

**Sixty-ninth session**

Item 108 of the provisional agenda*

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 [68/119](#) on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of international legal instruments. Section IV provides information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism.

* [A/69/150](#).



I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution [50/53](#), as read together with resolution [68/119](#).
2. The attention of all States was drawn to General Assembly resolution [49/60](#) and the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto, and they were requested to submit, by 30 May 2014, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.A below contains a summary of the replies received.
3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 30 May 2014, 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 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 on counter-terrorism.

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

Austria

5. The Government of Austria reiterated the information contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism ([A/67/162](#), paras. 5-8). Moreover, following improvements to its system for countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, including amendments to its Penal Code in relation to the financing of terrorism, the increase made in July 2013 in the term of imprisonment and remedial action for the insufficient coverage of individual terrorists, Austria had been removed from the Financial Action Task Force's regular follow-up process in February 2014.

Colombia

6. The Government of Colombia provided information on its most recently concluded multilateral, regional and bilateral counter-terrorism agreements. In addition to those signed prior to 2013, which included an inter-agency cooperation agreement signed in 2012 between the national police and the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico on countering transnational organized crime, with an emphasis on terrorism, the following agreements had been signed in 2013: (a) an agreement between the Director-General of the national police and the Civil Guard of Spain on collaboration and mutual support on police matters, with a view to ensuring smooth

and continuous cooperation in that area; and (b) an agreement on maritime cooperation between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Defence of Guatemala to ensure continued maritime cooperation between the two countries. In addition, over the previous three years, Colombia had signed two cooperation agreements with the Bogotá office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on promoting efforts to prevent and combat terrorism within Colombia and in the region. Colombia highlighted in that context the establishment of an inter-agency committee on preventing and combating terrorism, terrorist financing and related serious crimes, as well as the development of a technical tool for simulating criminal investigations into terrorism, the financing of terrorism, money-laundering and extortion.

7. The penal regime in Colombia for addressing terrorism had established a national terrorism prosecution unit, which operated under the policy framework of the Colombian Penal Code, established by Act No. 599 of 2000, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, established by Act No. 600 of 2000 and Act No. 906 of 2004.

8. Colombia had issued two new policies against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in 2013: document No. 3793, issued on 18 December 2013, the aim of which was to enhance the effectiveness of efforts to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in order to achieve greater success in dismantling unlawful organizations; and Act No. 1708, approved on 20 January 2014, which was aimed at promulgating the Asset Forfeiture Code and unifying existing legislation on the mechanism for seizing property that had been acquired illegally or used in the commission of unlawful acts.

9. During 2012 and 2013, 19 convictions for acts of terrorism or acts related to terrorist activities had been handed down. Colombia also provided information on three recent counter-terrorism cases that demonstrated the national resolve to tackle indiscriminate attacks by criminal organizations operating in the country and the decisive action taken to investigate and convict those responsible in order to prevent further attacks on civilians. In addition, those cases demonstrated the importance of areas such as intelligence and international cooperation to prevent attacks and to prosecute the perpetrators, wherever they might hide.

10. Between 2005 and 2013, Colombia trained 17,352 individuals from 47 countries in various areas of cooperation, in particular those related to countering the world drug problem, preventing and controlling criminal phenomena, strengthening military and police expertise, enhancing public security and ensuring organizational development. During 2012, security training had been provided to 3,362 individuals from 25 countries, including Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru. Similarly, in 2013, training had been provided to 7,627 officers from 36 countries, including El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama.

Cuba

11. The Government of Cuba updated the information contained in paragraph 12 of the previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to counter international terrorism (A/68/180), reporting that it was now a party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had ratified the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation on 22 March 2013 and the Amendment

to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material on 16 September 2013.

12. Furthermore, Cuba set out new measures that it had implemented during the reporting period. Resolution 51/2013 of the Central Bank of Cuba had been published in the Official Gazette on 7 June 2013 and instructions 26/2013, 26bis/2013 and 31/2013 had been promulgated by the Superintendent of the Central Bank of Cuba to regulate the obligations of financial institutions and the freezing of funds linked to the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Cuban Penal Code and Act No. 93 (the Counter-Terrorism Act), had been amended by Decree-Law No. 316 of 7 December 2013. Among other major amendments, under that Decree-Law, adjustments had been made to the definition of criminal offences relating to terrorist acts committed using nuclear or radioactive material or ionizing substances and the range of offences that constituted money-laundering had been broadened, in line with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. With respect to Act No. 93, the Decree-Law also contained details of certain elements of the crime of financing of terrorism. The new law had come into effect on 19 December 2013. Decree-Law No. 317, on the prevention and detection of transactions related to money-laundering, the financing of terrorism, arms proliferation and illicit capital flows, had also been signed. That law raised the legal status of existing provisions on the identification and immediate freezing of assets linked to terrorist individuals or entities, pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions.

