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### Measures to eliminate international terrorism

## Measures to eliminate international terrorism

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### *Summary*

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution [50/53](#), as read together with Assembly resolution [76/121](#) on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and II.B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, on the basis of submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of relevant international legal instruments.

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\* [A/77/150](#).



## I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution [50/53](#), as read together with paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution [76/121](#).

2. States were requested to submit, by 1 June 2022, information on the implementation of paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed to General Assembly resolution [49/60](#), and were alerted to the fact that late submissions would be included in the next reporting cycle, as appropriate. Section II.A below contains a summary of the replies received. Previous submissions received from Member States since 2015 are referred to as appropriate; no indication is made where no submission had been received from a Member State since 2015.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 1 June 2021, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B below contains a summary of the replies received.

4. The summaries of the replies focus on the matters referred to in paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) of the Declaration, namely: (a) collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing; and (b) national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The full texts of the replies received, including any received after 1 June 2022, are available from the website of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.<sup>1</sup>

## II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

### A. Information received from Member States

#### Algeria

5. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/73/125](#), paras. 5–7, [A/74/151](#), paras. 5–7, [A/75/176](#), paras. 5–7, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 5 and 6), Algeria reported that it had adopted important initiatives to give effect to Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2199 \(2015\)](#).

6. Algeria had adopted amendments to counter-terrorism legislation. For example, further to the previously reported changes to the Criminal Code, Ordinance 21-08 of 8 June 2021 had supplemented article 87-bis regulating the crime of terrorism and providing measures to the Government of Algeria to create a national list of persons and entities guilty of terrorist crimes. The listing process was further regulated by Executive Decree No. 21-384 of 7 October 2021. In addition, the Code of Criminal Procedure had been supplemented by Ordinance No. 21-II of 25 August 2021, establishing a specialized national criminal unit at the court sitting at the head of the Algiers court and adding the following provisions to the Code: articles 2II bis 22,

<sup>1</sup> [www.un.org/en/ga/sixth](http://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth).

2II bis 23, 2II bis 24, 2II bis 25, 2II bis 26, 2II bis 27, 211 bis 28 and 211a 29. Algeria had also enacted legislation on the judicial control of security services' use of special investigative techniques and on specific legal measures regarding police custody and pretrial detention in cases of terrorism.

7. In the area of terrorist financing, Executive Decree No. 22-36 of 4 January 2022 had established a new statute for the Financial Intelligence Processing Unit, setting out new institutional rules and consolidating the Unit's independence. Since the enactment of this decree, the orders for the immediate freezing and seizure of the funds of persons, groups and entities on Security Council lists issued by the Minister of Finance had been published on the Unit's website. Furthermore, Executive Decree No. 20-398 of 26 December 2020, which came into effect on 1 March 2021, had established the National Committee for the Evaluation of the Risks of Money-Laundering, Terrorist Financing and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and set out its tasks, organization and operation.

8. With respect to aviation law, Algeria had incorporated annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation into national law and was in the process of promulgating a regulatory framework for the creation of a Passenger Information Unit, which would require airlines to share passengers' information in advance with the competent national authorities. A national passenger information processing system had been established by Presidential Decree No. 2I-351 of 13 September 2021.

### Argentina

9. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/74/151](#), paras. 8–10), Argentina reported that it was in the process of ratifying the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.

10. Argentina had systematically incorporated the Security Council sanctions list into its national public registry of persons and entities linked to acts of terrorism and terrorism financing, together with those charged with or guilty of terrorism-related crimes and those subject to freezing of funds or financial assets.

11. Argentina had not registered any criminal trials for the crime of terrorism as defined under article 41 quinquies of the Criminal Code.

### Armenia

12. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/71/182](#), paras. 11–17, [A/74/151](#), paras. 11–15, [A/75/176](#), paras. 5–7, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 7–10), Armenia reported that it was a member to the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization.

13. In connection with the previously reported case of the leader of the Suleyman Shah Brigade, preliminary investigations in the criminal case concerning the large-scale aggression unleashed against Artsakh on 27 September 2020 had revealed that 31 other foreign terrorist fighters, citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic, had committed war crimes and terrorist attacks. Accordingly, these persons had been declared internationally wanted persons.

14. Armenia had been giving automatic effect to any designation made by the Security Council. By April 2022, there were 341 individuals and 13 entities on the national list of persons or entities involved in terrorist activities, established pursuant to Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#).

15. In 2021, Armenia had conducted a national assessment of money-laundering and financing terrorism risks in the country for the period 2017–2020. On 18 October, the

assessment had been approved by the Standing Committee on Combating Money-Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Proliferation Financing.

## Canada

16. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/60/228](#), paras. 27–29), Canada reported that it had signed, ratified and implemented 13 counter-terrorism instruments. In 2013, the Combating Terrorism Act had amended the Criminal Code to create offences for leaving or attempting to leave Canada to commit certain terrorism offences.

17. Since the adoption of the Anti-terrorism Act of 2001, a total of 64 individuals had been charged with terrorism offences under the Criminal Code. By May 2022, 14 individuals had been charged with travel-related terrorism offences. Of that number, six individuals had been convicted, two had been acquitted, one had charges withdrawn, one had charges stayed and four had outstanding warrants. Two other individuals had been charged with criminal offences under a different terrorism provision of the Criminal Code, and those cases were still ongoing before the court. One of those charged pleaded guilty and was awaiting sentencing.

