

**Seventieth session**

Item 109 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 69/127 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 relevant international legal instruments.

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\* A/70/150.



## **I. Introduction**

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with resolution 69/127.
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 1 June 2015, 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 1 June 2015, 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**

#### **Azerbaijan**

5. As part of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001, and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, Azerbaijan had become party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also party to regional counter-terrorism instruments adopted in the context of the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development. Moreover, in accordance with other agreements signed, including on extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters, it cooperated in combating terrorism with other countries, their law enforcement agencies and relevant international organizations.
6. According to the Constitution of Azerbaijan, international agreements concluded by Azerbaijan were an integral part of its national legal system and were enforced throughout its territory. In the case of inconsistency between domestic legislative documents and international agreements to which Azerbaijan is party, the latter would prevail.
7. For Azerbaijan, Law No. 687-IQ of 18 June 1999, on the “Fight Against Terrorism”, was the main legal framework at the national level to combat terrorism. The law determined the legal and organizational rules for combating terrorism in the

country; the mechanisms for inter-agency cooperation among the State bodies in charge of anti-terrorism operations; and the rights and duties of such bodies and of individual citizens. The law contained definitions of terms such as “terrorism”, “terrorist”, “terrorist group”, “terrorist organization”, “terrorist activity”, “international terrorist activity”, “financing of terrorism”, “fight against terrorism” and “operations against terrorism”. In particular, it defined “terrorism” as the “perpetration of explosions or fires or commission of other acts which threaten to endanger the lives of people, injure their health, cause substantial damage to property or give rise to other socially dangerous consequences with the aim of disturbing public order, sowing panic among the population or influencing the adoption of decisions by the organs of State power or international organizations, and also the threat of committing such acts with the same aim”.

8. In addition, the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan criminalized various acts of terrorism that were considered as serious or particularly serious crimes, including hostage taking; the financing of terrorism; attacks on persons and organizations enjoying international protection; deliberate homicide under aggravating circumstances and related to terrorism; violations of the customs borders of Azerbaijan for illicit trafficking in radioactive substances, explosive substances and devices, military weapons and machines, nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as materials and equipment for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction; creation of a criminal community; the hijacking of an aircraft, maritime vessel or railroad train; sea piracy; the illegal handling of radioactive materials, theft of radioactive materials or their procurement through intimidation; the illegal manufacture, possession, transfer, sale, storage or transportation of firearms, ammunition, explosive substances and devices or their procurement through intimidation; attempts on the lives of State officials or public actors (terrorist attacks); the creation of armed units or groups not provided for by legislation; and sabotage. The law had been amended to take into account the international obligations assumed by Azerbaijan. The Criminal Code also included such offences as “public appeals to terrorism” and “conducting exercises with a terrorism purpose”. In addition, the Code addressed questions concerning forms of criminal participation, jurisdiction and relevant procedural matters, including the application of the statute of limitations. In particular, the Criminal Code clearly stated that criminal liability for international crimes, including terrorism, did not depend on the place where the crime was committed. Questions of procedure were further elaborated in the Criminal Procedure Code of Azerbaijan, which addressed questions concerning investigations and detentions. Moreover, Law No. 728-IQ of 28 October 1999, on “Operative Search Activity”, had established the legal framework for operative search activity and a system of legal guarantees applicable during operative search actions.

9. According to the law of 21 May 1999 on “Status of Refugees and Forced Re-settlers (Internally Displaced Persons)”, refugee status could not be granted to a person who had been proven guilty of crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against mankind or humanity; serious or particularly serious crimes of a non-political character; or actions contrary to the goals and principles of the United Nations, committed before his/her arrival in Azerbaijan. The law on “Handover (extradition) of Persons who have Committed a Crime” had forbidden the classification of terrorist activities as political crimes, thus ensuring the extradition of suspects. The

Constitution of Azerbaijan, however, prohibited the exile or extradition to a foreign country of citizens of Azerbaijan under any circumstances.

10. Other legislation had been adopted by Azerbaijan to prevent the entry and transit of terrorists and the use of national territory for the preparation of criminal acts against other States. It includes the laws on “State Border of the Republic of Azerbaijan” of 9 December 1991, “Exit from the Country, Entry to the Country and Passports” of 14 June 1994, “Place of Residence and Location” of 4 April 1996, “Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan” of 30 September 1998, the “Migration Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan” approved by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan of 2 July 2013, and Law No.713-IVQ on “Rules of Perusal of Applications for Immigration to the Republic of Azerbaijan”, approved by a Presidential Decree made on 24 August 2002. The legislation was complemented by national policies, strategies and decrees.

11. Since 1992, Azerbaijan had suffered 373 terrorist attacks, which had resulted in 1,568 deaths, 1,808 wounded persons and a considerable amount of material and spiritual damage.

### **Colombia**

12. Colombia reiterated the information it had previously provided on recently concluded multilateral, regional and bilateral counter-terrorism agreements (see [A/69/209](#), para. 6). Additionally, it mentioned (a) a memorandum of understanding on defence cooperation, aimed at establishing overall arrangements for defence and security cooperation between the ministries of defence of Colombia and Canada, signed in 2012; (b) an agreement on cooperation in police matters between the Ministry of Defence of Colombia and the Ministry of Interior of Italy and aimed at providing for collaboration between the police agencies of the two countries signed in 2013.

13. Colombia reported once more on its comprehensive international security cooperation strategy, which provided for the transfer of skills to the police agencies and military forces of allies in Central America and the Caribbean, namely Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, with support from strategic partners such as the Government of the United States of America, through triangular cooperation models (see [A/69/209](#), para. 10). As part of that triangular cooperation plan of action between Colombia, Central America and the United States of America, in 2014, 3,569 officials had been trained in countering the international drug problem and strengthening operational capabilities, public safety and organizational development, among other subjects. From 2005 to 2014, Colombia had trained 20,921 people, who were engaged in responding to the terrorist threat in various parts of the world. In addition, Colombia reported on the second anti-drug intelligence seminar for the Caribbean, held in Port of Spain from 28 to 31 July 2014; and an anti-drug intelligence seminar with a focus on airport and port control, held in Kingston from 20 to 25 October 2014.