13. Cuba reported that the Financial Transactions Investigations Directorate, which handled the freezing of accounts with financial institutions in the case of specific illegal acts, had received 214 suspicious transaction reports in 2013 and 44 such reports in the first quarter of 2014; of those, 123 had been forwarded to the competent authorities as potential offences.

14. On the topic of judicial and executive cooperation with other countries and with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Cuba reiterated the information contained in paragraph 14 of [A/68/180](#) and paragraph 11 of [A/67/162](#). On the topic of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and the unilateral compilation by the United States of America of a list of alleged State sponsors of terrorism, Cuba also reiterated its views set out in paragraph 15 of [A/68/180](#), paragraph 12 of [A/67/162](#) and paragraph 17 of [A/66/96](#).

15. Cuba further reiterated information contained in paragraph 14 of [A/68/180](#). On 15 April 2014, its Ministry of Foreign Affairs had signed resolution 85/2014, concerning cooperation among States and relations between the Security Council and national entities for the prevention and suppression of money-laundering, the financing of terrorism, arms proliferation and illicit capital flows. Cuba had played an active role in and had given support to statements on counter-terrorism made by regional groups (the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Caribbean Community and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It also restated information contained in paragraphs 17-19 of [A/66/96](#), paragraphs 10-11 of [A/67/162](#) and paragraph 13 of [A/68/180](#).

El Salvador

16. The Government of El Salvador reported that it was a party to most regional and international treaties relating to terrorism, as it deemed it particularly important to have the necessary legal instruments in place to be able to effectively prevent, investigate and punish acts of international terrorism, in accordance with the requirements of the rule of law. It indicated that a coherent legal framework to address terrorism was encapsulated in its Special Law against Terrorist Acts of 2006, which provided for the appropriate legal instruments and trained personnel to deal with any international terrorist incident that might occur.

17. El Salvador noted that its Attorney General had been appointed Deputy Chair of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force for the period November 2013 to November 2014. It indicated that it was working and cooperating with other States to combat money-laundering effectively, which, inter alia, allowed a joint response to the problem of terrorist financing and to the strengthening of procedures to identify and freeze assets linked to that crime. No acts of international terrorism had been recorded within Salvadorian territory.

Finland

18. The Government of Finland reported that an updated version of its counter-terrorism strategy had been adopted in March 2014. The main objective of the strategy was to prevent terrorist activities within Finland and beyond national borders and to prepare for threats abroad to which Finns might be exposed. Counter-terrorism activities in Finland were based on close cooperation with all relevant authorities and actors within Finnish society. Finland also highlighted its active participation in counter-terrorism work in the framework of the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Finnish Security Intelligence Service was a member of the Counter Terrorism Working Group, under the auspices of the European Police Office (Europol), and the counter-terrorism working group of the European police units responsible for combating terrorism (the Police Working Group on Terrorism). Finland was also a member of the Financial Action Task Force, which, in June 2013, had recognized that Finland had made significant progress in improving its framework to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and had consequently removed it from its regular follow-up process.

19. The new Police Act (872/2011) and Coercive Measures Act (806/2011) of Finland had entered into force on 1 January 2014; the latter Act covered new forms of covert coercive measures for use by criminal investigation authorities, including investigations concerning terrorist offences. The report of the working group set up by the Ministry of Justice dealing with questions related to the provisions of the Penal Code relating to terrorist offences had been sent to the relevant authorities for comments in January 2013. A Government proposal (18/2014) had been drafted and delivered to Parliament in April 2014. The proposal included the potential expansion of the scope of the criminalization of the financing of terrorism and of the criminalization of receiving training for terrorism, which would amend chapter 34 (a) of the Penal Code. The proposed punishment for receiving training for terrorism ranged from fines to imprisonment for up to three years.

