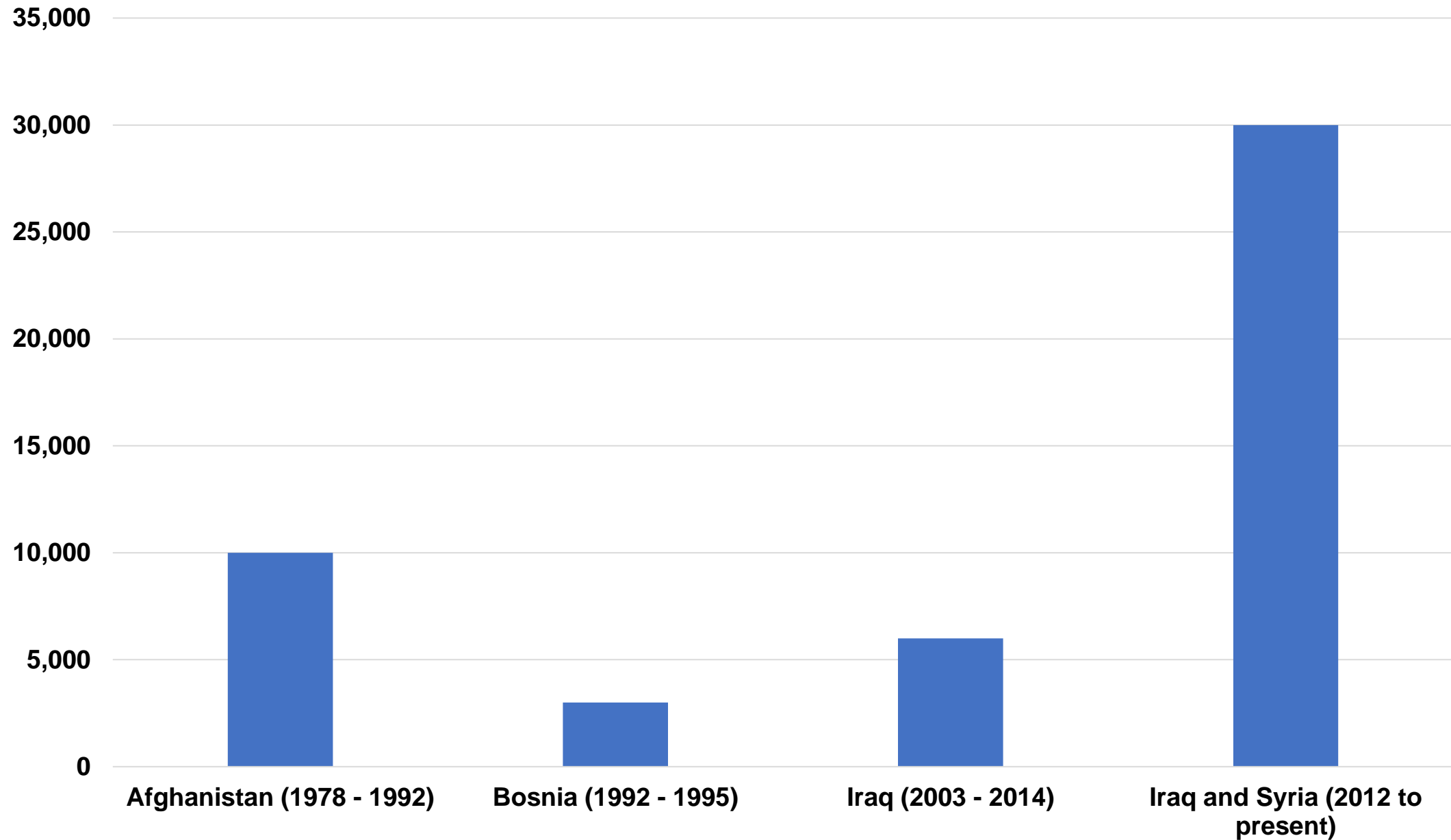


Case study

Section One



Participation of foreign terrorist fighters (estimates only)