18. Canada, through its feminist foreign policy, had sought to advance human rights and gender equality through ongoing, coordinated and whole-of-government efforts. For example, when considering how to counter terrorism and prevent radicalization, Canada was utilizing gender-based analysis protocols and other tools designed to integrate targeted gender equality objectives into its activities around the world.

## Colombia

19. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/69/209](#), paras. 6–10, [A/70/211](#), paras. 12–15, [A/72/111](#), paras. 12 and 13, [A/75/176](#), paras. 24–30, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 17–22), Colombia reported that the National Police had signed 15 international cooperation agreements on combating terrorism and transnational organized crime, with Argentina, Austria, Chile, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America.

20. In the area of terrorism financing, the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, formerly known as the Financial Action Task Force of South America, had been approved by means of a memorandum of understanding with representatives of the Governments of South American countries. It was committed to implementing Financial Action Task Force recommendations by conducting mutual evaluations and coordinating anti-money-laundering training and educational efforts in the region. In 2006, Colombia had enacted Law on Counter-terrorism No. 1121, regulating the prevention, detection, investigation and punishment of the financing of terrorism and other provisions, including listing process procedures. Financial Action Task Force recommendations had been incorporated into national legislation through Act 1186 of 2009.

21. Colombia emphasized the importance of international cooperation and the exchange of intelligence information. It had credited the release of a Colombian citizen on 8 October 2021, who had been kidnapped by the Al-Qaida affiliate Jam'at Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin, to coordination and mutual efforts at the international level through the national response group for international crises.

22. Colombia had permanent membership in the Global Counterterrorism Forum. It had participated in some of the Forum's working group initiatives and capacity-building events. It had issued a national policy document in 2021, with a set of concrete actions aimed at strengthening the capacity of Colombia to prevent,

prosecute and punish money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

23. The Office of the Attorney General had listed 88 terrorist acts in Colombia from 1 January 2021 to 13 May 2022, of which 43 were considered acts of terrorism. With regard to criminal prosecutions in the 43 cases, 40 cases were at the inquiry stage, 2 were being investigated and 1 was in trial.

24. The Ministry of National Defence had issued Resolution No. 03872 on 19 November 2021, adopting guidelines for mainstreaming the gender approach within the National Police. Colombia reiterated its commitment to strengthening the institutional response to all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence in order to provide comprehensive and timely attention to victims of terrorism.

## **Cuba**

25. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/66/96](#), paras. 17–19, [A/67/162](#), paras. 10 and 11, [A/68/180](#), paras. 12–15, [A/69/209](#), paras. 11–15, [A/70/211](#), paras. 16–21, [A/71/182](#), paras. 27–31, [A/72/111](#), paras. 14–17, [A/73/125](#), paras. 13–16, [A/74/151](#), paras. 35–39, [A/75/176](#), paras. 31–40, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 23–28), Cuba reported that it was a party to the 19 counter-terrorism conventions on terrorism and that it had signed the Code of Conduct towards Achieving a World Free of Terrorism in 2018 at United Nations Headquarters and 13 memorandums of understanding, with the financial intelligence units of Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, Curaçao, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Paraguay, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and the Holy See. In October 2021, the Directorate-General for the Investigation of Financial Transactions of the Central Bank of Cuba had signed a cooperation agreement with the Federal Customs Service of the Russian Federation on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

26. Cuba provided detailed information on legislative changes that had been implemented to consolidate and systematize national criminal law and include provisions of ratified international treaties on terrorism. The new Criminal Procedure, Act No. 143/2021, had entered into force on 1 January 2022 and the new Criminal Code had been adopted on 15 May 2022. The new legal framework had expanded the sphere of protection of legal interests that might be injured by terrorism-related acts and had set out a more refined process for investigating those acts and international cooperation. In addition, all acts of terrorism had been classified as serious crimes carrying severe penalties. The new Criminal Code had repealed other special criminal laws, including Act No. 93 of 20 December 2001 on counter-terrorism and the previously reported Decree-Law No. 316/2013 and Decree-Law No. 389/2019 on counter-terrorism. Other relevant counter-terrorism laws remained in effect.

27. To give effect to Security Council resolutions, Decree-Law No. 317 on the prevention and detection of operations to combat money-laundering, the financing of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons and the movement of illicit capital had supplemented and updated Central Bank Decree-Law No. 361 of 14 September 2018.

28. Cuba had intensified its judicial cooperation with other countries. It had signed 29 agreements on the transfer of convicted persons (24 in effect), 27 agreements on extradition and 28 agreements on legal assistance with 25 countries (27 in effect). The Cuban authorities had developed cooperation ties with police entities around the world. It was cooperating with 36 foreign police services, as well as with other organizations that combat and investigate crimes. It was actively cooperating with the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

29. Cuba had also updated its comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategy and designed a special programme for the care of victims of terrorist acts.

30. In 2020, four individuals, citizens of Cuba, had been found guilty of causing fear and carrying out acts of violence.

### **Ecuador**

31. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/76/201](#), paras. 33–36), Ecuador provided a detailed list of the procedures and guidelines set out to implement Security Council resolutions on targeted financial sanctions in relation to terrorism, the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

32. It also provided a detailed description of the Financial and Economic Analysis Unit modus operandi and cooperation procedures with the Office of the Public Prosecutor. It reported that the Unit submitted to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, in writing, any confidential executive reports upon request from the Office in the context of ongoing investigations or trials related to the offences of money-laundering and financing of crime.

33. The procedures regulating the freezing of funds and assets of individuals listed by the Security Council were regulated by Financial and Economic Analysis Unit decision UAFE-DG-2022-0095 of 21 March 2022, Office of the Public Prosecutor decision 023-FGE-2022 of 18 March 2022 and Judicial Council decision No. 066-2022 of 18 March 2022.