20. Finland also provided updated information on the first pretrial investigation into terrorism-related offences carried out in the country (see [A/68/180](#), para. 17,

and [A/67/162](#), para. 17), noting that the consideration of charges had begun in early 2014. Finland also provided information on the legal framework surrounding the preconditions for the entry of aliens into Finland, as connected to counter-terrorism issues, in particular that an alien should not be deemed to jeopardize public order and safety: participation in terrorist activities and support thereof, and membership of a terrorist organization, including suspicion thereof, were grounds for such a finding.

Haiti

21. The Government of Haiti submitted the text of two national laws addressing money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, dated 21 February 2001 and 11 November 2013.

Hungary

22. The Government of Hungary reiterated the information on its participation in universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments contained in [A/67/162](#) (paras. 18-19) and confirmed that the new Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code) had entered into force on 1 July 2013. Hungary also reiterated that it maintained several bilateral agreements related to counter-terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in drugs (see [A/68/180](#), para. 22) and indicated that it had concluded additional agreements with Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Hungary further reiterated the information set out in paragraph 23 of [A/68/180](#).

23. Hungary reiterated the information contained in paragraph 24 of [A/67/162](#) and noted that the two Hungarian citizens had been freed in June 2013, without the payment of a ransom, after being kept by various armed groups in the border region between Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic for more than a year.

Jordan

24. The Government of Jordan provided a list of the various counter-terrorism instruments to which it had acceded, which included nine universal counter-terrorism instruments, five regional instruments and three bilateral instruments. It stressed the importance that it attached to all forms of cooperation and exchange of information, and noted that such practices had enabled it to increase the effectiveness of its security agencies' efforts to counter terrorist organizations and to prevent their expansion abroad, to suppress such organizations and to limit their members' movements.

25. The Penal Code (2001) of Jordan had been amended to include more severe penalties for any act of terrorism. Under Law No. 8 (2011), the Penal Code had been amended to make it a criminal act for any person to leave Jordan for the purpose of joining armed groups or terrorist organizations, or to recruit and train individuals inside Jordan or abroad for the purpose of joining such groups or organizations. The Counter-Terrorism Law had been promulgated in 2006 with the aim of, among others, countering the financing of terrorism and the recruitment of terrorists. One aspect of the law authorized the public prosecutor, upon receipt of reliable information connecting an individual to terrorist activities, to order the monitoring of that individual's residence, movements and communications, to prohibit him or her from travelling and to order the search of his or her residence, the confiscation

of any item related to terrorist activities and the temporary seizure of any funds suspected of being connected to terrorist activities. All of those actions should be carried out under the supervision of the judicial authorities and could be appealed against before the courts. The Counter-Terrorism Law had been amended in 2014 and the definition of terrorism, as set out in Law No. 55 (2006), had been amended so as to ensure that it was compatible with new criminal legislation and that it was more comprehensive.

26. The Countering the Financing of Terrorism Law had been promulgated in 2007. It had been amended in 2010 and renamed the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Law. The Law, inter alia, was aimed at promoting cooperation between the Jordanian judicial authorities and foreign judicial authorities, particularly with regard to assistance, letters rogatory, the extradition of wanted or convicted persons and requests from foreign authorities concerning the tracing, freezing or seizure of funds connected to the financing of terrorism or derived therefrom. With regard to border controls, Law No. 20 (1998), on customs in Jordan, conferred judicial police powers upon customs officers, with a view to facilitating investigations and countering smuggling. Under the amended Penal Code (2011), any person entering or exiting Jordan illegally, or helping another person to do so, should be imprisoned for a period of no less than three months.

27. Jordan continued to implement its obligations under the sanctions regimes imposed by the Security Council, and its National Committee to Combat Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism had issued a set of instructions to relevant institutions. Jordanian national institutions also played a vital role in suppressing the funding of terrorism. Work had begun on amending the instructions concerning money-laundering and the financing of terrorism to bring them into line with the amendments made to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.

28. Jordan reiterated the information set out in paragraphs 33-35 of [A/68/180](#), with regard to the role of several competent Jordanian authorities focused on eliminating terrorism at the national level. In addition, Jordan set out the role of its customs authorities in countering terrorism, including through the inspection of travellers, means of transport and goods entering from all over the world at border posts located at the country's various land, sea and air entry and exit points. Those activities were conducted in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. Jordan reported on its dispatch of officials trained in counter-terrorism to border posts and its provision of all posts with the equipment needed to detect any substances that might be employed in the manufacture of dangerous items.