14. In 2014, the Ministry of Justice and Law, working jointly with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and under the auspices of the Government of Spain, had published a guide on the legal regime in Colombia for addressing terrorism and its financing which contained current information on national counter-terrorism legislation and the relevant international legal framework. It was intended

to enhance national, regional and global coordination and inter-agency cooperation to counter international terrorism.

15. As a result of the work of the National Office for the Prosecution of Terrorism in managing the investigation and prosecution of acts linked to terrorist activities (see [A/69/209](#), para. 7), the competent authorities handed down 150 convictions in 2013 and 83 in 2014.

## **Cuba**

16. Cuba reported that, in 2014, it had ratified the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Cuba stated that it was a party to 18 international conventions on terrorism, under which it had implemented legal and institutional measures designed to combat the scourge effectively. Cuba also reported that, in October 2014, the Financial Action Task Force recognized the country's commitment and institutional capacity to prevent money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

17. Cuba reiterated its compliance with the Security Council resolutions addressing measures to counter terrorism (see [A/68/180](#), para. 14). It had a legal framework to ensure implementation of those resolutions, based on Ministry of Foreign Affairs Decision No. 85 of 2014, the Ministry of the Interior procedure established pursuant to Decision No. 12 of 2014, and Instruction 31/2013 of the Superintendent of the Central Bank of Cuba.

18. Cuba reiterated information previously provided on measures to counter terrorism taken at the national level (see [A/69/209](#), para. 12; [A/68/180](#), para. 13; [A/67/162](#), paras. 10 and 11; and [A/66/96](#), paras. 17-19). 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 110 suspicious transaction reports in 2014. Of those, 61 were forwarded to the competent authorities as potential offences.

19. On judicial and executive cooperation with other countries and with INTERPOL, Cuba reiterated the information contained in paragraph 14 of document [A/69/209](#); paragraph 14 of document [A/68/180](#); and paragraph 11 of document [A/67/162](#), and indicated that it had signed 11 extradition treaties, 25 agreements on mutual assistance in criminal matters and 20 prisoner transfer agreements. Cuba additionally provided information on the South American Financial Action Task Force, now the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), which Cuba had joined in December 2012. The Central Bank of Cuba had signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation among the member countries of GAFILAT, which include exchanges of information among the financial intelligence units of 12 countries. Cooperation agreements had also been signed with other countries. In line with GAFILAT mechanisms, Cuba participated in the Inter-agency Asset Recovery Network.

20. In cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Cuba had continued to develop capacity-building programmes to detect nuclear materials and dirty bombs at airport and maritime border posts and to modernize physical security measures at facilities with category 1 and 2 radioactive sources. Cuba

further reported that its General Customs Administration had deployed technical devices to ensure nuclear security. Cuba was also taking steps to comply with the standards established in the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

21. Cuba reported that it had been the victim of hundreds of terrorist acts, which had cost 3,478 people their lives and maimed 2,099 Cuban citizens. Cuba also recognized the decision by the United States of America to remove Cuba from its list of State sponsors of terrorism.

### **Czech Republic**

22. The Czech Republic reported on the status and implementation of multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism (see [A/65/175](#), paras. 21 to 25; [A/66/96](#), paras. 20 to 23) Moreover, on 2 July 2013, it had deposited its instruments of ratification of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, of 2010, and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, of 2010.

23. The Czech Republic also stated that, within the framework of the European Union, the Agreement between the European Union and Australia on the processing and transfer of Passenger Name Record data by air carriers to the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, signed in Brussels on 29 September 2011, had entered into force on 1 June 2012. Furthermore, within the same framework, the Agreement between the United States of America and the European Union on the use and transfer of passenger name records to the United States Department of Homeland Security had been signed in Brussels on 14 December 2011 and entered into force on 1 July 2012. The Czech Republic had also entered into a variety of bilateral agreements relating to cooperation in criminal matters, including terrorism, with Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 August 2014), Israel on 1 August 2014, Montenegro on 1 January 2014, Serbia on 1 August 2011 and the Russian Federation on 1 December 2013.

24. No amendments to the Criminal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code in relation to terrorism had been adopted since the Czech Republic reporting previously (see [A/65/175](#), [A/66/96](#) and [A/66/762](#)). However, on 1 January 2014, Act No. 104/2013 Sb., on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, had entered into force. The Act had more detailed provisions than those previously contained in the Criminal Procedure Code and allowed for broader use of certain forms of cooperation, including joint investigation teams. It also set forth explicit rules for cooperation with international criminal courts. It further provided that, in the absence of a relevant treaty, the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic might accept or provide a guarantee of reciprocity in international cooperation only after reaching an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

25. The Czech Republic had also implemented a new counter-terrorism strategy from 2013 onwards.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, "Strategy of the Czech Republic for the fight against terrorism", available from [www.mvcr.cz/soubor/strategie-v-boji-proti-terorismu-2013-en-pdf.aspx](http://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/strategie-v-boji-proti-terorismu-2013-en-pdf.aspx) (accessed 6 August 2015).

26. During the reporting period, no incidents of international terrorism in the territory of the Czech Republic were reported, nor was anyone prosecuted or sentenced in relation to international terrorism.

### **Finland**

27. Finland reported that new legislation relating to terrorist offence provisions of the Penal Code had entered into force on 1 January 2015. The scope of the criminalization of financing of terrorism was expanded, and receiving training for the commission of a terrorist offence was criminalized. It reiterated the information provided on its cooperation with international entities on counter-terrorism (see [A/69/209](#), para. 18). Since 27 January 2015, Finnish police had been provided with access to passenger information in order to prevent and detect crime. Finland had also set up a project involving law enforcement authorities to develop a national passenger name record system.