34. In 2018, the Office of the Public Prosecutor had established a National Specialized Investigation Unit for transnational organized crime. In March 2022, with the World Bank's assistance, the Financial and Economic Analysis Unit had carried out a risk assessment of non-profit organizations for terrorism financing and had identified eight organizations at medium or high risk, which should be subject to monitoring to counter the risk of terrorist financing.

35. The Office of the Public Prosecutor had opened 158 investigations for terrorism and 5 for financing terrorism.

36. As a preventive and awareness-raising measure for reporting entities and the public at large, the Financial and Economic Analysis Unit website featured educational videos concerning terrorism and terrorist financing, directs links to documents on the topic and decisions issued by the competent authorities, and provided a simple guide to freezing procedures enacted pursuant to Security Council resolutions.

### **El Salvador**

37. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/67/162](#), para. 15, [A/71/182](#), paras. 32–34, [A/72/111](#), paras. 21 and 22, [A/75/176](#), paras. 51–54, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 39–42), El Salvador reported that it was a member of the Central American Integration System, the Central American Programme on Small Arms Control of the secretariat of the Central American Integration System, the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America, implemented through the Central American Security Commission, and the regional operational plan against firearms.

38. El Salvador had recently implemented a series of amendments to laws and regulations to pursue the fight against terrorism, including the following: an act published in the *Official Gazette* No. 65, volume 434, of 30 March 2022; a few amendments to the Criminal Code, in particular article 162, which sets out new sentencing parameters for crimes committed by members of terrorist groups; the

Special Anti-terrorism Act, which was amended to provide a new definition of terrorist organizations (by regulation published in the *Official Gazette* No. 65, volume 434); and the Rewards and the Elimination of Impunity for Acts of Terrorism Act, published in the *Official Gazette* No. 65, volume 434, which established rewards for anyone providing information leading to the arrest of members of terrorist groups.

### **Finland**

39. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/60/228](#), para. 48, [A/68/180](#), paras. 16 and 17, [A/72/111](#), paras. 23 and 24, and [A/73/125](#), paras. 21–23), Finland provided a list of the 18 counter-terrorism instruments that it had signed and ratified and indicated the process for incorporating international instruments into national law.

40. Finland had amended the Criminal Code on 1 February 2003 to criminalize terrorism-related offences under chapter 34 (a). The chapter covered terrorist offences and their preparation, directing a terrorist group, promotion of a terrorist group, provision of terrorism training, recruitment of members to terrorist groups and financing of terrorism. The definition of terrorist intent was based on the framework decision of the Council of the European Union of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism (2002/475/JHA).

41. To give effect to Security Council resolutions [2462 \(2019\)](#) on the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorist acts and [2482 \(2019\)](#) on links between international terrorism and organized crime, Finland had recently amended the provisions on financing of terrorism, which entered into force on 15 April 2021. Some other amendments had been adopted in 2021. For example, public incitement related to terrorist offences had been criminalized as a separate offence and the penalty scale for terrorist financing and the scope of activities covered had been modified.

### **Greece**

42. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/68/180](#), paras. 18–21, [A/75/176](#), paras. 55–58, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 46 and 47), Greece reported that it had concluded 26 memorandums of understanding with foreign law enforcement agencies in the field of terrorist financing and money-laundering.

43. It provided a detailed description of the law enforcement regulations and procedures. Act No. 4557 of 2018 regulated the organization, powers and operation of the Hellenic Anti-Money-Laundering Police.

44. The Hellenic Financial Intelligence Unit was the national centre for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information regarding money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It had access to governmental data and the authority to issue temporary freezing orders when a transaction or property was allegedly being used for money-laundering or terrorist financing, in urgent cases, in accordance with articles 42 and 48 of Law 4557/2018. The temporary freezing or suspension would also be ordered under the same conditions when requested by a corresponding authority from another State member of the European Union.

45. For the years 2020 and 2021, no incidents linked to national or international terrorism had occurred in Greece.

### **Islamic Republic of Iran**

46. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/76/201](#), paras. 48–50), the Islamic Republic of Iran reported that it was a party to international counter-terrorism-related instruments, including the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed



on Board Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. It had entered into more than 50 bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance, prisoner transfer and other arrangements with States to cooperate in the fight against terrorism and terrorist financing.

47. It had ratified and amended specific laws and regulations to enhance countering measures against terrorist financing in conformity with international standards. In 2016, it had amended the Countering Terrorism Financing Act, providing a definition of terrorism financing and establishing it as a serious offence. The definition of terrorist acts had the following elements: perpetrating or threatening to perpetrate murder or violent attack amounting to grievous bodily harm, hostage-taking, violent acts against people or endangering their lives or freedom with the intention to influence the policies, decisions and measures of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as other States or international organizations. In 2018, it had amended the Countering Money-Laundering Act to strengthen law enforcement efforts and procedures.

48. The Code of Criminal Procedure protected victims' rights, including providing for the right to effective remedy and reparation, while having due regard to principles such as the presumption of innocence and non-discrimination.

49. The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterated that the assassination of General Soleimani had constituted international terrorism perpetrated by a State in violation of the fundamental principles of international law and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. It stated that on 27 November 2020, Mohsen Fakhrizade, a prominent physicist and university professor in Absard, Tehran, was also a victim of State terrorism. Those two cases were currently being investigated and prosecuted by competent authorities.

