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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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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 [74/194](#) on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and II.B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, on the basis of submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of relevant international legal instruments.

* [A/75/150](#).



I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution 74/194.

2. States were requested to submit, by 1 June 2020, information on the implementation of paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed to General Assembly resolution 49/60, and were alerted to the fact that late submissions would be included in the next reporting cycle, as appropriate. Section II.A below contains a summary of the replies received. Previous submissions received from Member States since 2014 are referred to as appropriate; no indication is made where no submission had been received from a Member State since 2014.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 1 June 2020, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B below contains a summary of the replies received.

4. The summaries of the replies focus on the matters referred to in paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) of the Declaration, namely: (a) collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing; and (b) national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The full texts of the replies received, including any received after 1 June 2020, are available from the website of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.¹

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

A. Information received from Member States

Algeria

5. Algeria was party to several universal, regional and bilateral instruments regarding measures to eliminate international terrorism. It was also party to a number of related international instruments, including on transnational organized crime and on human rights. In 2019, Algeria became party to a mutual assistance agreement with the Russian Federation. At the bilateral level, it had paid particular attention to the exchange of information, intelligence and technical assistance with its many partners.

6. Algeria provided further details on the legislative, institutional and administrative framework for combating international terrorism, in addition to reiterating some of the information provided in previous reports (see A/74/151, paras. 5–7, and A/73/125, paras. 5–7). For instance, books that called for violence or discrimination or that dealt with Islam or other religions in a negative way had been prohibited under Act No. 15-13 of 15 July 2015 on book production and the book market (Official Gazette No. 39, 19 July 2015). The Act authorized the publishing,

¹ www.un.org/en/ga/sixth.

printing and marketing of books provided that they did not advocate colonialism, terrorism, crime or racism. The Criminal Code provided for the suppression of acts against national security, territorial integrity or the stability and normal functioning of institutions, characterized as terrorist acts when they met established conditions. Act No. 16-02 of 19 June 2016, supplementing Ordinance No. 66-156 of 8 June 1966 on the Criminal Code, introduced an article 87 bis 11 providing for a penalty of 5–10 years' imprisonment and a fine of 100,000–500,000 Algerian dinars for any Algerian or foreign national residing in Algeria, whether legally or illegally, who travelled or attempted to travel to another State with the intention of committing, organizing, preparing or participating in terrorist acts or in order to provide or receive training to commit them.

7. With respect to gender, Algeria noted that, pursuant to paragraph 25 of resolution [72/147](#), it had adopted policies and strategies aimed at involving women in the national counter-terrorism strategy in general and in deradicalization in particular, given their decisive role in preventing and combating the scourge of terrorism. Those efforts included the training of female imams and the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 6.

Bahrain

8. Bahrain had a number of laws on countering terrorism and the financing thereof. Act No. 58 (2006) on protecting society from acts of terrorism defined and criminalized terrorism, detailing the crimes considered acts of terrorism (including damaging the environment; attacking, disrupting, destroying or hijacking public air, marine and land transport; detaining passengers and carrying out any hostile action against transport facilities and institutions; detonating explosives of any kind; and training in the use of weapons and explosives) and setting out the legal elements that constituted those crimes. The Act also covered legal persons.

9. Bahrain had also promulgated Decree-Law No. 4 (2001) on suppressing and countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The law and its amendments of 2006 were based on the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. The scope of the offences had been expanded to include the acquisition, transfer or possession of funds in the knowledge or belief that they were the proceeds of an offence under the law.

10. Bahrain reported that several terrorist crimes had been committed in Bahrain and that it had been proven that those crimes had been committed at the behest and for the benefit of foreign terrorist groups and organizations sponsored by a foreign State. It also reported that in 2018 and 2019, a total of 10 cases had been recorded of the establishment of terrorist groups, of which it reported the members had been trained in other States in the use of weapons and the manufacturing of explosives for use in terrorism. The accused in those cases had been convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from three years to life imprisonment. In 2015 and 2016, two cases had also been recorded in which the defendants had been accused of promoting the ideology and agenda of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and calling for persons to join the group in order to commit acts of terrorism in Bahrain. The accused in those cases had been sentenced to terms ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment.

Belgium

11. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), paras. 8–10), Belgium reported that it had implemented a number of measures, including the creation of first-line prevention units, regional teams and mobile teams, as well as multidisciplinary support centres. Countering the foreign terrorist fighter threat through deradicalization in prisons was a top priority. Through cooperation with the

representative body of the Muslim community of Belgium, Belgium had begun training imams to work with prisoners to recognize signs of radicalization to violence and to identify possible recruiters. There were a number of initiatives aimed at reintegrating returned foreign terrorist fighters and their families into Belgian society, as well as national programmes and a federally supported network of deradicalization actors that worked with foreign terrorist fighters.

12. Since 2015, there had been 426 judicial convictions for terrorist offences. More than 279 individuals had been included on the national terrorism list, resulting in asset freezing, in application of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

13. Belgium had financed a United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre project on child returnees entitled “Enhancing the capacity of States to adopt human rights-based treatment of children accompanying returning foreign terrorist fighters” in 2018. The document was publicly launched in 2019. In October 2019, in the framework of its mandate as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, Belgium had organized an Arria formula meeting on the challenges of radicalization in prisons, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Belgium had also participated in the development of resilience tools, such as the Reference Framework of Competences for Democratic Culture, which had been rolled out in some Belgian schools since 2016.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

14. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it had fulfilled its international obligations in accordance with the ratified relevant international instruments and bilateral agreements and the recommendations of the United Nations, the Financial Action Task Force and the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism.

15. The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the amendments thereto, had sought to ensure the harmonization of relevant criminal law regulations with the relevant international obligations. For example, in addition to the existing criminal offence of terrorism, articles 202a, 202b, 202c and 202d had been introduced, criminalizing the acts of encouraging terrorist activities in public, recruitment for terrorist activities, training to perform terrorist activities, organizing a terrorist group or funding a terrorist organization or activities. The Code also provides for the punishment of persons who give to or in any other manner provide an individual terrorist or a terrorist organization with funds that they will use to carry out terrorist activities or for any other purpose.

16. In 2019, 26 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (8 men, 6 women and 12 children) were deported from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, where the men were involved in illegal and terrorist activities, fighting for ISIL and Da’esh. All of the men were prosecuted for “Illegal forming and joining of paramilitary and parapolice formations” (Criminal Code, para. 162b) and “Organizing a terrorist group” (para. 202d (2)) in connection with “Terrorism” (para. 201).

17. To date, 22 cases had been processed against a total of 40 persons. Three persons had been released, while the others had been given sentences ranging from 1 to 35 years in prison.

Cambodia

18. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), paras. 11–12), Cambodia reported the following. As party to a number of universal counter-terrorism instruments, Cambodia had an implementing legal framework, including the Constitutional Law (1993); the Law on Governance of Weapons, Explosive Material,

and Ammunition (2005); the Law on Counter-Terrorism (2007); the Criminal Code (2007); the Law on Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons (2009); and the National Planning Book on Counter-Terrorism (2009). Cambodia is drafting a law on nuclear energy and is seeking to establish and amend three laws, including on anti-money-laundering and financing of terrorism. Furthermore, Cambodia is a member of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and is finalizing its adoption of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

19. Cambodia had not been the target of any local terrorism attacks. Cambodia reported that it had always promoted gender equality and had called for all ministries and agencies to implement relevant points to that effect. Cambodian women had not joined terrorism activities in Cambodia or in any other country.