28. Finland had intensified efforts to counter violent extremism at both the national and international levels. It was reviewing its 2012 National Action Plan to prevent violent extremism. Finland recognized that the Internet and social media were useful tools for the law enforcement community in their efforts to gather information, prevent crimes and counter radicalization. Finland had therefore been involved in virtual community policing since 2008 and had created a “Net Tip” system for the submission of non-emergency information to the police. Finland’s National Cooperation Network for the Prevention of Violent Extremism was aimed at contributing to prevention by safeguarding cooperation between national authorities and promoting cooperation with civil society.

29. Since 2014, Finland had been training, in an “Information House” model, local-level actors to identify cases in which individuals might be planning to travel to conflict zones. Finland was developing plans for an “EXIT-model”, to be operated by non-governmental organizations to provide mentoring and religious guidance for people and families of people planning to leave for conflict areas, people who were already there and people who had returned. This was intended to complement the “Anchor model”, which consisted of a multi-profession prevention team working alongside the police. The team consisted of police officers, social workers, mental health professionals and youth workers and worked with individuals and families at risk of serious crime to direct them to the right services. Finland was also developing strategic communication plans and counter-narratives, utilizing European Union expertise.

30. In providing updated information on its first terrorism trial (see [A/69/209](#), para. 20, [A/68/180](#), para. 17, and [A/67/162](#), para. 17), Finland noted that judgement had been handed down on 19 December 2014. One accused person was found guilty of financing terrorism and of preparation of an offence to be committed with terrorist intent and recruitment for the commission of a terrorist offence, for which he received a suspended prison sentence of one year and four months. Three other persons were found guilty of the financing of terrorism, for which they received a suspended prison sentence of five months. The accused have appealed the verdict and the case is now pending before the Helsinki Court of Appeal. In October 2014, the National Bureau of Investigation began a pretrial investigation, still under way, of suspected terrorist offences concerning four individuals.

**Greece**

31. In 2013, Greece ratified the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, bringing to 15 the number of universal counter-terrorism instruments to which Greece was a party. Furthermore, with respect to relevant legislation, Law 4310/2014 contains, inter alia, provisions on the penalization of terrorist acts against the security of nuclear material and facilities.

**Hungary**

32. Hungary reiterated information contained in previous reports regarding its participation in universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments, bilateral agreements related to counter-terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in drugs, as well as legislative action taken with respect to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism (see [A/67/162](#), paras. 18-22; [A/68/180](#), paras. 22 and 23; [A/69/209](#), paras. 22 and 23). It also noted that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Besides working towards becoming a party to the remaining universal instruments, Hungary intended to achieve full participation in the regional legal framework related to international counter-terrorism, primarily within the context of the Council of Europe. Hungary had also participated in the preparatory work leading to the adoption of the additional protocol, on foreign terrorist fighters, to the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and indicated its intention to sign the protocol in the coming months.

33. Hungary was conducting the second phase of its national risk assessment, launched in June 2014, with the establishment of two working groups, on law enforcement authorities and on supervisory authorities.

34. The Hungarian Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in 2010, hosted a meeting of the heads of the European counter-terrorism fusion centres in Budapest on 26 and 27 March 2014. The participants, representing 20 European Union member States, discussed the phenomena of lone actors, foreign terrorist fighters in the Syrian Arab Republic and other terrorist threats to Europe. In April 2015, the Minister of Interior approved a list of actions in the context of countering terrorism that are specifically related to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters.

35. To the best of Hungary's knowledge, at the time of reporting, no Hungarian citizens were present in Iraq or the Syrian Arab Republic as foreign terrorist fighters. Hungarian authorities were continuously monitoring the transit routes of foreign fighters and at-risk local communities within Hungary and were exchanging real-time information with concerned foreign services.

**Indonesia**

36. Indonesia provided updated information provided in its previous submissions (see [A/68/180](#), paras. 25-31; and [A/66/96](#), paras. 44-47). At the multilateral level, with the March 2014 ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, of 2005, Indonesia was a party to eight universal counter-terrorism instruments.

37. Indonesia reiterated information contained in paragraph 42 of document [A/65/175](#). Moreover, Law No. 15 (2003) on Countering-Terrorism and Law No. 9



(2013) on the Prevention and the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism constituted the main pieces of legislation in the fight against terrorism. The Government and the House of Representatives had agreed to amend Law No. 15 (2003) in order to strengthen the nation's counter-terrorism strategy. Law No. 9 (2013) laid the legal foundation for the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing Terrorism, of 1999, which Indonesia had ratified in April 2006. In addition to that law, Indonesia had adopted a joint regulation on listing the identity of persons and corporations on the list of suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations and freezing, without delay, funds owned by a person or corporations on the list of suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations. That measure advanced the implementation of Law No. 8 (2010) concerning the prevention and eradication of the crime of money-laundering.

38. Indonesia emphasized that it had also been consistent in ensuring that all regulations on counter-terrorism were in conformity with its national commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, and reviewed all legislation on counter-terrorism to ensure its conformity with the international human rights obligations of Indonesia.

39. Indonesia further expanded on previous submissions by reporting on improvements to its agencies' capacity to train law enforcement officers in the area of, inter alia, intelligence and information sharing, investigation management and financing investigation. The National Counter-Terrorism Agency had issued a de-radicalization blueprint, which includes rehabilitation, reintegration and re-education for terrorist inmates, as well as the empowerment of religious leaders, scholars and psychologists to provide counter-narratives. Indonesia continued to serve as a member of the Advisory Board of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre for the period from 2015-2018. For the period 2014-2016, Indonesia was also acting as co-chair, with Australia, of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum's Detention and Reintegration Working Group. The aim of the Working Group was to strengthen capacity-building for stakeholders who deal with the management of violent extremist offenders in the corrective services and to address the need to share information and good practices on this issue. The inaugural meeting and two workshops had already been convened, and a work plan adopted. Indonesia also hosted the sixth the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, in Bali in August 2014, with the theme "Unity in diversity". The Forum promoted interfaith dialogue and provided an avenue for promoting tolerance and mutual understanding within pluralistic communities.