50. On 7 June 2017, a group of Da'esh members had conducted terrorist attacks against the Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mausoleum of Imam Khomeini, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Those terrorist attacks had claimed 12 lives and wounded more than 40 civilians. The individuals involved in supporting, financing and conducting the terrorist attacks had been prosecuted, convicted of terrorism-related offences and sentenced to applicable punishment in accordance with relevant counter-terrorism laws.

51. It stated that hundreds of terrorist acts had been committed by a terrorist group known as "MKO", claiming thousands of lives throughout the years.

## **Philippines**

52. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/75/176](#), paras. 83–87, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 64 and 65), the Philippines provided a detailed account of the measures taken by the different branches of the Government to eliminate international terrorism. The Philippine National Police had concluded many memorandums of understanding with agencies of neighbouring Asian countries and States Members of the United Nations.

53. It provided a detailed description of law enforcement regulations and procedures implementing the counter-terrorism legal framework. For example, the Anti-Money-Laundering Act of 2020 (RA No. 9160), as amended, the Terrorism Financing Prevention and Suppression Act of 2012 (RA No. 10168) and the Strategic Trade Management Act of 2015 (RA No. 10697) had sought to counter terrorism and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by managing the trading of strategic goods.

54. The Anti-Money-Laundering Council had issued the 2020 sanctions guidelines pursuant to section 11 of the Terrorism Financing Prevention and Suppression Act of



2012 and the implementing resolutions under Anti-Money-Laundering Council resolution No. TF-01 (Al-Qaida) and Security Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1988 \(2011\)](#), respectively.

55. The Philippines had adopted a national action plan on preventing and countering violent extremism.

56. In the field of law enforcement cooperation, in May 2021, joint operations of the Philippine Police Attaché in Malaysia, Royal Malaysia Police Eastern Sabah Southern Command and the Armed Forces of the Philippines Joint Task Force Sulu had led to the arrest of eight members of the Eastern Sabah-based Abu Sayyaf Group, including the group's leader, Sansibar Bensio, at Jalan Taman Sri-Arjuna, Beaufort, and Sipitang, Sabah.

### **Poland**

57. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/72/111](#), paras. 43–46, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 66–69), Poland reported that it had supplemented the previously reported Polish legal framework on counter-terrorism.

58. In April 2021, the European Union had adopted Regulation (EU) 2021/784 on the dissemination of terrorist content online (*Official Journal of the European Union* L 172/79, 17 May 2021). The Regulation was binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all member States. The new rules had been applicable since 7 June 2021. The European Union had aimed to curb the dissemination of terrorist propaganda and address the responsibilities of web-hosting service providers to ensure the quick removal of terrorist content online. Bearing in mind the protection of fundamental rights, in particular freedom of speech, the Regulation provided safeguards such as a mandatory transparency report, notification duty, user-friendly complaint mechanisms and legal remedies. By 7 June 2024, the European Commission should carry out an evaluation of the Regulation and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council of the European Union on its application.

### **Portugal**

59. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/75/176](#), paras. 88 and 89, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 70–73), Portugal reported that it had a number of laws implementing Security Council resolutions, recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 1999.

60. The Portuguese legal framework encompassed, inter alia, the following: Anti-terrorism Act No. 52/2003 of 22 August 2003, Law No. 65/2003 approving the legal regime of the European arrest warrant of 23 August 2003, Law of Organization of Criminal Investigation No. 49/2008 of 27 August 2008, Internal Security Law No. 53/2008 of 29 August 2008, Law on Combating Terrorism No. 52/2003 of 22 August 2003, as amended by Law on the Legal Regime for Preventing and Combating Money-Laundering and Financing Terrorism No. 17/2011 of 3 May 2011, Law No. 60/2015 of 24 June 2015, Law No. 11/2019 of 7 February 2019 and Law No. 16/2019 of 14 February 2019. Furthermore, Law on the Prevention of the Use of the Financial System for the Purpose of Money-Laundering or Terrorist Financing No. 58/2020 of 31 August 2020 had amended various laws, including Law on Preventive and Repressive Measures to Combat Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing No. 83/2017 of 18 August 2017.

61. Portugal emphasized the importance of international cooperation and explained the procedures applicable to suspicious transactions. It also highlighted the

difficulties in obtaining information for investigations into terrorist financing, especially when the financial flows had foreign countries as destinations.

### **Russian Federation**

62. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/74/151](#), paras. 82–91, and [A/75/176](#), paras. 90–95), the Russian Federation reiterated that it had been regularly improving its legislative framework and law enforcement practices and strengthening its counter-terrorism cooperation with interested States and international and regional organizations.

63. Russian authorities had been taking measures to improve international cooperation in the area of countering the financing of terrorism, including through the Financial Action Task Force and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.

64. With regard to criminal prosecutions, in 2021, there had been 507 criminal cases involving terrorist offences, as follows: 9 cases concerning acts of terrorism, 131 cases of facilitation of terrorist activities, 61 cases related to terrorism financing and organization, 29 cases of public incitement to terrorism, 6 cases involving organization of and participation in terrorist groups, 77 cases involving participation in terrorist organization activities, 1 case of hostage-taking and 55 cases involving organization of and participation in illegal armed groups.

65. In 2021, the Federal Financial Monitoring Service had identified 2,929 individuals involved in providing resources to international terrorist organizations. In 2021, law enforcement agencies had placed 330 persons wanted for terrorist crimes on the international wanted list using International Criminal Police Organization channels.