29. Jordan also highlighted a number of international and regional initiatives focused on awareness-raising and countering extremism that it had launched. They included World Interfaith Harmony Week, proclaimed by the General Assembly and held during the first week of February every year, and the Amman Message, an initiative about Islam. Since 2008, Jordan had assigned great importance to the rehabilitation of extremists and had launched a programme in that regard.

Mexico

30. The Government of Mexico underscored the important role of international and regional cooperation in countering terrorism, emphasizing the need to respect human rights while undertaking such cooperation.

31. On the legislative front, since 2013, the general provisions on countering terrorism financing and money-laundering had been applied to foreign exchange bureaux, money remitters, insurers and credit and guarantee institutions; since March 2014, the offence of terrorism under the Federal Penal Code had included the contribution or collection of economic funds or resources of any type intended to finance or support terrorist activities.

32. Mexico, seeking to establish and strengthen its counter-terrorism and risk-prevention capacities, had held national and regional capacity-building workshops and workshops on best practices in border and customs control, tourism security, protection of critical infrastructure, cybersecurity, major events security and emergency response. Assistance had been provided by relevant regional and United Nations agencies and bodies.

Norway

33. The Government of Norway reported that it had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 20 February 2014. In June 2013, Norway had amended its General Civil Penal Code of 1902 to criminalize the preparation of terrorism, receiving terrorist training and participation in terrorist organizations.

Paraguay

34. The Government of Paraguay reiterated the information contained in paragraph 71 of [A/66/96](#), and indicated that it was a signatory to the following international and regional conventions to combat terrorism and its financing: International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism; International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance; Inter-American Convention against Terrorism; joint communiqué of the Presidents of the Rio Group on combating terrorism adopted at the XVIII Summit of the Rio Group; and Memorandum of Understanding among the Governments of the States of the Financial Action Task Force of South America against Money-Laundering.

35. Paraguay described forums for international cooperation within which it collaborated. Its Secretariat for the Prevention of the Laundering of Money and Property was part of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, which had been established in 1995 with the aim of stimulating international cooperation, particularly in the areas of information exchange, training and the sharing of expertise. As part of its international cooperation, that Secretariat used the Egmont Secure Web system to request information on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as in relation to the freezing of assets. Paraguay also indicated that it was a founding member of the Financial Action Task Force of South America against Money-Laundering, a regional intergovernmental organization bringing

together 12 countries from South America, Central America and North America to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism by means of a commitment to the continuous improvement of national policies in relation to both issues, and the enhancement of different cooperation mechanisms among its member countries. It was a regional group belonging to the international network of organizations dedicated to preventing and combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. At the core of the network was the Financial Action Task Force, whose secretariat was located within the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. The Financial Action Task Force had issued the Forty Recommendations, which all its member countries were required to implement through their national legislation.

36. Paraguay set out the details of its inter-institutional cooperation and the security of the interconnected information system on counter-terrorism. Any requests received by the Secretariat for the Prevention of the Laundering of Money and Property from public entities were entered into a database as a suspicious transaction report and were therefore handled in the same way as a suspicious transaction report received from a reporting entity. That Secretariat provided training on the prevention of money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to both reporting entities and other State entities. Technical support was also provided to other State entities.

37. Paraguay provided information on its national acts, decrees, resolutions and circulars focused on counter-terrorism measures. The national strategic plan to combat money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction had been launched on 11 June 2013. The plan was essentially technical in nature, with characteristics and particular strengths in line with the most recent and up-to-date amendments to the relevant international standards, such as the revised Forty Recommendations adopted by the Financial Action Task Force. It had cross-cutting objectives affecting the whole national system and relating to combating money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The plan had four components (prevention, detection and intelligence, investigation and prosecution, and cross-cutting aspects), and was divided into 22 strategic objectives.