40. Regionally, Indonesia was active in several initiatives. For instance, at the 26th Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-United Nations Summit, held in Langkawi, Malaysia, in April 2015, ASEAN leaders adopted the Langkawi Declaration on the Global Movement of Moderates, which emphasized the commitment of ASEAN member States to enforcing moderate values to counter radicalism and extremism. The activities of the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) included 731 training programmes involving 17,668 participants from 70 countries and 4,198 trainers. Taking note of the recent threat emanating from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the emerging threat of foreign terrorist fighters, Indonesia had convened several regional workshops, including the Southeast Asia Regional Workshop on Foreign Terrorist Fighters, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 16 to 18 March 2015, and the Regional Workshop on Foreign Terrorist Fighters on the theme of Strengthening Legal

Frameworks, held at JCLEC, on 27 and 28 May 2015. Those workshops had led many countries, including South-East Asian countries, to share information and good practices and provided opportunities to strengthen international cooperation on how to deal with that issue.

41. At the bilateral level, Indonesia had formalized counter-terrorism cooperation through memorandums of understanding, with, inter alia, Australia, China, the Philippines, Canada and Kazakhstan. Indonesia was in the process of finalizing memorandums of understanding with Thailand and Spain, and had initiated the discussion of such a memorandum with Turkey.

42. As at May 2015, Indonesia had successfully captured and arrested 1,029 terrorist suspects and prosecuted 831 terrorist suspects. Another success in the area of law enforcement was the arrests of key leaders of various terrorist organizations and high-profile terrorist suspects.

### **Italy**

43. Italy stated that Decree-Law No. 7 of 18 February 2015, which had become Law No. 43 of 17 April 2015, conferred new competences on the national anti-mafia directorate, namely the national coordination of investigations in proceedings for terrorist offences, including at the international level. The national anti-mafia and counter-terrorism directorate was the central body for the coordination of effective investigations relating to criminal proceedings for so-called “Mafia” crimes, the definition of which was set out in article 51, para. 3-bis, and “terrorist offences”, which were mentioned in article 51, para. 3-quater of the code of criminal procedure, and to proceedings for anti-mafia and anti-terrorism prevention efforts conducted by district public prosecutors’ offices.

44. The offences related to terrorism referred to in article 51, para. 3-quater concern: subversive association (art. 270); associations for terrorist purposes, including international terrorism, or for subversion of the democratic order (art. 270-bis); assisting members (art. 270-ter); recruiting for terrorist purposes, including international terrorism (art. 270-quater); organization of transfers for terrorist purposes (art. 270-quinquies); training for acts of terrorism, including international terrorism (art. 270-sexies); acts committed for terrorist purposes (art. 270-sexties); attacks for terrorist or subversive purposes (art. 280); acts of terrorism with lethal or explosive devices (art. 280-bis); armed insurrection against the powers of the State (art. 284); devastation, pillage and massacre (art. 285); civil war (art. 286); kidnapping for terrorist or subversion purposes (art. 289-bis); incitement to commit some of the offences listed above (art. 302); political conspiracy through association (art. 305); armed gangs aimed at committing one of the offences listed above (art. 306); assisting those participating in an armed gang (art. 307); and incitement or glorification in relation to terrorist offences or crimes against humanity (art. 414, para. 4). According to article 1 of Decree-Law No. 625/1979, which was converted into Law No. 15 of 1980, all offences committed for terrorist purposes or for subversion of the democratic order are aggravated offences.

45. Italy also provided statistical data and information on cases entered and heard by its courts (the pre-divisions — a judge for preliminary investigation and a judge for preliminary hearing — and trial divisions) involving terrorist offences for the period 2010-2012. The charts set out the number of cases brought under each relevant section of Italian legislation, the description of the offence, the division

involved, the year, the number of entered cases, the total number of cases heard and the result in each case (including conviction, acquittal, plea bargain, nolle prosequi, dismissal and committal for trial). In 2012, one case was heard regarding the offence of association for terrorist purposes, including international terrorism, or for subversion of the democratic order; it resulted in an acquittal.

### **Jordan**

46. Jordan reiterated the information set out in the previous report (see [A/69/209](#), paras. 26 and 27). Furthermore, it indicated that its Department of Banking Sector Oversight had commenced the amendment of its instructions to the banking sector regarding combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in accordance with the revised recommendations of FATF. Directives had also been promulgated in 2014 on the implementation of the obligations set forth in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), and a guidance note had been issued in that respect.

47. All currency exchange companies in Jordan are required to comply with all of the legislation in force concerning financial transactions with foreign parties, in particular Law No. 26 (1992) on currency exchange, and with the pertinent directives and instructions for currency exchange companies on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. A draft amended law on currency exchange oversight was, as at the time of submission, under consideration in the Jordanian Parliament.

### **Kuwait**

48. Kuwait provided information on its national laws to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and on the accompanying institutional mechanisms to implement the relevant laws, regulations and ministerial decisions. Articles 14 and 15 of Law No. 106 (2013), on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, set out the functions of the oversight authorities in that area. The parties subject to the Central Bank's oversight were regularly inspected in order to ensure that they were compliant with the obligations set forth in the Law, its implementing regulation and the relevant ministerial decisions and instructions of the Bank. If any of those parties was found to have committed a violation, the Bank considered imposing the sanctions and procedures set forth in article 15 of Law No. 106 (2013). Chapter 2 of the implementing regulation pertaining to Law No. 106 (2013) addressed the question of domestic cooperation and associated needs. It provided for the establishment of a national committee on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

49. The Capital Markets Authority had issued, in accordance with Law No. 106 (2013), circular *ha'-alif-mim/qaf-ra'*/05/2014 containing Ministerial Resolution No. 5 (2014) concerning the implementing regulation pertaining to the Security Council resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It had also issued guidance notes to the agencies responsible for implementing the requirements of Ministerial Decision No. 5 (2014). The guidance note was transmitted to all companies under the oversight of the Authority on 23 September 2014.

50. The Investigations Office of the General Administration of Customs maintained a database of names of suspects kept on the automated system and

another database of the names of those suspected of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The names entered in the automated system could thus be checked against those of the Investigations Office.