66. In the area of judicial cooperation, in 2021, the Office of the Prosecutor General had reviewed 15 extradition requests of individuals for criminal prosecution from foreign States. Of these 15, 7 persons had been extradited, 1 request had been rejected, 1 extradition had been postponed owing to an ongoing trial in the Russian Federation and 1 person had been placed on a wanted list. There were five extradition requests pending review.

67. The Office of the Prosecutor General had sent 17 extradition requests to foreign States for prosecution and 1 request for detention under article 16 of the European Convention on Extradition of 1957. Of the 17 requests, 2 had been granted, 6 had been rejected, 1 extradition had been postponed and 18 persons had been placed on a wanted list. There were 136 requests for extradition and detention pending foreign States' review.

### **San Marino**

68. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/73/125](#), paras. 39–42, [A/74/151](#), paras. 92–94, [A/75/176](#), paras. 96–99, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 74 and 75), San Marino reported that it had ratified an agreement on judicial cooperation with Italy, signed in San Marino on 31 March 2022.

69. The Financial Intelligence Unit of San Marino had signed cooperation agreements with 55 financial intelligence units around the world. It was also a member of the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism and the Egmont Group.

70. As previously reported, San Marino had never been the site of terrorist attacks or of the planning thereof. No individual, group or entity affiliated or involved with

terrorist groups, as well as assets or funds linked to terrorism, had been identified in San Marino.

71. In the field of judicial cooperation, it had adopted a national strategy for the tracing, freezing, seizure, confiscation and recovery of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in September 2019. Furthermore, in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization, it had succeeded in extraditing from Belgium a wanted person for the crimes of evasion and damage on 19 May 2021.

### **Saudi Arabia**

72. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/76/201](#), paras. 76–80), Saudi Arabia reported that it was a party to the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. It had also signed a number of bilateral agreements in the area of judicial cooperation, cybersecurity and intelligence-sharing.

73. Saudi Arabia had in place legislative, institutional, administrative and other measures aimed at preventing and punishing all terrorist acts and activities, as well as those acts directly or indirectly related to them, such as financing of terrorism, protection and surveillance of borders and judicial cooperation. In addition to Islamic law, terrorism was further criminalized by the Law of Terrorism Crimes and its Financing, enacted by Royal Decree M/16, which entered into force in 2014, and the Law on Anti-terrorism, enacted by Royal Decree No. M/21 and put into effect in 2017. It had issued special regulations concerning the governance of associations and non-governmental organizations with a view to preventing their use for criminal activities. For example, it had adopted measures to reduce the use of cash donations and prohibited cash collection in public places and mosques. It had also enacted legislation criminalizing damage to public property, which could be considered a terrorist act, and had adopted preventive security measures, such as installing security cameras. In addition, it had passed legislation requiring airlines to share passengers' information in advance with the competent national authorities.

74. Saudi Arabia emphasized the importance of sharing intelligence and international cooperation. It was actively cooperating with the International Criminal Police Organization and the Egmont Group. It was also a member of the Global Coalition Against Da'esh, the Financial Action Task Force and the Passenger Name Register Task Force of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

75. Saudi Arabia had organized capacity-building activities on gender perspectives of counter-terrorism. It had been strengthening policies to increase the number of women among law enforcement agencies.

### **Singapore**

76. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/74/151](#), paras. 99–101, [A/75/176](#), paras. 105–107, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 81 and 82), Singapore reported that its regulations on anti-terrorism measures had been updated in 2021 to clarify that they applied also to all individuals and entities designated by Security Council resolutions.

77. The following individuals had recently been added to the list of terrorists under the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act 2002: Amirull bin Ali, a Singapore citizen, on 31 March 2021, and Ruqayyah binti Ramli, a Singapore citizen, on 1 October 2021.

78. Since 2016, Singapore had successfully prosecuted and convicted 13 individuals for terrorism financing. Since the country's last submission in 2021, the following

individuals had been prosecuted and convicted for offences under the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act 2002: Mohamed Kazali bin Salleh and Ahmed Faysal.

### Switzerland

79. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/75/176](#), paras. 115–127, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 83–100), Switzerland reported that in March 2021 it had adopted the Federal Act on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (RS 955.0). The Act will enter into force on 1 October 2022.

80. In 2021, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office had brought 38 cases involving terrorism. Those cases concerned, inter alia, terrorist attacks, recruitment, financing of terrorism, jihadist propaganda on the Internet and the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters. On the basis of indictments brought by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the Federal Criminal Court had delivered several judgments during the period under review.

81. The Federal Criminal Court had convicted seven individuals in five different cases for violating article 2 of the Federal Act on the Proscription of the Groups Al-Qaida, Islamic State and Associated Organizations and article 135 of the Criminal Code, and one individual in a different case for supporting a criminal organization, in violation to article 260 ter of the Criminal Code. The sentences varied between fines and up to five years and five months' imprisonment. During the period under review, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office had issued three different summary penalty orders for three individuals guilty of violating article 2 of the Federal Act on the Proscription of the Groups Al-Qaida, Islamic State and Associated Organizations. In addition, 12 other cases relating to terrorism were under preliminary examination or investigation.

82. On 8 March 2019, the Federal Council had set out a strategy establishing operational measures to prevent the unsupervised return of Swiss travellers with terrorist intent to Switzerland. The Swiss authorities had not, however, actively been taking steps to repatriate the adults concerned. The repatriation of minors would be considered on a case-by-case basis, in the interest of the child. In 2021, Switzerland had repatriated two children who had been taken unlawfully by their mother to the Syrian Arab Republic to join Da'esh in 2016.