Chad

20. Chad was party to several universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments and agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance between the French-speaking African countries. In addition, Chad had concluded agreements on judicial cooperation with Mali and the Niger; with Libya, the Niger and Sudan; with Senegal; and with the States members of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community.

21. Chad had also started reforming its criminal law by incorporating the relevant provisions of international legal instruments into its national instruments, including the reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as Act No. 34/PR/2015 of 5 August 2015 on the suppression of acts of terrorism. It had also strengthened its counter-terrorism laws by adopting Act No. 029/PR/2018 of 13 February 2019 on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, and Decree No. 1759/PR/2015 of 18 August 2015 establishing a counter-terrorism judicial pool.

22. Chad had conducted several prosecutions, resulting in the conviction of 95 terrorists.

23. With regard to gender issues, the Government had adopted Ordinance No. 012/PR/2018 establishing parity among appointed and elected officials in Chad. The gender quota would gradually move towards parity.

Colombia

24. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 30–34), Colombia reported the following. Colombia was party to 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as regional ones. It was making strides towards becoming party to all the relevant instruments.

25. On 17 January 2020, Colombia had issued a list of persons and groups considered to be international terrorists. Former members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) were excluded from the list because of the transition of FARC into a political party.

26. Between January and March 2020, 74 arrests had been made for the illegal use of uniforms and insignia, 11 for terrorism offences and 3 for the financing of terrorism and organized crime groups and for the administration of resources related to terrorist activities and organized crime in Colombia.

27. Between 2015 and 10 March 2020, 4,273 reports had been received for crimes involving the illegal use of uniforms and insignia (Criminal Code, art. 346); 1,971 reports had been received for terrorism offences (art. 344); and 75 reports had been received for crimes involving the financing of terrorism and organized crime groups

and for the administration of resources related to terrorist activities and organized crime in Colombia (art. 345). As at 23 April 2020, 515 people had been deprived of liberty (charged and sentenced) for the illegal use of uniforms and insignia (art. 346); 391 for terrorism offences (art. 344); and 24 for the administration of resources related to terrorist activities (art. 345).

28. In 2019, the information and financial analysis unit had conducted a national risk assessment of money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In 2019, it had also provided the Attorney General's Office and intelligence agencies with a total of 143 items, of which 22 per cent were related to organized crime and 3 per cent were related to the financing of terrorism. In the first quarter of 2020, the unit had responded to 32 international requests from financial intelligence units around the world concerning money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

29. Decision 002 of 2 January 2020 stipulated that the Elite Counter-Terrorism Group would focus as a priority on criminalizing and prosecuting certain enumerated acts.

30. With regard to General Assembly resolution [72/147](#), Colombia had proposed to incorporate differential analysis and gender criteria in the victimological analysis of vulnerable groups, such as indigenous women and people of African descent, to contribute to access to justice in conditions of dignity and effective enjoyment of human rights, particularly when people were victims of terrorist attacks, which affected certain population groups disproportionately.

Cuba

31. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 35–39), Cuba reported the following. Cuba was party to 18 international counter-terrorism instruments.

32. Through Decree-Law No. 316 amending the Criminal Code and the Counter-Terrorism Act, criminal offences relating to acts of terrorism involving the use of nuclear or radioactive material or ionizing substances had been modified and the range of predicate offences for money-laundering had been expanded. Pursuant to Decree-Law No. 317, a higher legal status was given to the identification and freezing without delay of assets linked to individuals or terrorist organizations.

33. Work was in the final stages on the second update to the national risk strategy to cover the period from 2020 to 2022. Decree-Law No. 389 amending the Criminal Code, the Counter-Terrorism Act and the Criminal Procedure Act was adopted in October 2019.

34. To achieve greater regulation of non-profit organizations, decisions No. 5 and No. 6 of the Director of Partnerships within the Ministry of Justice had been approved in 2018. Subsequently, the Ministry of Culture had adopted decision No. 30/2019 on regulations for the care and control of foundations and partnerships.

35. When Cuba joined the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, the Central Bank of Cuba had signed a memorandum of understanding for cooperation. In addition, 19 cooperation agreements had been signed with other countries in the field of financial intelligence. A national committee for the assistance programme against transnational organized crime had been established on 10 March 2020.

36. Cuba reiterated that it had been the victim of terrorist acts that had claimed the lives of 3,478 persons and maimed another 2,099. Cuba reported that it had been arbitrarily and unilaterally included on the list of countries that allegedly did not fully cooperate in the fight against terrorism, issued by the United States of America on

13 May 2020. According to Cuba, the United States had chosen not to condemn or reject the serious terrorist attack, involving the use of a firearm, perpetrated against the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba to the United States, which had endangered the lives and safety of the staff of the diplomatic mission and their families.

37. Cuba reported that in 2019, six Cuban citizens residing in Cuba, financed by a Cuban citizen residing in Miami, Florida, United States, had been prosecuted for the offences of acts committed with an explosive or deadly device, chemical or biological agents or other means or substances and other acts of terrorism, and had been sentenced to imprisonment for periods of between 2 and 28 years. The penalties imposed were covered by Act No. 93 of 2001.

38. In 2019, the General Directorate for the Investigation of Financial Operations had received 430 suspicious transaction reports, of which 51 were disseminated and 177 were reported.

39. Cuba had strengthened judicial cooperation with other countries and had signed 26 agreements on legal assistance in criminal matters (16 of which included extradition), 30 agreements on the transfer of convicts and 11 agreements on extradition.

40. In May 2019, Cuba had welcomed the creation of the Caribbean Customs Organization, which would facilitate the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in the region.

Czechia

41. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), paras. 17–18), Czechia reported the following. Since 2018, Czechia had become party to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and to the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. Czechia had not signed, ratified or acceded to any regional agreements relating to measures to eliminate international terrorism in the period 2017–2020. On 26 March 2017, Czechia signed an agreement on cooperation in combating crime in Astana, Kazakhstan. On 7 June 2017, it signed an agreement on the same subject with Viet Nam in Hanoi.

42. Czechia had amended Act No. 40/2009 (the Criminal Code). Act No. 287/2018, which amended the Criminal Code and which entered into force on 1 February 2019, established as a criminal offence terrorist attacks on computer systems (section 311) and further amended the provision on support and promotion of terrorism regarding travelling to another State for the purpose of committing a terrorist criminal offence (section 312e).

43. Travel intelligence legislation was adopted in April 2019.

44. The statute of the inter-agency coordination group for the implementation of international sanctions in Czechia, including those aimed at fighting and preventing terrorism, together with the rules of procedure, had been approved by the Ministry of Finance, and the group had been formally established. The Minister's Internal Regulation No. 1/2020 concerning the exercise of the powers and responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in respect of international sanctions had also been adopted.

45. To implement the country's strategy for the fight against terrorism, Czechia had adopted the action plan on combating terrorism for the years 2016–2018 on 31 August 2016 and the action plan on combating terrorism for the years 2019–2020 on 26 August 2019. Between 2017 and 2020, several guidelines had been issued.