Russian Federation

38. The Government of the Russian Federation indicated that the basis for its counter-terrorism activities remained Federal Law No. 35-FZ of 6 March 2006 and Presidential Decree 116 of 15 February 2006, which had led to the adoption of over 20 federal laws, 16 presidential decrees, 39 government decisions and approximately 50 interdepartmental and departmental legislative acts. In 2012, Federal Law No. 35-FZ had been amended; a presidential decree on establishing the level of terrorist threat in order to further ensure the security of the individual, society and the State had been issued; and government decisions on protecting the fuel-energy complex against terrorism had been made. In 2013, Federal Law 302-FZ of 2 November added an article (205.3) to the Criminal Code, under which the undergoing of training to commit terrorist acts was criminalized, in order to implement into domestic law article 7 of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism; Federal Law 180-FZ of 2 July amended Russian legislation to allow restrictions to be placed on individuals founding, participating in or

becoming members of religious organizations, in order to eliminate the incitement of extremist activity on the part of religious organizations; and Federal Law 398-FZ of 28 December amended the Federal Law on information, information technology and protection of information, with the aim of better protecting society from unlawful information disseminated via information and telecommunications networks, including the Internet.

39. As per Federal Law 115-FZ of 7 August 2001, the Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Rosfinmonitoring) continued to request customer and transaction details from financial institutions as part of its focus on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism as the basis for freezing the assets of terrorism suspects. It maintained a list of natural and legal persons suspected of involvement in extremist or terrorist activity that included 80 organizations and 364 individuals, 53 terrorist and extremist organizations that had been banned from operating by decisions of the Supreme Court, and over 2,500 individuals charged with criminal offences under the relevant articles. In 2013, Rosfinmonitoring received over 900 asset-freeze notices relating to names on the list. In 2013, Rosfinmonitoring had concluded cooperation agreements on the countering of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism with the financial intelligence units of Cuba, Fiji, Mali, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia and Uzbekistan and memorandums of understanding with the authorities of Japan and Senegal.

40. In 2013, the judicial branch in the Russian Federation had examined 215 terrorism-related criminal cases concerning 302 individuals (compared with 231 terrorism-related criminal cases concerning 312 individuals in 2012). Of that number, 31 had been prosecuted under article 205 (terrorist acts) of the Criminal Code. The courts had deemed 34 organizations to be extremist and 20 organizations to be terrorist, and had banned them from operating in the Russian Federation. They included Nurcular, Al-Takfir wal-Hijra and Tablighi Jamaat. In 2013, the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation had signed 7 international cooperation agreements (compared with 10 in 2012) on combating organized crime and terrorism with the authorities of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Israel, Mauritius, Panama, Spain and the State of Palestine.

41. In 2013, the Russian Federation stated that it had destroyed 530 hiding places and bases for fighters, defused 314 improvised explosive devices and discovered over 250 kilograms of explosives, over 1,200 firearms, about 9,000 rounds and grenades and over 183,000 units of ammunition of various calibres. The security and police services had disrupted and halted the activities of over 100 adherents of terrorist groups, including the Islamic Party of Turkestan, the Islamic Jihad, Jama'at-ul-Mujahideen, Hizb ut-Tahrir-al-Islami, Jabhat al-Nusra and the Muslim Brotherhood.

42. The Russian Federation highlighted several counter-terrorism exercises that it had conducted during the reporting period, including the Vigilant Skies exercise of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-Russia Council Cooperative Airspace Initiative and the "Ala-Too-Anti-Terror 2013" joint counter-terrorism exercise of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Russian Federation also highlighted its continuing involvement in the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Slovenia

43. The Government of Slovenia reiterated the information contained in [A/68/180](#), paragraphs 52 and 53. Slovenia also reported that it had taken part in the preparatory meetings for the annual working meeting of the Initiative for International Police Cooperation in the Field of Anti-Terrorist Activity, which involved Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and the western Balkan countries. Those meetings were also attended by representatives of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and of Europol.

44. During the reporting period, there had been no international terrorism-related incidents in Slovenia. Furthermore, Slovenia had not undertaken any prosecutions or imposed any penalties for acts of international terrorism.

Spain

45. The Government of Spain reported on bilateral agreements with Côte d'Ivoire, Panama, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan on counter-terrorism that had been signed or had entered into force. Spain highlighted its financial contributions to the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. Spain also highlighted its financial contributions to and collaboration with the African Union with regard to its counter-terrorism activities.