### **Lebanon**

51. Lebanon provided information on its internal institutional structures to counter international terrorism, namely the Directorate-General of General Security and the Directorate-General of the Internal Security Forces, which were responsible for information gathering, the monitoring and control of border crossings, security investigations, preventive and operational measures and international cooperation.

52. Article 314 of the Lebanese Penal Code defined a terrorist act as any act aimed at creating a state of fear among people, breaching public security or damaging State infrastructure or other property, committed by means of weapons, ammunition, explosives, inflammable materials, poisonous or incendiary substances or biological or bacteriological agents that may cause public damage. On the basis of that definition, the Lebanese Army Directorate of Intelligence was collecting information and analysing indicators and occurrences linked to terrorism and incitement to terrorism in order to formulate deterrent mechanisms. It cooperated and coordinated clearly and transparently with the other Lebanese and allied security agencies to detect and dismantle terrorist cells and prosecute their members, with the broader goal of combating terrorism and incitement to terrorism.

53. In addition, the Directorate of Intelligence played a pivotal role in prosecuting and dismantling terrorist cells. The Army Command had produced and circulated guidance notes to raise military and civilian awareness of the threat posed by terrorism, in addition to helping organize seminars and various activities in cooperation with universities, schools and civil society organizations. Those efforts aimed at elucidating the threat and reinforcing the widespread rejection of terrorism.

### **Madagascar**

54. Madagascar reported that it was in the process of becoming a party to six conventions related to nuclear security and terrorism, namely the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, of 2005; the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, of 1997; the IAEA Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, of 1986; the IAEA Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, of 1986; and the IAEA Convention on Nuclear Safety, of 1994.

55. Law 2014-005 was adopted on 5 December 2014 and provided the legal framework for combating terrorism and transnational organized crime. It was designed to allow for a more effective response to the evolution of terrorist activities and their international character, as well as to fulfil the need for international cooperation. Further, it ensured, inter alia, that Madagascar had the legal means to pursue and apply criminal sanctions to persons implicated in terrorist acts or organized transnational criminal activity. The National Policy Structure for Combating Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, provided for under article 40 of Law 2014-005, was the subject of Decree No. 2015-050 of 3 February 2015. The Structure was attached to the Office of the Prime Minister and was

responsible for developing national policy on combating terrorism, transnational organized crime, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It was comprised of a deliberative organ made up of 32 inter-ministerial members and an executive secretariat. The national structure also ensured follow-up on the implementation of international conventions on combating terrorism.

56. Madagascar had a continuing contractual arrangement with the *Compagnie de sécurité privée et industrielle* for the management and operation of security services at its international airports. With respect to threats in the Indian Ocean zone under the oversight of the Indian Ocean Commission, and in line with its May 2015 decision of the Council of Ministers, Madagascar had implemented several measures, including the creation and operationalization of a regional centre for processing and distributing maritime intelligence; the implementation of the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the repression of piracy and armed robbery against ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden; and the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code through ratification of the international maritime security conventions, including the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, and had its own statutory instruments in that regard, namely the Maritime Code, Decree 2006-615 of 22 August 2006, which provided for the implementation of a common maritime security policy.

#### **Oman**

57. Oman provided a list indicating that it was party to 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as other related instruments at the multilateral and regional levels. It also noted that there were no criminal trials related to terrorist attacks in Oman.

#### **Panama**

58. Act No. 10 of 31 March 2015 had amended a number of articles of the Penal Code, including Book Two, title IX, chapter I, concerning terrorism and the financing of terrorism, stipulating a prison term of 20 to 30 years. The Act contained, *inter alia*, a definition of terrorism and addressed aspects concerning nuclear, radioactive or bacteriological materials.

59. In accordance with the Prevention Act (Act No. 23 of 27 April 2015), measures had been adopted to prevent not only money-laundering but also the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Pursuant to this new Act, the National Commission to Counter Money-laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction had been established. It would comprise seven State institutions and would be mandated to, *inter alia*, define policies in these areas. The Non-Financial Entities Supervision and Regulation Agency had also been established under the Act. The Act, *inter alia*, empowered the Financial Analysis Unit for the Prevention of Money-laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction to request information that it considered necessary to carry out a proper investigation from financial and non-financial reporting entities and entities whose activities were carried out by professionals and subject to oversight. Article 49 of the Act provided for the preventive freezing of the funds, property or assets of individuals listed in the consolidated lists drawn up pursuant to

Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1373 (2001), 1718 (2006) and 1737 (2006). Pursuant to Executive Decree No. 241 of 31 March 2015, the Financial Analysis Unit had been reorganized with broader functions and new powers, including the investigation of suspicious transactions potentially related to not only money-laundering, but also the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

60. On 10 April 2015, Panama had joined the working group established to counter the financial activities of and economic support to ISIL, as it posed a threat to international peace and security. Panama reported that there were currently no terrorist groups or foreign terrorist fighters in Panama.

61. The security agencies of Panama had improved their investigations by using INTERPOL databases, including those listing the names of persons wanted for acts of terrorism or illegal acts carried out with chemical, biological, radioactive or nuclear agents or explosives; fraudulent or altered travel documents; fingerprints; and DNA profiles. Any notices were shared with other agencies, and coordinated actions were carried out for the purpose of detaining and subsequently deporting or expelling foreign terrorists and criminals back to their own countries, on the condition that any request by the country concerned was in compliance with international obligations.

62. In addition, under the binational plan known as COMBIFRON, the Directorate of Judicial Investigations of Panama and the Directorate of Police Intelligence of Colombia carry out joint and coordinated operations to counter threats in relation to, inter alia, terrorist organizations, transnational organized criminal groups, the global drug problem, arms trafficking, kidnapping and illegal migration, including through the use of preventive measures.

### **Slovenia**

63. Slovenia reiterated the information contained in paragraphs 52 and 53 of document [A/68/180](#), noting, inter alia, that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments.