46. No incidents of international terrorism in the territory of Czechia had been reported in the relevant period.

47. A 73-year-old retiree had been convicted and sentenced by the judgment of the Regional Court in Prague of 14 January 2019 together with the judgment of the High Court in Prague of 16 April 2019 to four years' imprisonment for terrorist attacks committed. On 17 September 2019, a 36-year-old individual was convicted for service in foreign armed forces. The individual was initially accused of terrorism, but the High Court in Prague changed the legal classification of the offence. The appellate review was ongoing. In addition, another Czech citizen and several foreign citizens were being prosecuted in Czechia for the same criminal offence. Another Czech citizen was convicted of participation in a terrorist group and sentenced by the judgment of the Municipal Court in Prague of 28 February 2020 together with the judgment of the High Court in Prague of 18 May 2020 to 10 years' imprisonment. His brother was sentenced by the same judgments to 11 years' imprisonment and his brother's wife to 6 years' imprisonment, both in absentia.

Egypt

48. Egypt reported that it took a holistic approach to countering terrorism. In 2014, the President of Egypt had called for religious discourse to be reinvigorated and rectified. In response, religious institutions had been playing an important role in countering extremist ideas. Egyptian counter-terrorism laws had been drafted in keeping with United Nations resolutions, relevant regional and international agreements to which Egypt was a party, and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Egypt had also set up mechanisms to implement Security Council resolutions on combating the financing of terrorism.

49. In keeping with the commitment of Egypt to protect the rights of victims of terrorism and given the way in which terrorism infringed on people's enjoyment of their basic human rights, the National Council for the Families of Victims and the Wounded, a subsidiary body of the Cabinet, provided the full range of support services and assistance to victims and their families.

50. Egypt continued to provide technical support through a range of agencies to build counter-terrorism capacity in African countries. The African Union Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development was expected to play a key role and the Al-Azhar Observatory for Combating Extremism was working to counteract extremist ideology and train imams.

El Salvador

51. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 40–43), El Salvador reported the following. El Salvador was party to several universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments within the framework of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, as well as at the subregional and bilateral levels.

52. The national special law against acts of terrorism of 2006 defined in article 4 (m) terrorist organizations. Various terrorism offences had been included in the special law. With respect to defining the acts that constitute terrorism, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice of El Salvador, in judgment 22-2007AC of 24 August 2015 concerning unconstitutionality, established that the General Assembly had developed a working definition of terrorism for the purposes of its various resolutions and declarations on measures to eliminate terrorism. These and other authorities suggested that terrorist incidents may be described in terms of: (a) the nature and identity of the perpetrators of terrorism; (b) the nature and identity

of the victims of terrorism; (c) the objectives of terrorism; and (d) the means employed to perpetrate terror violence.

53. El Salvador supported all measures aimed at disarmament, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms control, in order to prevent terrorist groups from gaining access to all types of weapons and their components. In particular, the national civilian police participated in the Central American Programme on Small Arms Control and in the regional operational anti-firearm plan, ORCA Plan VII-2018.

54. With regard to criminal prosecutions and sentencing, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice stipulated in judgment 22-2007AC of 24 August 2015 that the State of Salvador must prevent and counter terrorism using the threat of criminal penalties, among other means, and seek their effective application through criminal proceedings, and that it must also ensure that only legitimate, legal and governable means are used to combat terrorism.

Greece

55. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 52–55), Greece reported the following. Since the previous reporting period, the financial intelligence unit of Greece had signed bilateral memorandums of understanding with 23 States.

56. Greece had also signed several police cooperation agreements on a bilateral, trilateral and multilateral level, the provisions of which included cooperation in the field of combating terrorism.

57. The Hellenic Coast Guard was actively engaged in the fight against terrorism, cooperating closely with national, European and international institutions, law enforcement agencies and security authorities and exchanging information regarding terrorist networks while following related legislation and monitoring international developments on the subject. All ships suspected of having connections with terrorism or with countries of interest and approaching Greek ports or transiting through Greek territorial waters were being checked (in cases where there was reliable intelligence creating reasonable suspicion that those ships were violating sanctions). The European Union Common Risk Indicators concerning foreign terrorist fighters were applied by the regional Hellenic Coast Guard authorities during their daily duties and during first-line checks of persons illegally entering the country, with an emphasis on those arriving from countries of interest. The Hellenic Coast Guard did not have any record of cases related to terrorism.

58. In 2019, the competent police authorities had arrested one foreigner following the issuance of a European arrest warrant for reasons associated with terrorism activity. The individual had been extradited to the requesting foreign authority. In addition, 10 suspects in cases related to international terrorism had been brought to court, none of whom had been found guilty.

Latvia

59. Latvia was party to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and its Additional Protocol. These regional treaties, in conjunction with the universal counter-terrorism instruments to which it was party, set out the international legal framework for prevention of international terrorism in Latvia.

60. The Criminal Law had been amended with a separate chapter entitled “Crimes related to terrorism”. The chapter contained sections on penalization of “Terrorism” (section 791), “Financing of terrorism” (section 792), “Terrorist group” (section 793),

“Recruitment and training for terrorism” (section 794), “Travelling for terrorism purposes” (section 795) and “Justification, incitement and threats to commit terrorism” (section 796). Furthermore, in 2018, the Law on the Prevention of Money-Laundering and Terrorism and Proliferation Financing was amended to ensure that the measures related to prevention of financing of terrorism shall also apply to the prevention of travelling for terrorism purposes, organization and participation in a terrorist group, recruitment, and providing and receiving training for terrorism.

61. In 2019, one person had been detained on suspicion of planning terrorism offences and for inciting national, ethnic and racial hatred. The surveillance of the person had been launched because he had posted offensive comments on public websites targeting Roma and Russian people living in Latvia, inter alia inciting to eliminate all of them. The investigatory authorities had established that the person was a self-proclaimed follower of a Norwegian far-right extremist, Anders Behring Breivik, and was obsessed with ideas on ethnic supremacy and the personality of Mr. Breivik. Inspired by the acts committed by Mr. Breivik in 2011, the person had started preparatory works to commit violent terrorist attacks on minority schools and several shopping centres. The person had purchased means to intimidate and eliminate people by causing several explosions. However, the execution of the intended violent offence had been prevented and a criminal investigation had been launched. During the initial stage of the criminal investigation, the authorities had found sufficient evidence to charge the person with an attempt to commit terrorism and to incite national, ethnic and racial hatred. However, following a medical examination, the person was found to be in a state of mental incapacity and was therefore admitted to a psychiatric clinic in accordance with the decision of the domestic court.

Madagascar

62. Madagascar had ratified a number of universal counter-terrorism instruments. At the regional level, Madagascar had ratified the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and the Protocol thereto and the Convention on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Counter-terrorism. Madagascar was developing bilateral cooperation agreements on criminal matters, including mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements, with other countries. Act No. 2017-027 of 29 January 2018 on international cooperation in criminal matters was also in force.

63. Madagascar had recently adopted Act No. 2018-043 of 13 February 2019 on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and had conducted a national and sectoral money-laundering and terrorist financing risk assessment. The financial intelligence unit, under the auspices of the Ministry of National Defence, was also involved in the reform of the country’s act on weapons, as part of the implementation of the international arms trade treaty.

64. The other relevant legislation included: Act No. 2014-005 of 17 July 2014, on combating terrorism and transnational organized crime; Act No. 2016-021 of 22 August 2016, seeking to establish specialized courts for combating corruption, authorized, inter alia, to prosecute, investigate and punish persons who had committed offences punishable under Act No. 2014-005; Decree No. 2015-050 of 3 February 2015, establishing the national steering structure for combating terrorism and transnational organized crime; and Decree No. 2015-1036 of 30 June 2015, repealing Decree No. 2007-510 of 4 June 2007 on the establishment, organization and operation of the country’s financial intelligence unit.

65. To date, Madagascar had not recorded any cases of terrorist activity. Furthermore, no criminal proceedings relating to terrorist acts had been conducted in the country.