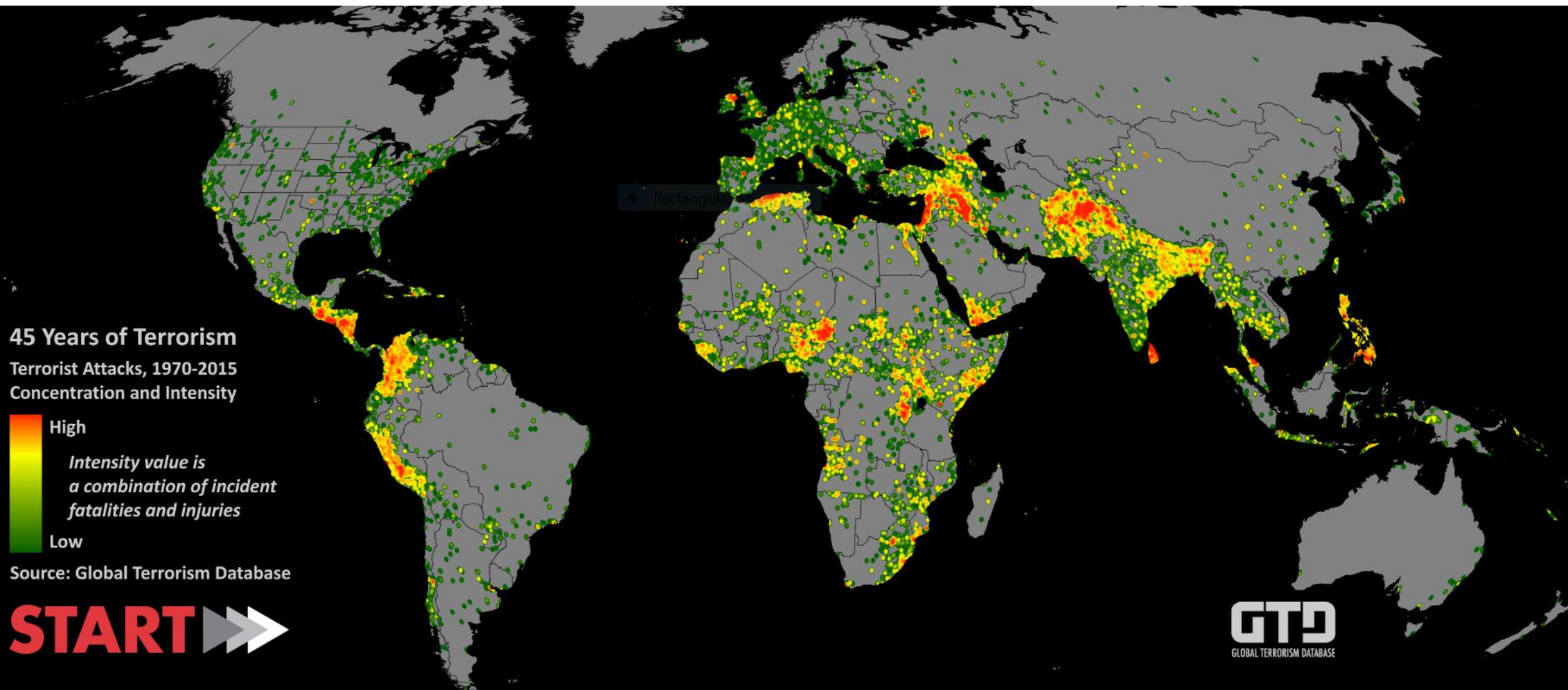
Eight people injured
on 28 June 2016



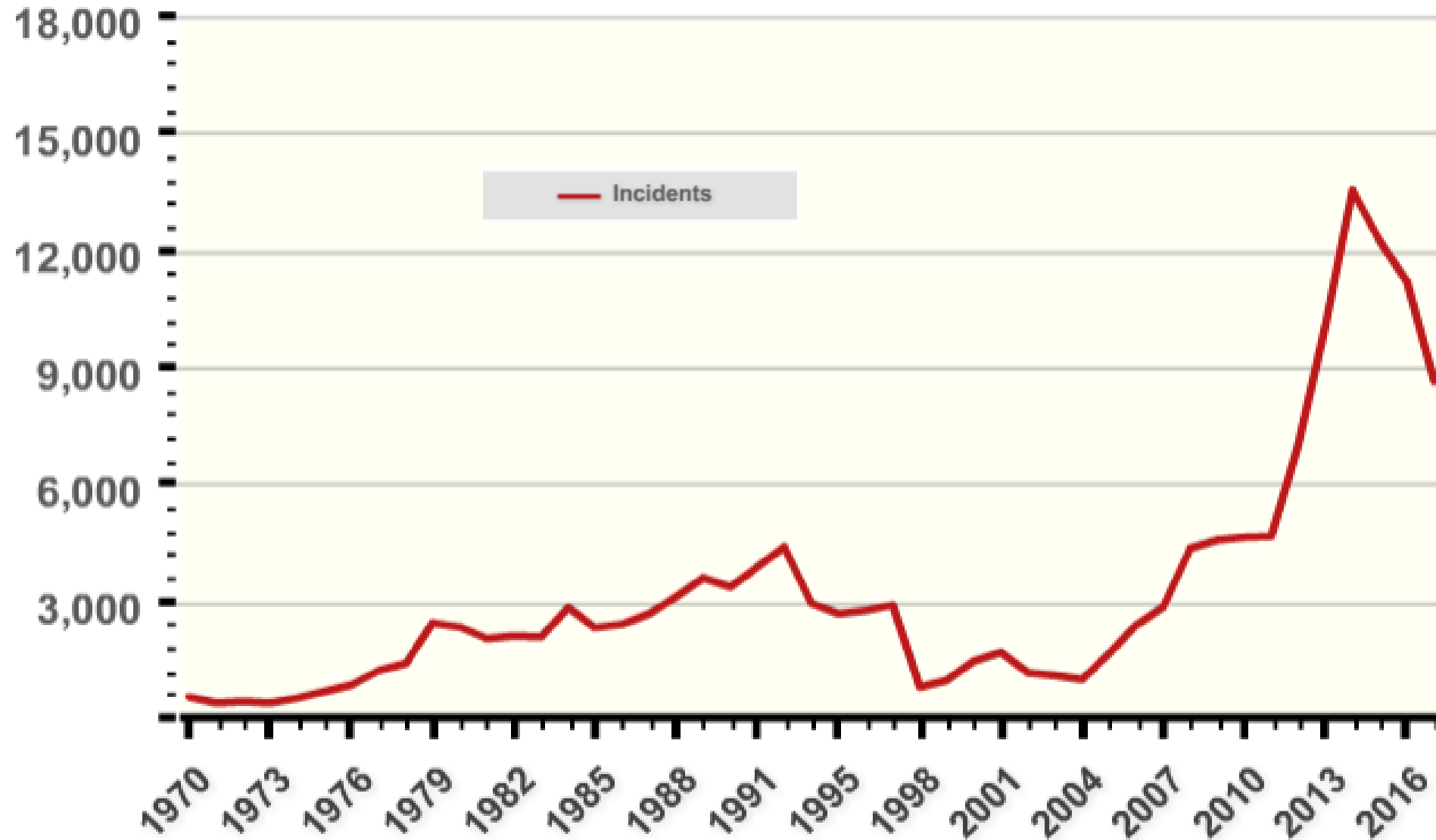


Setting the scene

Section Two



Terrorism incidents over time - Global



Latest assessment

Al-Qaida remains resilient and particularly strong in Somalia, Syria, Yemen and West Africa

ISIL ('Da-esh')

- morphing into a covert network, following the fall of their so called caliphate
- estimated to have access to between 50 to 300 million USD

1267 Monitoring Team (July 2019)

Latest assessment

ISIL ('Da-esh')

- Publishing online tutorials on biological and chemical weapon building in Europe
- Used laboratories in Mosul to produce sulphur mustard agent and conduct 15 attacks between 2015 and 2017

1267 Monitoring Team (July 2019)

ISIL / “Da-esh” 2014

- “The advantage of biological weapons is that they do not cost a lot of money, while the human casualties can be huge”
- ‘It is permissible to use weapons of mass destruction – even if it kills all of them [the enemy] and their descendants off the face of the earth.’



Cologne,
Germany
2018



The global response

Section Three

Global Framework against Terrorism

- 1 Strategies
- 2 UN resolutions
- 3 Conventions and Protocols



Image source: <https://un.org/>



1 NO POVERTY



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006) (2018)

Pillar I

Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Pillar II

Preventing and combatting Terrorism

Pillar III

Building States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations

Pillar IV

Ensuring Human Rights and the rule of law

*Unanimously adopted by the General Assembly (all 192 UN Member States)
in resolution 60/288 – 8 September 2006*

Civil Aviation



1963 Tokyo 'Offences on Board Aircraft' Convention

2014 Montreal 'Offences on Board Air.' Protocol (not yet in force)