64. Slovenia also reported that, in its continued promotion of good practices in the prevention of terrorist activity and related forms of extremism, it had presented, within the European Union, an initiative on sharing the best practices on national counter-terrorism arrangements among the Western Balkans countries. The intention of the initiative was to reduce overlaps and duplication, as well as to streamline existing and planned activities and link them with identified priorities, taking into account the resources available.

65. During the reporting period, there had been no international terrorism-related incidents in Slovenia. Furthermore, Slovenia had not undertaken any terrorism-related prosecutions or imposed any sentences.

### **Switzerland**

66. In addition to being party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see [A/68/180](#), paras. 61-72), Switzerland had ratified, in December 2014, the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, of 2010, and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, of 2010. In September 2012, it had

signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, of 16 May 2005, and work was proceeding with a view to ratifying the Convention. Switzerland had also concluded bilateral agreements on police cooperation, including counter-terrorism cooperation, with all neighbouring States and several other States.

67. The Federal Act (Emergency) prohibiting Al-Qaida and ISIL and related organizations had come into force in January 2015. This Act replaced the ordinance prohibiting Al-Qaida and related organizations, which had expired at the end of 2014, and the ordinance prohibiting ISIL and related organizations, which had been implemented by the Federal Council on 9 October 2014. On 19 February 2014, the Federal Council had adopted new draft legislation on intelligence, which was before Parliament, where it had already been adopted in the lower house. The new intelligence Act would serve as an overall legal foundation for the Intelligence Service of the Confederation and would replace previous legislation on those matters. The draft legislation provided, *inter alia*, for the introduction of new intelligence-gathering measures in the fields of terrorism, espionage, the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, and attacks on key infrastructure, and was aimed at safeguarding the essential interests of Switzerland. Draft legislation to revise the Federal Act on the Surveillance of Mail and Telecommunications was also before the upper house of Parliament at the time of reporting.

68. Between 2012 and 2015, two Swiss soldiers were severely injured in the 6 March 2015 attack on a restaurant frequented by westerners in Bamako. A Swiss humanitarian worker who was a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross was killed in Libya on 4 June 2014 in an indiscriminate attack by armed men. Persons unknown are charged with murder and belonging to and supporting a criminal organization. A Swiss ornithologist and a national of the Netherlands were kidnapped on 1 February 2013 on Tawi-Tawi Island, in the Sulu Archipelago, in the Province of Mindanao of the Philippines, by the Abu Sayyaf Group. On 6 December 2014, the Swiss national evaded his captors.

69. In 2014, the Money Laundering Reporting Office received nine reports from financial intermediaries relating to suspected financing of terrorism. Of the nine reports related to suspected financing of terrorism, three were referred to a criminal prosecution authority. Two of the referred cases were dismissed, as the initial suspicions were not confirmed. One of the referred cases was still pending with the prosecution authority at the time of reporting.

70. As part of an investigation ongoing since 2009, in 2014 the Swiss federal criminal prosecution authorities, in close collaboration with other countries, continued their investigations of various individuals suspected of supporting an ethno-nationalist group. Current indications at the time of reporting were that they had built a pyramid structure in Switzerland which was being used, *inter alia*, for the covert collection of funds to support the group. In March 2014, criminal proceedings were instituted against three Iraqi nationals living in Switzerland who were suspected of supporting a criminal organization. The three accused persons, who had been in pretrial detention since the end of March 2014, were suspected of having established an ISIL cell on Swiss territory.

71. A Swiss national who spent almost three months between January and March 2014 as a member of ISIL in Syria was immediately stopped and questioned at the Geneva airport by the Federal Judicial Police upon his return to Switzerland. The

individual was found guilty, by penal order, of having served as a guard and in health care and training, of belonging to a criminal organization and of serving in a foreign military force. The penal order, rendered by the Office of the Attorney General on 24 November 2014, described ISIL as both a criminal organization under article 260 ter of the Criminal Code and a foreign army under article 94 of the Military Criminal Code. The federal criminal prosecution authorities carried out other investigations in 2014 into cases of radical Islamic terrorist travellers bound for the Syrian Arab Republic. They also continued their investigations into the presumed presence in Switzerland of recruiting networks for Al-Shabaab, the Al-Qaida affiliate in Somalia. In 2014, two Iraqi nationals living in Switzerland were sentenced for posting pro-Al-Qaida propaganda on websites they had set up. The two brothers were tried in the Federal Criminal Court on 28 and 29 April 2014 and found guilty, inter alia, of supporting a criminal organization and of publicly inciting violence (Internet propaganda for a terrorist network).

72. The investigation into radical Islamic terrorist activities on the Internet, initiated by the Federal Judicial Police in 2011 in close collaboration with the Intelligence Service of the Confederation, pursuant to a Federal Council decision, continued in 2014. Furthermore, as a preventive measure, a task force called TETRA (for TErrorist TRAvellers), which was interdisciplinary in nature, was created in October 2014 to counter the phenomenon of radical Islamic terrorist travellers. Established by the Federal Council Security Commission and headed up by the Federal Office of Police, it brought together the federal agencies concerned and representatives of cantonal police authorities. As part of its functions, TETRA analysed existing procedures and proposed new measures to strengthen security arrangements.

73. In 2013, nine requests for mutual legal assistance were submitted to Switzerland by four different States in relation to extreme left-wing or extreme right-wing terrorism. Four requests were complied with, four were withdrawn and one was being processed. The Swiss authorities had also submitted eight requests for mutual legal assistance concerning radical Islamic terrorism to seven different States. Three requests had been complied with, and the others were being processed at the time of reporting. In 2014, 12 requests for mutual legal assistance were submitted to Switzerland by seven different States concerning radical Islamic terrorism, foreign fighters, separatist organizations and extreme left-wing or extreme right-wing terrorism. Six requests had been complied with, one was withdrawn and the others were being processed. The Swiss authorities had also submitted 28 requests for mutual legal assistance concerning radical Islamic terrorism and foreign fighters to 13 different States. Thirteen requests had been complied with, and the others were being processed.