Mexico

66. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), para. 70), Mexico reported the following. Mexico participated actively in the efforts of various multilateral forums to prevent and combat the threat of international terrorism. Mexico continued to work through the Specialized High-level Committee on Disarmament, Terrorism and International Security to develop and strengthen the national legal framework applicable to international criminal mechanisms related to terrorism. Amendments to national financial laws in 2014 had strengthened the legal framework.

67. In 2019, the Committee had adopted several measures aimed at strengthening national efforts to prevent and combat international terrorism. It had developed a national strategy against high-impact incidents, whose objective was to strategically and operationally implement national prevention, assistance, response and consequence-management measures to address acts that endangered national security, including acts of terrorism.

68. Between 2018 and 2019, it had conducted three live exercises to implement the guidelines established under the national strategy against high-impact incidents, in particular on national capacities to address incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials. In addition, the Government of Mexico had established security protocols on the transfer of chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear weapons developed in the country, in order to prevent unauthorized removal by non-State actors, as well as, inter alia, acts of sabotage and illicit use. Mexico was implementing measures at airports, ports and migrant holding centres to combat illicit activities, including acts of terrorism. In 2019, an extract from the National Civil Aviation Security Programme had been published, which provided that airports and companies dedicated to the transport of persons and goods by air must develop their own security programmes in order to prevent acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation.

Myanmar

69. Myanmar was party to 15 universal counter-terrorism legal instruments. Myanmar was also party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and a signatory to the Association of South-East Asian Nations Convention on Counter-Terrorism.

70. In accordance with its international obligations, Myanmar had enacted its counter-terrorism law on 4 June 2014. The instrument included 19 chapters, with 72 articles. Pursuant to chapter 3, the Government had formed the Central Committee for Counter-Terrorism, comprising 20 representatives from the relevant ministries with the Union Minister for Home Affairs as Chair. In 2015, a counter-terrorism department had been established under the Myanmar Police Force. The Government had also promulgated the anti-money-laundering law and set up a financial investigation unit to deter and prevent financing of terrorism. The competent authorities had been developing a domestic workplan to guarantee human rights in criminal cases related to terrorism.

71. Myanmar had been participating in counter-terrorism information-sharing with partners including the United States of America, Australia, India, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

72. Myanmar had signed a memorandum of understanding on security dialogue and cooperation and a memorandum of understanding on the establishment of a border liaison office with Bangladesh on 24 October 2017. Myanmar had also conducted coordinated border patrolling with Bangladesh since early 2018.

73. Myanmar reported several attacks in 2016 and 2017 attributed to the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, also known as Harakah al-Yaqin.

74. Myanmar had given special attention to the prevention of violent extremism through the promotion of tolerance and interfaith and intercultural dialogue. In order to promote interfaith harmony, a total of 130 interfaith groups had been established nationwide.

Paraguay

75. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/69/209](#), paras. 34–37), Paraguay reported the following. Paraguay was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments, which had been implemented under its Code of Criminal Procedure.

76. Other relevant laws included: Act No. 1015/97, on the prevention and suppression of illicit acts relating to asset- or money-laundering; Act No. 3783/09, amending several articles of Act No. 1015/97; Act No. 4024/10, on punishable acts of terrorism, terrorist association and terrorism financing; Act No. 4503/11, on the freezing of funds or financial assets; Act No. 5895/17, establishing rules on transparency in the governance of joint-stock companies; Act No. 6446/19, establishing an administrative register of legal persons and entities and a register of final beneficiaries in Paraguay; Act No. 6379/19, establishing criminal jurisdiction over economic and organized crimes; and Act No. 5876/17, on the administration of seized or confiscated assets.

77. Paraguay had also enacted laws between 2018 and 2020 that underpinned efforts to combat money-laundering and terrorism financing and were drafted based on the plan of action of the national strategic plan. Among them were Act No. 6497/19, amending Act No. 1015/97, on the prevention and suppression of illicit acts relating to asset- or money-laundering, as amended by Act No. 3783/09; Act No. 5582/16, approving the amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding of the South American Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering; Act No. 3440/08, amending several provisions of Act No. 1160/97; Act No. 6452/19, amending several provisions of Act No. 1160/1997 on the Criminal Code, as amended by Act No. 3440/2008; Act No. 6430/19, on preventing, criminalizing and penalizing punishable acts of transnational bribery and corruption; Act No. 6431/19, establishing a special procedure for confiscation, special confiscation, forfeiture of proceeds and gains, and confiscation following a stand-alone proceeding; Act No. 6408/19, amending Act No. 4024/10, on punishable acts of terrorism, terrorist association and terrorism financing; Act No. 6419/19, regulating the freezing of financial assets of persons linked to terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as well as the procedures relating to sanctions lists, and repealing Act No. 4503/11; Act No. 6399/19, modifying articles 3 and 4 of Act No. 5895/17, on the governance of joint-stock companies and provisional measures; and Act No. 6396/19, amending article 46 of Act No. 5876/17 on the administration of seized or confiscated assets.

78. The Secretariat for the Prevention of Asset- or Money-Laundering was taking measures in coordination with the various institutions comprising the system to prevent and prosecute money-laundering and terrorism financing.

79. A national terrorism financing risk assessment was being carried out in accordance with Executive Decree No. 2209/2019, as called for under the national strategic plan, updated by Decree No. 507/2018. Once the assessment had been completed and presented, its conclusions and recommendations would be applied nationwide to mitigate the risk of terrorism financing.

Peru

80. The Counter-Terrorism Directorate of the Peruvian National Police, through its International Terrorism Investigations Division, acted within the scope of its authority in fulfilment of its obligations under the applicable international conventions, while adhering strictly to human rights principles. Acts of international terrorism, whatever their nature, were invariably regarded as acts of violence.

81. The Directorate, acting through the International Terrorism Investigations Division and in cooperation with its counterparts abroad, had apprehended and detained a Lebanese national, Muamad Amadar, on 28 October 2014 in the district of Surquillo for ties to Hizbullah in the Middle East and for using falsified and/or fraudulent documents to enter and exit Peruvian territory. It had also apprehended and detained a Peruvian national, Brian Eugenio Alvarado Huari, on 16 July 2019 in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho, for ties to and contacts with foreign nationals and for expressing criminal intent in private conversations with sympathizers of Islamic State.

82. Mr. Amadar had been sentenced to six years' imprisonment for the falsification of documents, in line with article 427 of the Penal Code, and legal proceedings were currently under way on terrorism charges. The case of Mr. Alvarado Huari was currently in the pretrial phase and would be tried in closed hearings.

Philippines

83. The National Intelligence Coordinating Agency had proposed a bill aimed at providing stronger legal mechanisms to prevent the entry of foreign terrorist fighters and dissuade Filipino nationals from pledging allegiance to or supporting Daesh and other terrorist organizations.

84. The Department of National Defence, through the Armed Forces of the Philippines, had strengthened coordination and cooperation with relevant government agencies to combat terrorism through the implementation of the comprehensive National Security Policy and National Security Strategy.

85. The National Security Council Secretariat had taken the lead on the country's participation in the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme.

86. In July 2017, the Bureau of Immigration had created the Anti-Terrorism Group to support the Government's efforts to combat terrorism. In June 2018, the Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Programme Management Office had been created as an initiative of the Department of the Interior and Local Government to promote, harmonize and sustain its interventions in efforts to counter violent extremism, as well as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks and threats. In 2018, the President had approved Executive Order No. 68, adopting the National Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Strategy 2018–2022 and creating the related National Coordinating Committee.