46. Spain reported on national legislative endeavours during the reporting period in relation to protecting and assisting victims of terrorism: the amendment to Law 29/2011 of 22 September 2011, on recognition and comprehensive protection of victims of terrorism, which allowed for the consideration of certain improvements in the labour rights of victims of terrorism; the approval of the regulations for Law 29/2011 (Royal Decree 671/2013 of 6 of September 2013); the amendment of article 21 of Law 29/2011 by the 2014 General State Budget Act (Law 22/2013 of 23 December 2013) in order to expressly address subrogation of the holding of the right to credit and to enable the application of speedy administrative procedures for payment of the amount of assistance by the national Government as a result of the compensation awarded in a criminal sentence, in order to speed up the management for recovering the amounts paid; and the Amendment of the Consolidated Text of the General Social Security Act for the purpose of considering the demand for new requirements for obtaining prison release grants for released terrorists and released convicts who had not satisfied the civil liabilities arising from their criminal offences.

47. Spain also reported on the drafting of the “National strategic plan to combat violent radicalization: a framework for respect and mutual understanding”, to be approved in 2014, within the framework of its Comprehensive Strategy to Combat International Terrorism and Radicalization. Spain highlighted the following noteworthy activities of its National Counterterrorism Coordination Centre: (a) the organization of a working group for legislative analysis on combating jihadist terrorism and radicalization; (b) the development of the Plan to Combat the Funding of Jihadist Terrorism; and (c) coordination of the project “Critical infrastructure: improvement of security control against the terrorist threat”, which was aimed at improving the exchange of information between the authorities of European Union member States and the private sector in the area of protection from terrorism threats and online radicalization.

48. A seminar had been held in Madrid in 2013, within the framework of the European Commission Radicalization Awareness Network working group on victims of terrorism, on the participation of victims in the educational system to disseminate messages against terrorism in schools. On 17 and 18 September 2013, Spain had sponsored a workshop on counter-terrorism cooperation in the Mediterranean Basin, which had been held in Malaga in collaboration with France and Switzerland and co-organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and UNODC. Spain highlighted the adoption, in September 2013, by all States members of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum, of the Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism Immediately after the Attack and in Criminal Proceedings. Following the adoption of the Memorandum, a workshop had been held in Madrid in October 2013 on the role of religious scholars and other experts in deradicalization in prisons.

49. Spain reported that the number of arrests that had taken place in the country in 2013 for criminal offences of terrorism (both home-grown and international) was 90, which was a sharp rise compared with 2012, when there had been 38. That was a result of the effectiveness of police and judicial investigations and not of increased terrorist activity in Spain. That activity had comprised 33 actions in 2013, as opposed to 54 in 2012. No terrorist actions had been committed in Spain in connection with international groups. Spain additionally noted that there had been a sharp rise in the number of arrests in relation to terrorist activity, a total of 31 individuals, 20 of them linked to jihadism and the other 11 to international terrorist groups (the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) and Shining Path). In 2012, nine people had been arrested.

Sweden

50. The Government of Sweden reported that it was a party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments and to 17 Council of Europe counter-terrorism instruments. In 2012, the Scania and Blekinge Court of Appeal had acquitted a person charged with the crime of preparation for terrorism.

Syrian Arab Republic

51. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterated the information contained in paragraphs 73-76 of [A/68/180](#). Furthermore, the Syrian Arab Republic reported that Legislative Decree No. 20 of 2013 criminalized abduction as a terrorist offence.

52. The Syrian Arab Republic stated that it had been subjected to terrorist crimes and attacks, some linked to Al-Qaida, including by the entities known as Al-Nusrah Front and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, which had been included on the list established and maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities. It noted that thousands of foreign terrorist fighters had come to the country from over 80 Member States, a phenomenon which must be addressed with effective measures. Action must be taken to prevent the use of the media and the Internet for incitement, for the recruitment, support or funding of terrorists and extremists and for the planning of terrorist operations. The Syrian Arab Republic called for increased cooperation, information exchange and effective collaboration to cut off the financing, supply and armament networks of terrorist groups.

B. Information received from international organizations

International Civil Aviation Organization

53. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) provided an updated list of the legal instruments that it had adopted, and the number of States parties to each instrument, as at 30 May 2014, which was as follows: 185 parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft; 185 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft; 188 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation; 173 parties to the 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; and 148 parties to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. The Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft had been ratified or acceded to by eight and seven States, respectively. ICAO highlighted the 2014 adoption of the Protocol to amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft. The Protocol, inter alia, extended jurisdiction for offences committed on board civil aircraft to the State of landing and the State of the operator of the aircraft. As at 30 May 2014, 24 States had signed the Protocol.