83. In the area of judicial cooperation regarding acts of terrorism in 2021, Switzerland had received 41 requests for mutual legal assistance from 15 different States. Of those requests, 29 had been executed, 3 had been refused and the remainder were in the process of being executed. As of May 2022, the Swiss authorities had submitted 23 requests for mutual legal assistance to 14 different States. Five of the requests had been executed. As of May 2022, it had received 10 requests for mutual legal assistance from four different States. Three requests had been executed and the remainder were in the process of being executed.

84. The State Secretariat for Migration had brought proceedings for the deprivation of nationality of seven individuals under article 42 of the Swiss Citizenship Act of 20 June 2014 and article 30 of the Swiss Nationality Ordinance of 17 June 2016. Three citizenship revocations had become enforceable, including one that was upheld by the Federal Supreme Court (see Decision No. 1C\_457/2021 of 25 March 2022), one had been appealed before the Federal Administrative Court, two cases had been closed and one had been suspended.

85. In 2021, the Federal Office of Police had issued two expulsion orders and 92 entry bans in connection with terrorism. In 2021, the Federal Office of Justice had not conducted any extradition cases directly related to acts of terrorism.

86. With regard to transfers of sentenced persons, three individuals who had been convicted for terrorist acts abroad (two in Morocco and one in France) had requested to serve their sentences in Switzerland. Switzerland had refused the request from the person imprisoned in France and was in the process of assessing the other two.

87. In 2021, financial intermediaries had made 5,964 reports of suspicious activity to the Money-Laundering Reporting Office. Of these reports, 82 (1.4 per cent) had involved cases of suspected financing of terrorism and/or violations of the Federal Act on the Proscription of Al-Qaida, Islamic State and Associated Organizations. Of the 82 cases of suspected financing of terrorism and/or violations of the Federal Act on the Proscription of Al-Qaida, Islamic State and Associated Organizations, 15 had been reported to the criminal justice authorities. Switzerland emphasized the importance of those reports owing to their preventive effects.

### **Syrian Arab Republic**

88. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/68/180](#), paras. 73–77, [A/69/209](#), paras. 51 and 52, [A/70/211](#), paras. 76 and 77, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 101 and 102), the Syrian Arab Republic reiterated that it had acceded to 10 international instruments.

89. It reported it had entered into a number of agreements on judicial cooperation with, for example, the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran. There were early warning systems in place to allow for the exchange of information with other States and it had cooperated with Arab and European States and with international organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization.

90. The Ministry of the Interior was taking measures to prevent the forgery or falsification of identity or travel documents. For that purpose, action had been taken to promote and expedite the exchange of operational information and cooperation with other States under the provisions of the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

91. In addition, it had provided a set of recommendations for legislation at the regional and international levels on counter-terrorism.

### **Thailand**

92. Following on from information provided previously ([A/75/176](#), paras. 128–130), Thailand remained steadfast in its commitment to combating terrorism, radicalization, violent extremism and transnational crime, particularly amid the challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

93. Thailand had tabled a concept paper for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which had led to the adoption in September 2021 of a framework known as the ASEAN Border Management Cooperation Roadmap. The framework provided an integrated region-wide and comprehensive border management cooperation outline and identified priority areas of cooperation. In addition, Thailand had put forward a joint statement on promoting the youth and peace and security agenda, which was adopted at the twenty-eighth ASEAN Regional Forum in August 2021, and the Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration on Combating Transnational Crime Post-COVID-19 Pandemic, which was adopted in September 2021.

94. By 30 April 2022, 705 individuals had been listed for involvement with terrorism activities. Since the entering into force of the Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act, BE 2559 (2016), 5,334,898.53 baht in assets and properties had been seized.

95. On 4 April 2022, the National Security Council had approved the first national guideline on strengthening coexistence amid social diversity to prevent and counter violent extremism. In addition, Thailand had revised its counter-terrorism action plan 2023–2027, highlighting the importance of inter-agency cooperation and multi-stakeholder engagement to combat terrorism.

### **Türkiye**

96. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/60/228](#), paras. 83–87, [A/73/125](#), paras. 54–56, [A/75/176](#), paras. 131–134, and [A/76/201](#), para. 103), Türkiye reported that its legislation reflected its political commitment to upgrade its standards relating to counter-terrorism measures and to comply with the Financial Action Task Force standards.

97. In 2021, the Turkish Financial Intelligence Unit had signed several bilateral memorandums of understanding related to terrorist financing with the relevant authorities of China and Hong Kong, China, Iraq, Libya, Malta and the United Arab Emirates.

98. Türkiye indicated that it had reformed its national legislation in the area of financing of terrorism. On 17 July 2021, Türkiye had promulgated a national strategy through Presidential Circular No. 2021/16 on increasing effectiveness in investigations into money-laundering and terrorist financing offences. On 31 December 2020, it had adopted Law No. 7262 on the Prevention of the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (Law No. 7262), and in February 2021 it had adopted secondary legislation on the financing of terrorism.

99. Designations in line with Security Council resolutions had been implemented systematically. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#), 1,155 individuals and 16 legal entities had been subject to asset freezing and seizure provisions. On the basis of requests from other countries, 40 other individuals and eight legal entities had been subject to asset freezing. Türkiye had continued to effectively use the Egmont Group for information-sharing and cooperation in countering the financing of terrorism.

### **Ukraine**

100. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/73/125](#), paras. 57–59, [A/74/151](#), paras. 118–120, [A/75/176](#), paras. 135–139, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 109–113), Ukraine reported that it had amended the Law on the Security Service of Ukraine, establishing new procedures for listing terrorist individuals and entities and implementing sanctions. In addition, it was in the process of examining other draft laws on counter-terrorism.