87. The Philippine National Police had entered into several multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation agreements relating to counter-terrorism. The Philippine National Police had also been filing charges against arrested foreign terrorists. One such case was against Cholo Abdi Abdullah, a member of Al-Shabaab, which was affiliated with the Al-Qaeda terrorist group. The complaint filed was for a violation of Republic Act No. 10591, otherwise known as the Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation Act, and the case was currently on trial.

Portugal

88. No multilateral or regional agreements relating to international terrorism had been concluded by Portugal in recent years. At the bilateral level, cooperation agreements on combating organized crime and terrorism were under negotiation with several countries.

89. No incidents relating to international terrorism had occurred on Portuguese territory in the previous decade. However, in 2019, a foreign citizen had been condemned in a first instance court for recruiting individuals in Portugal for Islamic State.

Russian Federation

90. Following on from information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 82–91), the Russian Federation had been steadily improving its legislative framework and law enforcement practices and strengthening its counter-terrorism cooperation with interested States and international and regional organizations.

91. Together with Federal Law No. 114-FZ of 25 July 2002 on countering extremist activities and Federal Law No. 35-FZ of 6 March 2006 on counter-terrorism, the concept for countering terrorism in the Russian Federation and the national strategy for countering extremism until 2025, an updated version of which had been approved by Presidential Decree No. 344 of 29 May 2020, formed the basic legal framework for countering terrorism and extremism in the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation had also criminalized the full range of terrorism-related activities in line with the norms of international law.

92. Hundreds of Russian citizens and citizens of other countries were prosecuted every year in the Russian Federation in connection with planned travel abroad for the purpose of participating in terrorist activity. An even greater number of new criminal proceedings involved persons who had already joined terrorist organizations abroad, including in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Afghanistan.

93. In 2019, the investigative authorities of the Investigative Committee had instituted criminal proceedings and conducted investigations in 11 cases involving crimes under article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (also known as the Terrorism Act).

94. At present, the Office of the Procurator-General was reviewing seven requests for extradition received from foreign States. In 2019, 46 requests for the extradition of persons accused of committing crimes relating to terrorist activity had been submitted to the competent authorities of foreign States. Nine Russian requests for extradition had been granted, while 9 other requests had been rejected. Of the total number of requests submitted in 2019, five involved terrorist financing. Of those, two had been granted.

95. The Russian authorities had also submitted 63 requests for legal assistance in 2019. The competent authorities of foreign States had executed 41 such requests. Over the same period of time, the Office of the Procurator-General had received 41 requests for legal assistance and, including requests received previously, had executed a total of 45 such requests.

San Marino

96. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 92–94), San Marino reported the following. San Marino was party to 16 universal and 8 regional counter-terrorism instruments, as well as to a number of relevant bilateral instruments. Its bill domesticating the Convention on Cybercrime was ready to be

resubmitted for final approval by parliament. The draft bill for the transposition of Security Council resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#) on foreign fighters was ready to be submitted to both Government and parliament for approval.

97. To support the implementation of the National Security Strategy to Combat Terrorism, in January 2019 the parliament unanimously passed a law that provided for the setting up of bodies (the Permanent Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Task Force and the Counter-terrorism Crisis Management Unit) tasked with coordinating the activities of San Marino to prevent and combat international terrorism.

98. The San Marino counter-terrorism legal framework was centred on two main pillars: Law No. 92 of 17 June 2008, “Provisions on preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing” and subsequent amendments and integrations, and Law No. 57 of 29 March 2019, “Measures to prevent, combat and suppress the financing of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the activities of countries that threaten international peace and security”. Article 1 of Law No. 57 defined “assets” or “funds”. The Law also introduced two new articles to the Criminal Code. Law No. 92 provided that San Marino identify a list of high-risk countries, which had been last updated on 2 March 2020. In addition, article 8 of the Criminal Code had been extended to exclude certain offences from the possibility of being regarded as political offences (non-extraditable offences).

99. As previously reported, San Marino had never been the site of terrorist attacks or of the planning thereof. No individual, group or entity affiliated or involved with terrorist groups had been identified in San Marino. To date, there had been no criminal prosecutions or sentencing for terrorism nor any incidents caused by international terrorism.

Serbia

100. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 95–98), Serbia reported the following. Serbia was party to 15 universal counter-terrorism instruments. In 2019, Serbia had signed and ratified a memorandum of understanding with the United States of America to identify and prevent terrorist travel and reduce illegal migration. It had also signed a memorandum of understanding with Turkey on joint police patrolling. In 2020, Serbia had signed an agreement with the State of Palestine to combat crime. Serbia also expected to sign an agreement with Malta against trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as one against organized crime and international terrorism. Furthermore, under its cooperation agreement with the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation, signed in 2019, Serbia had opened its Liaison Prosecutor’s Office in The Hague on 10 March 2020.

101. The amendments to the Criminal Code of November 2016, in force since December 2019, incriminated and sanctioned preparatory actions for the commission of the criminal act of terrorism, while the amendments to the Criminal Code of mid-2019 amended significantly the criminal offence of terrorism and other criminal offences linked to it. In 2019, the Law on property use limitations aimed at preventing terrorism and the Law on the export and import of arms and military equipment had been amended, while the Law on arms and ammunition had been amended in March 2020. The Law on the amendment of the Law on the prevention of money-laundering and terrorism financing had been adopted in December 2019.

102. In February 2020, Serbia had adopted the strategy against money-laundering and terrorism financing for the period 2020–2024 and its implementation action plan for the period 2020–2022. In 2017, Serbia had adopted the strategy for integrated border management for the 2017–2020 period and, in December 2019, its implementation

action plan. On 18 April 2019, Serbia had set up the National Coordination Body to Prevent and Combat Terrorism. In June 2019, Serbia had adopted the strategy to control small arms and light weapons for the period 2019–2024, together with its implementation action plan for the period 2019–2020.

103. In mid-2019, the National Coordination Body had established an inter-sector working group to draft a plan for how to proceed in cases of returning foreign terrorist fighters and members of their families.

104. With respect to criminal acts of terrorism and the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, four Serbian nationals had been arrested. Three persons had been sentenced to 11 years in prison each, one to 10 years, two to 9 years and 6 months, and one to 7 years and 6 months.

Singapore

105. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 99–101), Singapore reported the following. Since 2019, Singapore had implemented the following legislation to combat terrorism: the Maintenance of Religious Harmony (Amendment) Act 2019 (October 2019), introducing additional measures to address external influence which may undermine religious tolerance between different religious groups and present a threat to public peace and order; and the Precious Stones and Precious Metals (Prevention of Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing) Act (April 2019), empowering the Ministry of Law to supervise the precious stones and precious metals dealers sector for the prevention of money-laundering and terrorism financing and subjecting the sector to a full suite of anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism requirements.

106. Singapore had had the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act in place since 2002 and had prosecuted Ahmed Hussein Abdul Kadir Sheik Uduman for terrorism financing offences under the Act in October 2019. Investigations had revealed that the individual had become radicalized and wanted to undertake armed violence in the Syrian Arabic Republic in support of ISIS. His path to radicalization had started in 2013, when he had started following the teachings of Abdullah al-Faisal, a radical preacher who preached in support of physical jihad and commended the violent efforts of ISIS to establish an Islamic caliphate. Over a period of two months, the individual had made donations to Mr. al-Faisal in support of his terrorist ideals. The individual had pleaded guilty to terrorism financing and had been sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment.