54. ICAO reported that seven acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation had been recorded in 2013, including three involving attacks on aviation facilities. The Organization had disseminated an updated aviation security global Risk Context Statement that contained an analysis of global threats to civil aviation and had provided States with a methodology for the development of their own national risk assessments.

55. ICAO reported two regulatory changes made during the reporting period. The first mitigated the risk posed to air cargo and mail and to industry and airport personnel by terrorist threats. The second focused on strengthening measures for landside security at airports. Cooperation between ICAO and the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies took the form of ICAO participation in missions conducted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate or the provision, with the consent of the State concerned, of a brief summary of an aviation security audit.

56. ICAO reported on its Implementation Support and Development — Security Section, which provided assistance and capacity-building support to States in the area of aviation security. In the area of document security, at its 38th session, held in Montreal, Canada, in October 2013, the ICAO Assembly had endorsed the newly developed ICAO Traveller Identification Programme as a strategy for strengthening travel documents globally.

International Maritime Organization

57. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) reiterated the information contained in paragraphs 83 and 84 of [A/68/180](#), and paragraph 50 of [A/67/162](#), noting in particular the status of the instruments for which it acted as depositary. As at 10 May 2014, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation had 164 contracting States; the Protocol for the

Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf had 151 contracting States; the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation had 31 contracting States; and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf had 27 contracting States.

58. IMO also highlighted that, in order to assist States in developing and strengthening their capacities to ensure maritime security, it had conducted 78 country needs assessments and advisory missions and 102 national and 68 regional seminars, workshops or courses aimed at promoting greater understanding and implementation of the IMO maritime security measures that had resulted in the training of approximately 7,700 persons.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

59. UNODC reiterated the nature of its assistance activities, as set out in paragraphs 88-91 of [A/68/180](#). The Office had provided legislative assistance to 21 States, resulting in 23 new ratifications of international legal instruments and 16 new or revised pieces of counter-terrorism legislation. Capacity-building training had been provided to 2,127 national criminal justice officials through 86 workshops. The Office had continued its collation of specialized legal knowledge and tools, including in the area of assisting victims of acts of terrorism, and had developed a module on human rights in the criminal justice responses to terrorism and a module on transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences as part of its Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum.

International Atomic Energy Agency

60. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provided information that, as at 30 May 2014, there were 149 parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and 76 contracting States to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. During 2013, 10 States had ratified, accepted or approved the Amendment. The Agency had also organized two workshops to promote adherence to and implementation of the instrument. Calls for all Member States to become parties to the Convention and to ratify, accept or approve its Amendment as soon as possible had been made by way of a ministerial declaration at the International Conference on Nuclear Security held in Vienna in July 2013, and by the General Conference at its 57th regular session, in its resolution (GC(57)/RES/10). In that resolution, the General Conference had also encouraged member States to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible.

Organization of American States

61. The Organization of American States (OAS) reported that the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, created in 1999, was the primary body within the Inter-American system with the responsibility for the protection against terrorism. OAS also described the 12 capacity-building and technical assistance programmes of the Committee's secretariat, which were organized as five broad areas: border control, critical infrastructure protection, legislative assistance and combating terrorism financing, strengthening strategies on emerging terrorist threats (crisis

management), and international cooperation and partnerships. In 2013, 113 courses, seminars, consultations and technical assistance missions had been conducted for 4,181 participants.

62. A major focus of the Committee's cybersecurity efforts concerned, inter alia, the expansion and strengthening of public-private partnerships, and it had issued a number of reports and had conducted at least four workshops on mitigating vulnerable systems from cyberrisks. In 2013 in the area of maritime security, the Committee had concluded, inter alia, the Port Security Assistance Partnership Phase III. That phase of the Partnership had included projects on three main subprogrammes: port security assessments and follow-on training, crisis management exercises and best practice workshops. In 2013, three activities had been carried out under the Committee's Immigration and Customs Programme, including a specialized national workshop on immigration and customs controls that had been held in St. Kitts and Nevis in February.