74. In recent years, Switzerland had received and continued to receive several hundred requests for arrest and extradition related to acts involving terrorism, mainly in the form of international warrants. Those requests were transmitted by the Federal Office of Police, as an intermediary, or directly by the requesting State, to the Extraditions Unit of the Federal Office of Justice, where they were reviewed, especially with regard to dual criminality. That was done on the basis of primary and secondary Swiss criminal law (see, inter alia, articles 260 ter and quinquies of the Swiss Penal Code of 21 December 1937). Since 8 October 2014, the Federal Council's ordinance prohibiting ISIL and related organizations had constituted a further and substantial legal foundation for consideration of foreign requests. In the course of 2012, pursuant to proceedings undertaken by the Swiss authorities, one



person was extradited to Germany for alleged membership of a criminal terrorist organization.

75. In 2014, the Federal Office of Police of the Federal Department (Ministry) of Justice and Police issued 55 rulings prohibiting entry into Swiss territory. They included 32 measures against individuals active in terrorist and extremist circles.

### **Syrian Arab Republic**

76. The Syrian Arab Republic reported that it was a party to 10 of the universal counter-terrorism instruments, and it was a party to Arab, regional and bilateral instruments in that area. It reiterated the information contained in documents [A/68/180](#) (paras. 73-76) and [A/69/209](#) (paras. 51-52).

77. The Syrian Arab Republic stated that it had been subjected to terrorist attacks and crimes by entities that included ISIL, the al-Nusrah Front, the Free Syrian Army, the Army of Islam, the Levant Front and other organizations affiliated with Al-Qaida. It also recalled that in the past four years it had addressed hundreds of official letters to the Secretary-General and successive Presidents of the Security Council regarding acts of terrorism and suicide bombings that had been directed against State institutions and vital facilities such as hospitals, universities, schools, mosques, churches, infrastructure installations, and power stations and lines, as well as civilian aircraft, diplomatic missions, skilled nationals, religious figures, antiquities, museums, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force peacekeepers and humanitarian aid convoys. It also noted that several United Nations reports, including the report on foreign terrorist fighters prepared by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team,<sup>2</sup> had confirmed that more than 25,000 foreign terrorist fighters from more than 100 Member States were present in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. Accordingly, it stressed the need for Member States to take effective measures to address the issue of foreign terrorist fighters because of the enormous threat it posed to all States, including States of origin, transit and destination.

### **Ukraine**

78. Ukraine reported that it was a party to 17 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as related multilateral and regional instruments.

79. The legal foundations for combating terrorism at the national level in the Ukraine were: the Constitution of Ukraine; the Criminal Code of Ukraine; and the Law on Combating Terrorism. In accordance with article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine, international treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada, or Parliament, of Ukraine would become a constituent part of the national legislation of Ukraine. The Ukraine also provided information on the specific articles of the Criminal Code, as well as the Law on Combating Terrorism, which applied international norms aimed at combating international terrorism, including the following elements: (a) the condemnation of terrorism in all its manifestations; (b) the prohibition of incitement to terrorist acts and of participation in such acts, and the prevention of such activities; (c) prevention of the financing of terrorism; (d) the prohibition of the use of the territory of Ukraine for terrorist installations or training camps for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts; and (e) the apprehension, prosecution and extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts. Moreover, according to article 6 of the Law of Ukraine

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<sup>2</sup> [S/2015/358](#).

on refugees or persons who require additional or temporary protection, a person who committed, outside the territory of Ukraine, a non-political crime recognized by the Criminal Code of Ukraine as a grave crime or an especially grave crime could not be recognized as a refugee or a person who required additional protection. For the Ukraine, the results of the examination of relevant practice of other States also continued to be taken into account during the elaboration of national legislation.

80. Ukraine also reported that the Presidential Decree on the Concept of Combating Terrorism No. 230/2013, of 25 April 2013, the Plan of Activities on the Implementation of the Concept and other relevant legal instruments also informed national actions. The implementation of the Concept, which covered the period 2013-2020, was aimed at protecting human rights, the security of society and the State from terrorism; improving interagency coordination and international cooperation, based, inter alia, on the elimination or minimization of the causes of terrorism; strengthening the relevant legal and organizational framework for combating terrorism; and mobilizing public opinion in that field. The corresponding counter-terrorist measures included countering the ideology and propaganda of terrorism, preventing and eliminating terrorist activities, and eliminating or minimizing their consequences.

81. Ukraine also reported that its Security Service, as the main organ of the State system for combating terrorism, cooperated with more than 100 special services and law enforcement bodies from 59 States and with some relevant international organizations, including the United Nations, the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Ukraine also indicated that enhanced cooperation with European Union member States was planned in the areas of countering the activities of international terrorist organizations, including the use of channels of illegal migration by their members and the smuggling of weapons.

82. Other cooperation activities included relevant training in relevant forums, including the participation of the representatives of the Security Service in the work of experts of the Committee of Experts on Terrorism of the Council of Europe and the OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network.

### **Viet Nam**

83. Viet Nam was a party to 12 universal and two regional counter-terrorism instruments. It had also signed a series of bilateral agreements on counter-terrorism.

84. The provisions of instruments to which Viet Nam was a party had been integrated into its national law through the supplementation and amendment of the Maritime Code and the adoption of the Law on Counter Terrorism, which came into effect on 1 October 2013; the Law on Anti-Money Laundering, which came into effect on 1 January 2013; the Law on Civil Aviation, which had been amended and supplemented in 2014; and Ordinance No.32/2007/PL-UBTVH11 on the Protection of Works Important to National Security. Viet Nam had also issued a series of by-laws to guide the implementation of those laws and the ordinance in practice. At the time of submission, Viet Nam indicated it was in the process of revising the 1999 Penal Code to ensure the criminalization of those acts provided for in conventions to which it was a party.

85. The Law on the Conclusion, Accession and Implementation of International Treaties, which came into effect in 2006, reiterated the strong commitment Viet

Nam to implementing its international obligations and detailed the procedures and responsibilities of the competent Vietnamese agencies in implementing international treaties to which Viet Nam was a party. The integration of international conventions in the national legal order was effected through that Law, under which treaties could be directly applied fully or partially once the provisions were sufficiently detailed and clear for their implementation or, where the domestic regulations and law were not in conformity with the provisions of the treaties, the competent authorities would make decisions or proposals for the amendment, supplement, repeal or promulgation of related regulations to implement the treaties.