107. Singapore had also prosecuted Imran Kassim for terrorism financing offences under the Act in January 2020. The individual had published ISIS propaganda on social media, had attempted but failed to join ISIS in the Syrian Arab Republic, and had donated to a terrorist in Turkey to fund the publication of ISIS propaganda. The individual had been charged with terrorism financing and put on trial, the first trial under the Act. He had been convicted and sentenced to 33 months' imprisonment. In addition, in October 2019, three foreign nationals in Singapore had been charged under the Act for terrorism financing. All three persons had been accused of collecting and/or providing money to individuals in their home country between September 2018 and July 2019 to facilitate terrorist activities. They had been convicted after pleading guilty and sentenced to imprisonment terms ranging from 18 to 45 months.

Sri Lanka

108. Sri Lanka was party to many relevant international instruments concerning international terrorism, including acts against certain means of transport or specific facilities, acts against specific categories of persons, and specific acts on hostage-taking, terrorist bombings, nuclear terrorism and financing of terrorism. Sri Lanka

had also adopted the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism (Act No. 70 of 1988) and had established the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk. In 2015, Sri Lanka had ratified the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking. At the bilateral level, Sri Lanka had also signed several international and mutual legal assistance agreements to address counter-terrorism cooperation, including with Belarus, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

109. The counter-terrorism legislation and policies of Sri Lanka pertained to proscribing terrorist entities, criminalizing terrorist activities, countering terrorist financing, border control and enhancing international, regional and bilateral cooperation. Specific laws to give effect to international conventions on terrorism were buttressed by general laws to combat terrorism. In particular, the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (1979) and the Public Security Ordinance (1947) served as the basis for action against terrorist activities at the national level.

110. The financial intelligence unit of Sri Lanka had been established in 2006 and reorganized in 2007 as an independent institution within the Central Bank's framework and administrative structure. The Government had enacted the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act No. 5 of 2006 and the Financial Transactions Reporting Act No. 6 of 2006. The European Commission had delisted Sri Lanka from its list of high-risk third countries with anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism strategic deficiencies, published on 7 May 2020. Several regulations had also been made under the United Nations Act No. 45 of 1968, giving effect to Security Council resolutions on terrorism financing.

111. The National Border Management Committee had been mandated to set priorities and goals on all aspects of border management in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka integrated border management strategy had been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in May 2018.

112. Sri Lanka had experienced a coordinated suicide attack on 21 April 2019, commonly referred to as the Easter Sunday attack, carried out by a group of extremists targeting three churches, three luxury hotels and one lodging place. Later, it had been revealed that members of the National Thowheed Jammath, led by Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Saharan, had planned and executed the coordinated suicide bombings, which had killed 222 civilians and wounded 453 more. Forty-two foreigners from 14 different countries had been killed and 34 foreigners had been wounded. When the police had searched a suspect's house in Colombo later in the day, another explosion had taken place, killing three police officers and four others at the premises, including the suicide bomber. On 23 April 2019, a video of the eight suicide bombers pledging allegiance to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of Islamic State at the time, had been released via Amaq News Agency, the official media of Islamic State, claiming responsibility for the attacks. On 26 April 2019, when security forces had attempted to carry out a search operation on a hideout of the network in Saindamarthur in the Eastern Province, the close relatives of Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Saharan, including his two brothers and his father, had blown themselves up, killing 17 individuals. The authorities had taken action under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (1979) and the United Nations Regulations Act (2012) to proscribe the three identified organizations directly linked to the attacks.

113. Sri Lanka reported that although the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam had been militarily defeated in 2009, its overseas networks and financial links remained intact. A series of discoveries of weapons and arms caches and assassination attempts against Tamil political leaders indicated attempts to revive the organization's terrorist

activities. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam remained proscribed as a terrorist entity in over 30 countries.

114. Individuals and organizations involved in terrorist activities within Sri Lanka were prosecuted under provisions of domestic law, including the Prevention of Terrorism Act (1979) and the Public Security Ordinance (1947). Sri Lanka had assisted foreign authorities in the prosecution of individuals for offences in relation to terrorist financing and terrorist activities.

Switzerland

115. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 102–117), Switzerland reported the following. Switzerland was party to 18 universal counter-terrorism instruments and to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 1977. Work towards the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the Additional Protocol thereto was under way. In the area of police cooperation, in 2019 Switzerland had signed the agreement on its participation in the Prüm regime, along with the Eurodac Protocol.

116. In May 2019, the Federal Council had adopted the dispatch concerning a federal bill on police counter-terrorism measures and on 20 November 2019 the dispatch concerning draft legislation on explosive precursors.

117. On 21 April 2019, two Swiss nationals and two persons residing in Switzerland had been victims of terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka. A Swiss woman had been kidnapped in Mali in January 2016 by Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and was still being held captive. Switzerland continued to demand her unconditional release.

118. In 2019, financial intermediaries had communicated 7,705 cases to the Money-laundering Reporting Office. Of those, 114 (1.5 per cent) had concerned suspected cases of terrorist financing, 13 of which had had to be referred to the criminal prosecution authorities.

119. In 2019, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Criminal Police had conducted about 60 cases involving terrorism, concerning jihadist propaganda on the Internet, terrorist financing activities and the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters. As a result of a criminal investigation opened in 2017 into a jihadist traveller, on 10 January 2019, one person had been found guilty of supporting a criminal organization, having managed a jihadist website that served as a platform for recruitment, propaganda and other forms of support to criminal organizations.

120. On 2 May 2019, an individual had been sentenced in a summary judgment of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office to 180 days' imprisonment, suspended for a probationary period of three years, having been found guilty of a violation of article 2 of the Federal Act prohibiting the groups Al-Qaida and Islamic State and related organizations, and of racial discrimination.

121. By a judgment of 15 July 2019, the Federal Criminal Court had sentenced an individual to seven months' imprisonment and a fine, for having supported a criminal organization (Criminal Code, article 260 ter), violated article 2 of the Federal Act prohibiting the groups Al-Qaida and Islamic State and related organizations, and produced depictions of violence (Criminal Code, article 135). On 21 October 2019, in a summary judgment, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office had sentenced an individual to 180 days' imprisonment, suspended for a probationary period of two years, having found him guilty of a violation of article 2 of the Federal Act prohibiting the groups Al-Qaida and Islamic State and related organizations. By a judgment of 18 December 2019, the Federal Criminal Court had sentenced an individual to five months' imprisonment, suspended for a probationary period of two years, having found him guilty of supporting a criminal organization (Criminal Code, article

260 ter), violating article 2 of the Federal Act prohibiting the groups Al-Qaida and Islamic State and related organizations, and producing depictions of violence (Criminal Code, article 135).

122. The return of jihadis and individuals who had tried to reach conflict zones in order to join the ranks of terrorist organizations was still presenting major challenges. In two ongoing cases, two mothers and their children had been confirmed to be present in a conflict zone. The competent authorities were examining the possibility of returning the children to Switzerland. One of the mothers had been stripped of her Swiss nationality.

123. In 2019, 41 requests for mutual judicial assistance had been submitted to Switzerland by 15 States in connection with international terrorism. Of those requests, 27 had been executed and 4 refused; execution of the remaining requests was in progress. In 2019, the Swiss authorities had submitted 11 requests for mutual judicial assistance to 3 States. Four requests had been executed. In the period up to April 2020, three requests for mutual judicial assistance had been received from three States. Execution of the requests was in progress. In the same period, the Swiss authorities had submitted three requests for mutual judicial assistance to three States.