63. In 2013, the Committee's Aviation Security Programme had worked to continue to assist member States in increasing their knowledge and ability to comply with the ICAO standards and recommended practices and other security methods. Under the Tourism Security Programme, relationships had continued to be developed with tourism security agencies around the region, creating a strong network of partners that included both public and private sector members. The Committee secretariat also conducted, inter alia, six training activities on tourism security in Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, Dominica, Mexico and Peru. 2013 had marked the final year of the Committee's three-year project on capacity-building in travel document security and identity management in the Americas, under which capacity gap assessment missions on travel document security and identity management had been carried out. The major events programme had included, inter alia, a focus on gender equality and enhancing the role of women in major event security planning.

64. The Strengthening Strategies on Emerging Terrorist Threats Programme sought to strengthen the capacity of member States to respond to potential bio-terrorist threats. The programme had been implemented primarily through practical exercises and technical assistance missions to address specific issues and develop national response plans. Over the previous five years, the programme had provided critical training to over 1,000 government officials in over 30 member States. During 2013, 13 training activities had been held for more than 420 officials under the Committee's Legislative Assistance and Combating Terrorism Financing Programme. Also under that Programme, technical support had been provided for the drafting, and eventual passing, of counter-terrorism and counter-terrorism financing legislation in, for example, Panama, Peru and Suriname. OAS set out the main objective of the Committee's programme to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), namely raising overall awareness and identifying the specific needs and challenges of member States with regard to the physical protection of and accounting for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Under the programme, inter alia, assistance activities had been carried out for Colombia, Mexico and Panama.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

65. OSCE stated that its role was to assist participating States, at their request and in close coordination with the United Nations and relevant specialized international organizations, in fulfilling their international obligations and their OSCE commitments to combating terrorism. It highlighted the 2012 OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, in which the OSCE comprehensive approach to anti-terrorism was reiterated and strategic focus areas for OSCE counter-terrorism efforts were identified.

66. OSCE identified its strategic focus area of promoting the international legal framework against terrorism among participating States and partners for cooperation and the facilitation of cooperation in criminal matters. OSCE highlighted that another focus of its counter-terrorism efforts was assisting participating States in strengthening the security of travel documents and their issuance processes, in line with international standards.

67. OSCE had worked with government officials, counter-terrorism practitioners, researchers, civil society and the media to build up strategies, policies and good practices to prevent and counter the violent extremism and radicalization that led to terrorism, while upholding human rights and the rule of law. The Organization reported on the growing importance attached to countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, and on its involvement of stakeholders from the private sector, the media and civil society in its anti-terrorism activities.

68. OSCE also reported on the activities of two of its subentities: the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, which was particularly active in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in a manner consistent with respect for human rights and the rule of law; and the Office of the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, which was the focal point for coordinating the work of OSCE to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. OSCE explained that the latter Office's work with participating States was guided by the 2003 OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension and the 2012 OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism. OSCE reported that much of its work with regard to the financing of terrorism was in support of the Financial Action Task Force recommendations.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

69. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) reported that, as at 20 May 2014, there were 190 States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

70. OPCW identified the continuing contribution of its technical secretariat to counter-terrorism efforts, as per decision EC-XXVII/DEC.5 of 7 December 2001 of its Executive Council, and its cooperation with the United Nations. The Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism, established by the above-mentioned decision, had continued to meet regularly during the reporting period. OPCW reiterated the outcomes of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, as set out in paragraph 94 of [A/68/180](#).

71. OPCW had also continued to verify the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons; to date nearly 82 per cent of all declared stockpiles had been eliminated. Since the Chemical Weapons Convention had entered into force, OPCW had also carried out more than 2,500 inspections at industrial facilities around the world. OPCW also highlighted its continuing operation, in a joint mission with the United Nations and with the support of several States parties, with regard to the Syrian chemical weapons stockpile.

III. Status of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

72. Currently, there are 41 instruments pertaining to international terrorism. Of those, 19 are universal (14 instruments and 5 recent amendments) and 22 are regional.

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

Protocol of 2005 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

Protocol of 2005 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 Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 1999

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

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

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

Commonwealth of Independent States

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

Protocol of 2002 approving the procedure for organizing and conducting joint counter-terrorism activities in the 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

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

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

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

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

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

Spain

73. Spain reported that it had planned a seminar for late 2014, to be held in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. The purpose of the seminar was to discuss and share best practices in assisting victims of terrorism in criminal proceedings.