101. From 2014 to 2021, the Security Service of Ukraine had undertaken the following measures: it had identified 171 persons (2021: 27 persons) involved in the activities of international terrorist organizations; it had expelled from Ukraine or forcibly returned 98 members of international terrorist organizations (2021: 9 persons); it had identified and detained 39 foreign terrorist fighters who were on the International Criminal Police Organization international wanted list (of these, one extradition procedure was being carried out); it had instituted criminal proceedings for terrorism-related crimes against 34 members of international terrorist organizations; and it had banned 2,789 (2021: 601) foreign terrorist fighters, prohibiting them from entering the territory of Ukraine. It had also declared 6 persons as suspects for practising terrorist offences under article 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and 30 persons under article 258-3. A total of 16 persons had been convicted.



102. In addition, the Security Service of Ukraine had found two individuals guilty of committing terrorism-related criminal offences in the context of the terrorist attack committed in Kyiv in 2019. Both individuals had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with a probationary period of three years each.

103. In 2021, prosecution agencies had provided procedural guidance during pretrial investigations in 913 criminal proceedings related to terrorist activities or terrorist financing. Of these, 135 criminal proceedings had been initiated before Ukrainian courts.

## **B. Information received from international organizations**

### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

104. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reiterated the information contained in previous reports ([A/74/151](#), para. 125, [A/75/176](#), para. 146, and [A/76/201](#), para. 114).

### **International Civil Aviation Organization**

105. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/75/176](#), paras. 140–145), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reported that, as at 1 May 2022, there were 187 parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963); 185 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970); 188 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971); 176 parties to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988); 156 parties to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991); 43 parties to the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (signed at Beijing on 10 September 2010); 43 parties to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (signed at Beijing on 10 September 2010); and 37 parties to the Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts committed on Board Aircraft (signed at Montreal on 4 April 2014).

106. In February 2022, ICAO and the Office of Counter-Terrorism had signed a new agreement to further advance joint counter-terrorism cooperation. The Council of ICAO had adopted amendment 18, with revised security procedures, to annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (signed in Chicago in 1944), on aviation security. The amendment would enter into force on 18 November 2022. On 28 February 2021, amendment 28 to annex 9, on facilitation, had entered into force. The amendment had introduced new and updated standards and recommended practices on passenger name records in response to Security Council resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#).

107. While there had been a relatively low number of unlawful acts in 2020, owing to the global reduction in traffic, the steady resumption of flights had corresponded with a resurgence of incidents. In 2021, the secretariat had recorded 40 acts of unlawful interference. These included 3 attacks on aircraft in flight, 8 attacks on or at aviation facilities, 7 unlawful seizures of aircraft, 5 cyberattacks and 17 acts qualified as “others”. ICAO had been publishing information on unlawful acts on a periodic basis to provide States with the most pertinent information on the threat-and-risk environment, in its *Aviation Security Global Risk Context Statement*. The third edition



was expected to be published in English in September 2022 and subsequently in other languages.

108. The ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach had planned to audit a total of 30 States in 2022.

109. ICAO had developed the following new and updated best practices and guidelines: security culture guidelines, guidance on traffic light protocol, cybersecurity policy guidance and guidance on cybersecurity culture in civil aviation. The revised material would be incorporated into the forthcoming thirteenth edition of the Aviation Security Manual and published at the end of 2022.

110. ICAO had continued to organize various capacity-building activities and provide technical assistance to member States on an ad hoc basis and through aviation security improvement plans. In that regard, after the successful experience of a pilot project, the United Nations Programme on Threat Assessment Models for Aviation Security, with the Government of Botswana, ICAO was ready to provide support for the implementation of the Programme in Nigeria and the Philippines and in future to expand it.

### **International Atomic Energy Agency**

111. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/75/176](#), paras. 147–151, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 115–117), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that, at its sixty-fifth regular session in September 2021, the IAEA General Conference had adopted a resolution on nuclear security under terms similar to the previously reported and described resolution. The Agency had continued to promote universal adherence to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It had also continued to actively support preparations for the Conference of the Parties to the Amendment to the Convention. In that regard, the Director General of IAEA, as depositary, had convened the Conference of the Parties from 28 March to 1 April 2022 at IAEA headquarters in Vienna. The Conference had reviewed the implementation of the Convention as amended and its adequacy in the light of the current global situation. As at 1 April 2022, there were 164 parties to the Convention, of which 129 had also joined the Amendment to the Convention.

112. IAEA had held its first International Conference on Nuclear Law, on the theme “The global debate”, at IAEA headquarters in 2022. Participants had discussed matters within the scope of the Convention and its Amendment and shared experiences and lessons learned with respect to the implementation of the treaty commitments and responsibilities. Among other topics, the meeting had covered the role of national points of contact and competent authorities with respect to matters within the scope of the Convention and its Amendment, as well as the obligation to provide information on laws and regulations implementing the Convention pursuant to article 14.1 thereof.

113. The Agency had continued to provide legislative assistance to its member States in a comprehensive manner, including on adherence to and effective implementation of the Convention and its Amendment. Assistance had been provided through workshops and meetings, advice and training courses on developing and revising national legislation and adhering to and implementing the relevant international legal instruments. Seven member States had received country-specific legislative assistance on their draft national nuclear legislation. Owing to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)-related restrictions, IAEA had held various virtual workshops and virtual activities on different aspects of nuclear law.

### Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

114. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/71/182](#), paras. 85–89, and [A/76/201](#), paras. 124–126), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) reported that it had been working with States parties, including through national and regional training programmes, to ensure that relevant legislation was enacted incorporating the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction into national law.

115. By September 2021, 118 of the 193 States parties to the Convention reported that they had enacted a legislative framework that included all initial measures required as part of the national implementation process. A total of 40 States parties reported that they had enacted legislation covering only part of the initial measures, and the remaining 35 States parties had yet to report on the adoption of legislation.

116. Over the course of 2021, OPCW had continued to organize capacity-building events and provide legislative assistance to member States, as well as raise awareness of the importance of adopting national regulations. In 2021, OPCW had held 35 capacity-building events and 20 training courses, as well as a series of workshops. During the reporting period, more than 650 participants from member States had benefitted from those events. In June 2021, the secretariat had published *Indicative Guidelines for Chemical Safety and Security in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises to Foster the Peaceful Uses of Chemistry* and contributed to the development and publication of *A Prosecutor's Guide to Chemical and Biological Crimes*, published by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in May 2022.

117. OPCW had launched the third phase of the project entitled Ensuring Effective Inter-Agency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in case of Chemical and/or Biological Attacks and was working closely with the World Customs Organization to prevent the illicit movement of dangerous chemicals that were particularly prone to misuse.

### Council of Europe

118. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/75/176](#), paras. 156 and 157), the Council of Europe reported that, as at 11 March 2022, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 2005 had received 43 ratifications and its Additional Protocol of 2015 had had 24. The monitoring of the implementation of both treaties is conducted by the Conference of the Parties, which is composed of parties and signatories to the Convention and its Additional Protocol, as well as other States members of and observers to the Council of Europe.

119. Despite the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, in 2021 the Committee of Ministers adopted the following instruments prepared and approved by the Council of Europe Steering Committee on Counter-Terrorism: guidelines for member States on the links between terrorism and transnational organized crime; and a recommendation to member States on measures aimed at protecting children against radicalization for the purpose of terrorism.

120. The Steering Committee on Counter-Terrorism, moreover, had approved the following: a draft recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the use of information collected in conflict zones as evidence in criminal proceedings related to terrorist offences, which was pending adoption at the level of the Committee of Ministers owing to the objection of one member State; and a draft recommendation on the risk assessment of individuals indicted and convicted for

terrorism offences, which was expected to be adopted by the Committee of Ministers in the first quarter of 2022.

121. In the same period, the Steering Committee on Counter-Terrorism had advanced with the production of the report on emerging terrorist threats in Europe and had initiated a comparative study of national practices with regard to deradicalization, disengagement and social reintegration, which should serve as a resource for Steering Committee members in formulating or adapting their efforts in this area.

122. In addition to holding its regular plenary sessions, in 2021 the Steering Committee on Counter-Terrorism had held three events with the support of partner organizations, including the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate: the international symposium on supporting victims of terrorism in cross-border situations, held on 14 April; the conference on deradicalization in prisons, held on 17 May; and the international conference on the roles of women and children in terrorism, held on 15 and 16 December. The three events served as platforms for taking stock of efforts implemented to date in response to the needs of victims of terrorism abroad and the increased radicalization and recruitment of inmates, women and children by terrorist organizations, and for discussing possible future steps in those two domains at the regional and national levels. Lastly, the Council of Europe reiterated its commitment to the aim of the United Nations to eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

### **III. International legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism**

123. Currently, there are 55 instruments pertaining to international terrorism. Of those, 19 are universal and 36 are regional. The fourth edition of the compendium of international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism (vols. 1 and 2) has been issued in all six official languages of the United Nations.

#### **A. Universal instruments**

##### *United Nations*

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005

##### *International Atomic Energy Agency*

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1979

Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005

*International Civil Aviation Organization*

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970

Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 2010

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991

Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010

Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 2014

*International Maritime Organization*

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988

2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988

2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf

**B. Regional instruments***African Union*

Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 1999

Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004

*Association of Southeast Asian Nations*

Association of Southeast Asian Nations Convention on Counter-Terrorism, 2007

*Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation*

Convention on Cooperation in Combating international Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking, 2009

*Central African Economic and Monetary Community*

Regulation No. 08/05-UEAC-057-CM-13 on the adoption of the Convention on the fight against terrorism in Central Africa, 2005

*Collective Security Treaty Organization*

Agreement on collective forces of rapid response of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, 2009

*Commonwealth of Independent States*

Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, 1999

Protocol on the approval of the Regulations on the organization and conduct of joint anti-terrorist operations in the territories of States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002

Treaty of States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, 2007

*Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf*

Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism, 2004

*Council of Europe*

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977

Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2003

Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005

Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, 2005

Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2015

European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, 2017

*Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism*

Agreement on the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, 2011

*European Union*

Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration, 2005

*League of Arab States*

Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1998

Amendment of 2008 to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism

Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, 2010

Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, 2010

*Organization of American States*

Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance, 1971

Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002

*Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation*

Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in Its Organized Forms, 2004

*Organization of Islamic Cooperation*

Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, 1999

*Shanghai Cooperation Organization*

Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001

Agreement on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint anti-terrorist measures in the territories of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2006

Agreement on cooperation in identifying and blocking the entry routes to Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States of persons involved in terrorist, separatist and extremist activities, 2006

Agreement on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint counter-terrorism exercises by Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States, 2008

Agreement on cooperation among the Governments of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States in combating the illicit traffic in weapons, ammunition and explosives, 2008

Agreement on the Training of Personnel for Anti-Terrorist Units of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2009

Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

Convention of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Combating Extremism, 2017

*South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)*

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987

Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 2004