124. To date, the State Secretariat for Migration had brought proceedings for withdrawal of nationality in three cases. In one case, the order of withdrawal of nationality had become enforceable, another case was currently being considered at first instance and the third was being appealed before the Federal Administrative Court. More than a dozen individual cases were currently under preliminary examination or investigation regarding persons suspected of having joined a terrorist organization in the Syrian Arabic Republic.

125. In 2019, the Federal Office of Police had ordered two deportations and issued 65 entry bans in connection with terrorism.

126. In 2019, four requests from Turkey had been submitted to the Extraditions Unit; the related proceedings did not result in extraditions. A formal extradition request had also been received from Germany. In January 2020, the Unit had ruled in favour of the surrender of the person, and the case was currently pending before the Swiss appeal bodies. In 2020, a Swiss national had applied to the Unit to be transferred to Switzerland to serve the remainder of a custodial sentence imposed in Bulgaria for offences including terrorist acts. The transfer procedure was under way.

127. At the end of 2019, the Federal Intelligence Service had identified approximately 70 “at-risk persons”. Between 2001 and the end of 2019, 92 persons had travelled to conflict zones. There had been 16 returnees, 13 of which had been confirmed, while 31 had died (25 confirmed). Between 2012 and the end of 2019, the Service had identified almost 650 web users who had disseminated within or from Switzerland material lauding jihadist ideology or had been in contact with persons endorsing those ideas.

Thailand

128 Thailand was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Thailand had signed the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking.

129. The Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act, B.E. 2559 (2016) had strengthened the role of the Anti-Money-Laundering Office, established under the Anti-Money-Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999), as the primary institution for the prevention and detection of terrorism financing activities. As at 13 March 2020, 158 individuals had been listed as being involved with terrorism.

Since the Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing Act, B.E. 2559 (2016), had entered into force, 2,631,839.92 baht in assets and properties had been seized. The Royal Decree on Digital Asset Businesses, B.E. 2561 (2018) had been enacted to prevent the exploitation of digital assets to facilitate illegal financial transactions.

130. In 2017, the Thai Cabinet had approved the Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, which set short, medium (1–5 years) and long-term (20 years) plans to address the threat of terrorism. The 20-year National Strategy on Security highlighted the need for monitoring, prevention and mitigation strategies for counter-terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Strategy of Thailand (2017–2021) was a proactive and comprehensive management plan that focused on prevention, preparedness, response plans, recovery, mitigation, adaptation and threat and risk reduction. The Office of the National Security Council was drafting the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism to support the Counter-Terrorism Strategy of Thailand.

Turkey

131. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), paras. 54–56), Turkey reported the following. In 2019, Turkey had signed several security cooperation agreements including the Turkey-Burundi Security Cooperation Agreement on 25 July 2019; the Turkey-Cambodia Security Cooperation Agreement on 30 July 2019; and the Turkey-Serbia Security Cooperation Agreement on 7 October 2019.

132. Turkey had been leading a comprehensive fight against Daesh that had involved preventive activities, operations carried out domestically, cross-border operations and contributions to structures of international cooperation in counter-terrorism. The operational network of the organization had been seriously impaired. One hundred and eighty seven operations in 2015, 367 operations in 2016, more than 500 operations in 2017, 1,327 operations in 2018 and 1,498 operations in 2019 had been carried out against Daesh. A total of 388 Daesh members had been neutralized. The number of those taken into custody was 3,382, while 1,035 persons had been arrested.

133. Travel ban and extradition procedures were being followed in coordination with relevant authorities to prevent travel to Turkey of persons who were internationally wanted for terror-related crimes. Turkey was pursuing prevention of travel of foreign terrorist fighters in line with Security Council resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#). Some 34,000 foreigners had been checked by the Risk Analysis Units; about 20,200 interviews had been conducted and more than 9,500 suspects had not been allowed to enter Turkey. Those caught on suspicion of being linked to conflict regions were subjected to judicial procedures, if sufficient evidence was present, or deported if sufficient evidence could not be found and if they were deemed to be a threat by the security units. Since 2011, 7,976 foreigners had been deported and 98,007 individuals had been banned from entering Turkey.

134. Turkey reported that in 2019, there had been 122,443 operations against the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK); 1,250 alleged terrorists had been neutralized; 13,155 individuals had been taken into custody; and 2,875 individuals had been arrested.

Ukraine

135. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/74/151](#), paras. 118–120), Ukraine reported the following. Ukraine was party to 17 international counter-terrorism instruments.

136. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force, on 6 December 2019, a new law, “On prevention and countering legalization of proceeds from criminal activity (money-laundering) for financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, had been adopted. It had entered into force on 28 April 2020.

137. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#) and the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, the Security Service of Ukraine had drafted a law on amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Article 258-6 “Terrorism Training” and Article 258-7 “Leaving Ukraine and Entering Ukraine for Terrorist Purposes”). Those amendments stipulated criminal liability for the financing of certain acts related to terrorism. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), the Security Service of Ukraine systematically exchanged information related to foreign terrorist fighters with INTERPOL, law enforcement and other special authorities of other States, and participated in the Council of Europe’s network 24/7 project.

138. From 2017 to 2019, the Security Service of Ukraine had suspended the activity of nine transnational logistics networks of international terrorist organizations (one transnational logistics network in 2019) and 19 transfer points (two in 2019). Beginning in 2019, Ukraine had prohibited entry to its territory for 329 individuals affiliated with international terrorist organizations and had expelled or forcibly returned six members of international terrorist organizations. In addition, in 2019, the Security Service of Ukraine had arrested five foreign terrorist fighters wanted by INTERPOL on the territory of Ukraine; prosecuted six members of international terrorist organizations under the general criminal articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine; submitted 15 cases concerning organizers of channels of transportation of foreign terrorist fighters to the courts (under articles 258-3, 258-5, 263, 332 and 358 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) (three cases in 2019); and terminated an illegal scheme of issuing Ukrainian passports, including biometric passports, to foreign terrorist fighters.

139. In November 2019, the head of an ISIS unit known as Al Bara Shishani, who had participated in terrorist activities in the Syrian Arab Republic, had been arrested on the territory of Ukraine. Al Bara Shishani had been an amir of the Ahadun Ahat Jamaat (Jamaat Panay) from 2013 to 2016 and had held the post of deputy amir of Islamic State. Al Bara Shishani had coordinated the activities of special ISIS units (“Amniat”) on recruitment and training of suicide bombers and had planned terrorist acts in the European Union from the territory of Ukraine.

B. Information received from international organizations

International Civil Aviation Organization

140. As at 1 May 2020, there were 186 parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (signed in Tokyo on 14 September 1963); 185 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (signed in The Hague on 16 December 1970); 188 parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (signed in Montreal on 23 September 1971); 176 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 (signed in Montreal on 24 February 1988); 156 parties to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (signed in Montreal on 1 March 1991); 34 parties to the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (signed in Beijing on

10 September 2010); 33 parties to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (signed in Beijing on 10 September 2010); and 22 parties to the Protocol to amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.²

141. In 2019, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) secretariat had recorded 47 acts of unlawful interference, resulting in six deaths and 12 injured. These included 10 attacks on or at aviation facilities, 5 cyberattacks, 3 unlawful seizures, 2 attacks on aircraft in flight, 2 attacks using an aircraft as a weapon and 25 attacks qualified as “others”. Of those 47 acts, only 13 were officially reported or confirmed to ICAO. The secretariat was still actively seeking official reports for the unofficial records that had been obtained from open sources.