1970 The Hague 'Hijacking' Convention

2010 Beijing 'Hijacking' Protocol

1971 Montreal 'Sabotage' Convention

1988 Montreal 'Airport' Protocol

2010 Beijing Civil Aviation Convention



Hostages & Internationally Protected Persons

1973 New York 'Protection of Diplomats' Convention

1979 New York 'Hostages' Convention



Maritime Navigation

1988 Rome 'SUA Maritime Navigation' Convention

2005 London 'SUA Maritime Navigation' Protocol

1988 Rome 'SUA Fixed Platforms' Protocol

2005 London 'SUA Fixed Platforms' Protocol

Dangerous Materials, Explosives & Bombings



1979 Physical Protection of Nuclear Material Convention (CPPNM)

2005 CPPNM Amendment

1991 Montreal 'Plastic Explosives' Convention

1997 'Terrorist Bombings' Convention

2005 Nuclear Terrorism Convention (ICSANT)



Terrorism Financing

1999 New York 'Terrorist Financing' Convention

Common Elements:

Criminalises conduct

Determines jurisdiction, including *aut dedere aut judicare*

Provides international cooperation mechanisms

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What it means for you

Section Four

**Consider becoming a party to the remaining
legal instruments**



Concerns?
Difficulties?



UNODC can support you

A large, dark sculpture of a revolver is positioned diagonally across the frame. The barrel of the revolver is replaced by a thick, dark rope knotted into a reef knot (square knot). The sculpture is set against the background of a light-colored building with a grid of windows. The overall image has a dark, muted color palette.

To become a party

National outreach and consultation

Desk review

Legislative drafting workshops

Learning from other countries

Once you've become a party

Training for judges and prosecutors

eLearnings

Manuals

Case studies

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