86. Viet Nam had also actively collaborated to investigate and verify information supplied by external partners and shared information with them on counter-terrorism. Accordingly, in order to detect and combat acts of terrorism, Viet Nam had added 1,800 terrorists and terror suspects to the immigration control list. Moreover, Viet Nam had worked with IAEA to develop and gradually implement the IAEA support plan in formulating the legal framework on nuclear security for nuclear power plants, in particular the legal requirements for the physical protection system for nuclear material.

87. At the time of its submission, Viet Nam had not experienced any terror attacks by individuals or international terrorist organizations, nor detected any bases of international terrorist organizations operating within its territory. Moreover, there were no trials under way related to crimes of international terrorism.

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

### **International Civil Aviation Organization**

88. 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 29 May 2015, as follows: 186 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 152 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 11 States. 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 29 May 2015, 28 States had signed the Protocol.

89. ICAO reported that 20 acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation had been recorded in 2014, including 9 involving attacks on aviation facilities perpetrated by both terrorists and other individuals, targeting airport landside areas and infrastructure. ICAO had also disseminated an updated aviation security global Risk Context Statement in 2015.

90. Moreover, new and revised security standards and recommended practices were introduced to further strengthen the international aviation security regulatory framework aimed at mitigating the risks associated with the landside areas of airports, cargo screening regimes and cybersecurity systems. They became applicable in November 2014. ICAO also set out activities highlighted in last year's report (see [A/69/209](#), paras. 55-56).

#### **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

91. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through its Terrorism Prevention Branch, had provided assistance to 60 countries, resulting in 29 new ratifications of international legal instruments and 12 new or revised pieces of counter-terrorism legislation developed by Member States that had received assistance. UNODC further provided capacity-building training to 3,500 national criminal justice officials through 101 national, regional and international workshops. UNODC continued to provide capacity-building to criminal justice officials in specialized areas of counter-terrorism and developed related technical assistance tools. In particular, UNODC finalized a new technical assistance tool entitled "Good practices in supporting victims of terrorism within the criminal justice framework". In addition, UNODC launched a five-year initiative, in partnership with the European Union and in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law, in Malta, to support Member States with strengthening their criminal justice responses to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters.

#### **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

92. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) reiterated its general role, as set out in the previous report (see [A/69/209](#), paras. 65-68). In 2014, the OSCE chairmanship, held by Switzerland, made the issue of kidnapping for ransom and the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters a priority, and two declarations were subsequently adopted at the Ministerial Council in Basel, Switzerland, on the themes of the OSCE role in addressing the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters in the context of the implementation of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), and the OSCE role in countering kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups in the context of the implementation of Security Council resolution 2133 (2014).

93. In the field of countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, the OSCE highlighted the activities of the Transnational Threats Department and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) for the publication of a guidebook providing policy guidance on how community-policing approaches can be leveraged to prevent terrorism and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism while fully respecting international human rights. Additionally, ODIHR, in cooperation with the relevant OSCE bodies, delivered training on human rights and terrorism to law enforcement, security and border officials of the OSCE participating States and was in the final stages of preparing a training curriculum and training for trainers programme for law enforcement officers on countering terrorism and protecting human rights. ODIHR also facilitated contacts between national experts to promote exchanges of information and best practices on counter-terrorism.

### **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**

94. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) reported that, as at 22 May 2015, 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.

95. OPCW reiterated the information provided in the previous report (see [A/69/209](#), para. 70). It continued its capacity-building and assistance efforts in, inter alia, the areas of preparedness for, and response to, chemical weapons. The OPCW Secretariat also continued to co-chair the CTITF Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks, together with IAEA. The Working Group's current project, which is related to ensuring effective inter-agency interoperability and communications in the event of a chemical and/or biological weapons attack, was initiated in early 2015 by a kick-off workshop attended by the representatives of 17 United Nations entities and international organizations.

96. OPCW had also continued to verify the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons; it had now overseen the destruction of almost 85 per cent of chemical weapons declared by eight possessor States, thereby ensuring that those weapons did not fall into the hands of terrorists. In 2014, the OPCW Secretariat continued its focus and effort on overseeing the destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons stockpile with the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission, and with the support of a number of States parties. Over 98 per cent of the chemical weapons declared by the Syrian Arab Republic had been destroyed. Since the Convention's entry into force in April 1997, more than 5,545 inspections had taken place at 265 chemical weapon-related sites and 2,024 industrial sites to verify the destruction of the declared weapons, as well as to ensure that dual-use chemicals had been produced exclusively for peaceful purposes.

### **Universal Postal Union**

97. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) had adopted the UPU postal security standards, which are mandatory for all members. Those standards were developed in collaboration with ICAO, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and other stakeholders. UPU had also worked with its members and their designated operators to develop contingency and continuation of operation plans for mail processing centres and international offices of exchange in the event that mail was suspected of being used to transport illicit biological, chemical or radiological substances.

98. In collaboration with ICAO, WCO and the International Air Transport Association, UPU created a dangerous goods awareness campaign intended to enhance the processes of their members for controlling the introduction of dangerous goods into the global postal supply chain.

### **Inter-Parliamentary Union**

99. The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) indicated that its members continued to request the dispatch of an international parliamentary fact-finding mission to the Syrian Arab Republic, but that the mission had yet to occur. At the 131st IPU Assembly, held in October 2014, the IPU Executive Committee issued a statement urging member Parliaments to, inter alia, "make every effort to stem the spread of terrorism and extremism". Meetings with a broad array of parliamentary actors in

the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon were undertaken by the Secretary General of IPU in January 2015.

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

100. Currently, there are 42 instruments pertaining to international terrorism. Of those, 19 are universal (14 instruments and 5 recent amendments) and 23 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

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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

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

*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