142. In March 2019, the police had intercepted improvised explosive devices found in suspicious postal packages in London, allegedly as part of a terrorist group operation. Similarly, in April, the Kuwaiti authorities had discovered an improvised explosive device concealed in a hollowed-out book inside a cargo parcel after air cargo screeners identified the object as suspicious.

143. At the fortieth session of the ICAO Assembly in 2019, States had renewed their commitment to better addressing aviation security threats and managing risks by adopting resolutions and decisions with regard to aviation security and facilitation programmes. This included, among other initiatives, the effective implementation of the Global Aviation Security Plan, which had also facilitated awareness of regional implementation of Annex 17 (Security) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The ICAO Council had adopted Amendment 17 to Annex 17 at its 218th session in November 2019, and it would become applicable on 30 July 2020.

144. The eleventh edition of the ICAO Aviation Security Manual (Doc 8973 – Restricted) had been published in all languages. Notably, that edition provided best practices on: screening by using explosives trace detection equipment; chemical, biological and radiological incidents; assessing the threat posed by persons through behaviour detection; in-flight and airport supplies; quality control; sensitive aviation security information; and recruitment, selection and training.

145. In November 2019, ICAO had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

146. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reiterated the information contained in the previous report (see [A/74/151](#), para. 125).

International Atomic Energy Agency

147. As at 22 May 2020, there were 161 parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and 124 parties to the Amendment thereto. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had continued in 2019 to promote universal adherence to the Amendment.

148. At its sixty-third regular session in September 2019, the IAEA General Conference had adopted resolution GC(63)/RES/8 on nuclear security, in which it, inter alia, encouraged all Parties to the Convention and the Amendment thereto to fully implement their obligations thereunder and also encouraged States that had not yet done so to become party to the Convention and its Amendment. In the same

² The lists of parties to these international air law instruments are available on the website of the International Civil Aviation Organization: www.icao.int/Secretariat/Legal/Pages/TreatyCollection.aspx.

resolution, the General Conference reminded all parties to inform the depositary of their laws and regulations which give effect to the Convention.

149. The Agency had convened two meetings in preparation for the 2021 Conference of the Parties to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, to facilitate the review, at the conference, of the implementation of the Convention as amended and of its adequacy.

150. In November 2019, IAEA had also organized the fifth Technical Meeting of the Representatives of States Parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Amendment thereto, attended by more than 60 parties.

151. In 2019, the Agency had continued to provide legislative assistance to its member States. Country-specific bilateral legislative assistance had been provided to 17 member States. Seven national workshops and two regional workshops had been held on various aspects of nuclear law. In addition, the first meeting of legal advisers of regulatory bodies had also been organized during the year. Furthermore, the Agency had also organized the ninth session of the Nuclear Law Institute in Vienna in October.

Commonwealth of Independent States

152. The Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) had approved a programme for cooperation among CIS member States in combating terrorism and other manifestations of extremism for the period 2020–2022. The new programme, which followed on from the 2017–2019 programme, took into account the state, trends and dynamics of the situation with respect to the fight against terrorism and violent manifestations of extremism in the territories of the CIS member States. Coordinated measures had been defined to deal with persons returning to the territories of CIS member States after participating in the activities of terrorist organizations.

153. The Heads of Government had approved a strategy to ensure information security in the CIS member States, which provided for joint, coordinated activities to ensure information security within the framework of the Commonwealth, including measures to counter the risk of the use of information and communications technologies for terrorist ends.

154. The CIS member States were finalizing national-level coordination of a draft agreement of the CIS member States on combating money-laundering, financing of terrorism and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

155. During a counter-terrorism exercise entitled Ararat Anti-terror 2019, attention had been paid to the development of coordinated measures for freeing hostages and preventing planned terrorist acts. In addition, a military training operation had been carried out focusing on obstructing and destroying armed terrorist groups.

Council of Europe

156. The Council of Europe reported that, in close cooperation with its 47 member States, it was contributing to preventing, combating and eliminating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the European region. The Council of Europe provided a regional binding legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation on preventing terrorism and bringing terrorists to justice in the form of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) and its Additional Protocol (2015). The Convention currently had 40 ratifications and the Additional Protocol had 20. Both had been ratified by the European Union.

157. To support member State efforts, the Council of Europe was working to promote international cooperation and coordination, to provide a platform to discuss and elaborate means to prevent and combat terrorism and to ensure that all counter-terrorism measures respect human rights, the rule of law and democracy. This work was being done through the Council of Europe's Steering Committee on Counter-Terrorism. The Steering Committee was, inter alia, responsible for the implementation of the Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2018–2022), adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 4 July 2018. The strategy set out a total of 16 priorities for the work of the Council of Europe in the areas of “prevention”, “prosecution” and “protection” in relation to terrorism. The Council of Europe considered it essential to ensure that gender perspectives were sufficiently considered in all its standard-setting activities. In the area of counter-terrorism, a member of the Steering Committee had been elected rapporteur on all gender-related issues relevant for that Committee's work. In the reporting period, the Steering Committee held its fourth plenary meeting from 19 to 21 November 2019. The Council of Europe moreover organized a total of six other meetings for experts in the area of counter-terrorism. In 2019, it also organized an international workshop on the conduct of criminal trials against and the prosecution of foreign terrorist fighters, including returnees and relocators. As a result of the standard-setting activities, the Council of Europe expected to be able to adopt the following instruments in the coming months: a tool for the preliminary evaluation of the risk that a terrorist attack may be carried out by radicalized persons; a recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the gathering of evidence from conflict zones for the purpose of criminal prosecution of terrorist offences; and guidelines of the Committee of Ministers on the links between terrorism and transnational organized crime.

Collective Security Treaty Organization

158. In 2019, a set of preventive measures, provisionally named “Naemnik” (“Mercenary”), had been implemented for the first time, with the aim of closing off channels for the recruitment and travel of citizens of the member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) taking part in the terrorist activities of international terrorist organizations and of neutralizing the resource bases of such organizations in the area for which the Organization was responsible. Special forces units had been formed within the CSTO Collective Rapid Reaction Forces to conduct counter-terrorism actions and the units were undergoing intensive training. In connection with the growth of terrorist activity in Afghanistan, a list had been drawn up of additional measures to reduce tension along the southern borders of the area for which the Organization was responsible. In addition, within the framework of CSTO, a draft special inter-State programme to strengthen sections of the Tajik-Afghan border was being developed. The preparation of a consolidated list of recognized terrorist organizations was continuing within CSTO.

159. CSTO had developed a 2019–2021 plan of action to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, to be carried out in cooperation with the relevant structures of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The CSTO secretariat had held an international conference in Moscow on 30 October 2019 on the role and nature of cooperation among international and regional organizations in combating international terrorism.

160. Regional cooperation in combating terrorism was being implemented progressively with the Commonwealth of Independent States Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

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

161. Currently, there are 55 instruments pertaining to international terrorism. Of those, 19 are universal and 36 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

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

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

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

B. Regional instruments

African Union

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

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

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

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

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

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

Central African Economic and Monetary Community

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

Collective Security Treaty Organization

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

Commonwealth of Independent States

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

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

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

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

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

Council of Europe

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977

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

Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005

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

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

European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, 2017

Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

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

European Union

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

League of Arab States

Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1998

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

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

Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, 2010

Organization of American States

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

Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

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

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

Convention of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Combating Extremism, 2017

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

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

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