

**Status of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols as  
well as other International and Regional Legal Instruments related to  
Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters  
in the OSCE Area**



OSCE Transnational Threats Department  
Tel: +431514366788 • Fax: +431514366687  
Wallnerstrasse 6, 1010 Vienna • [atu@osce.org](mailto:atu@osce.org) • [www.osce.org/atu](http://www.osce.org/atu)

## Status of the Universal Anti-terrorism Conventions and Protocols as well as other International and Regional Legal Instruments related to Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters in the OSCE Area

This document contains the following sections and annexes:

- I. Introduction by the Head of the Action against Terrorism Unit within the OSCE’s Transnational Threats Department ..... 3
- II. Status of the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments in the OSCE Area ..... 4
- III. Status of other International and Regional Legal Instruments related to Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters ..... 5
- IV. What is new?..... 5
- V. Overview of Recent TNTD/ATU Activities in Support of the Implementation of the International Legal Framework against Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism..... 7

Annex I: Table with Status of the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments in the OSCE Area (OSCE participating States).

Annex II: Table with Status of the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments (OSCE Partners for Co-operation).

Annex III: Table with Status of Other Legal Instruments Relevant for International Co-operation in Criminal Matters in the OSCE Area.

Annex IV: Summaries of the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments.

Annex V: Summaries of other Legal Instruments relevant for International Co-operation in Criminal Matters.

These charts are based upon information available from the depositaries as specified in this document and are updated on a regular basis. Comments from Delegations should be addressed to the OSCE Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit:

Manuel Eising  
 Senior Legal Advisor  
 Tel: +43-1-514-36-6772  
 Email: [manuel.eising@osce.org](mailto:manuel.eising@osce.org)

## **I. Introduction by the Head of the Action against Terrorism Unit within the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department**

Based on the [\*OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism \(PC.DEC/1063\)\*](#), the Action against Terrorism Unit within the Transnational Threats Department promotes the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism, as well as enhancing international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism, as a strategic area for OSCE counter-terrorism activities.

The international legal framework for the fight against terrorism chiefly includes the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments – UATI (United Nations Conventions, their Amendments and Protocols) – as well as relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR).

While a high ratification rate could already be reached among OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, being party to the UATI is not wholly sufficient. Offences defined in those Instruments also have to be criminalized in the national legislation. Moreover, states must exercise effective jurisdiction over offenders under the conditions prescribed. Last but not least, states also need to provide for the effective application of international co-operation mechanisms. This is the precondition for law enforcement and judicial co-operation at formal and informal levels, leading to alleged offenders being either prosecuted or extradited to another state wanting to prosecute them.

Effective implementation of the international legal framework requires states to make every effort to prevent terrorist attacks: legislation, regulations and investigation techniques have to reflect a proactive approach, while ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Without ensuring this respect, counter-terrorism measures risk to violate core OSCE commitments, as well as to be counterproductive by playing into the hands of terrorist propaganda and recruitment efforts.

In promoting the ratification and implementation of the international legal framework, the OSCE is collaborating with partners such as the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), as well as with other regional and international organizations involved in the fight against terrorism.

As the Head of the Action against Terrorism Unit within the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department, I would like to reiterate our readiness to support our participating States and Partners for Co-operation in their implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism.

**Argo Avakov**

Head of Action against Terrorism Unit  
Transnational Threats Department  
OSCE

## II. Status of the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments<sup>1</sup> in the OSCE Area

- 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft
- 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
- 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation
- 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents
- 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages
- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation
- 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
- 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection
- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
- 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
- 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
- 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation
- 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
- 2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft

### Some facts and figures:

- As of April 2018, the ratification rate among OSCE participating States in relation to those 17 UATI currently in force stands at approximately 83%. The drop in percentage since the last report results from another UATI coming into force in 2017, still awaiting ratification from a number of pS (see below under “What is new?”). In relation to all 19 UATI, the ratification rate among pS remains at approximately 75%.<sup>2</sup>
- Among OSCE Partners for Co-operation, these ratification rates stand at approximately 77% and 70% respectively.
- France, the Netherlands and Switzerland are the front-runners regarding the number of UATI ratified: they are all party to 18 of the 19 existing UATI, followed by Portugal which ratified 17 UATI. Among Partners for Co-operation, Algeria leads with 16 UATI ratified.
- The ratification average in the OSCE area remains at approximately 14 instruments per participating State and at approximately 13 per Partner for Co-operation; worldwide the average remained at approximately 12 instruments per state.

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of examining the data provided by the depositary bodies, a list of the conventions and protocols, their depositaries, and the locations of the relevant documents on the Internet are listed in ANNEX IV and ANNEX V.

<sup>2</sup> Out of the 19 UATI, there are three that are not in force yet, namely, the Beijing Convention and the Beijing Protocol (both adopted in 2010) and the 2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft. For a detailed status per country, please see ANNEX I.

## Why are the following two UATI not in force yet?

The reason for this is that an insufficient number of state parties deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession so far:

### [2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation \(Beijing Convention\):](#)

*In accordance with its Article 22, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the **deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.***

### [2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft:](#)

*In accordance with its Article XVIII, this Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of **deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary.***

TNTD therefore encourages OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to continue their efforts in ratifying and implementing all the Instruments forming the international legal framework against terrorism.

## III. Status of other International and Regional Legal Instruments related to Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the aforementioned UATI, implementation of further international treaties (see Annexes III and V) provides participating States with an even stronger legal framework to combat terrorism, particularly by co-operating in criminal investigations against and the prosecution of suspected terrorists. Annex III contains a table, which includes the [UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#) as well as legal treaties concluded in the framework of the Council of Europe.

## IV. What is new?

Since the last update, the [2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft \(Beijing Protocol\)](#) entered into force on 1 January 2018.

As pointed out in a [press release by the International Civil Aviation Organization \(ICAO\)](#), “the Beijing Protocol supplements the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (The Hague Convention, 1970). To this end, the Protocol expands the scope of The Hague Convention to cover different forms of aircraft hijackings, including through modern technological means.”

Thanks to ICAO Member States depositing further instruments of ratification also to the Beijing Convention, this “Convention needs only one more instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to enter into force”.

<sup>3</sup> The information presented in this table has been collected from depositary bodies. Any corrections or additional information should be communicated to TNTD/ATU in order to be included in the next update.

As the ICAO informs further, “[b]oth the Beijing Convention and Beijing Protocol are the result of collective efforts of the international community to modernize the legal framework for aviation security. [...] By criminalizing a number of acts constituting new and emerging threats against civil aviation, including certain preparatory acts for the offences, these instruments will strengthen the capacity of States to prevent the commission of these offences, and to prosecute and punish those who commit such offences. The Convention and the Protocol will also contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8 September 2006 by enhancing the global treaty regime on counter-terrorism”.

Apart from the above developments, the following resolutions by the UN Security Council adopted since the last update do address particularly important global aspects regarding terrorism and violent extremism:

Through [UNSCR 2341 \(2017\)](#), the Council directed the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate (CTED), to examine UN Member States' efforts in protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks. As a direct follow-up to this resolution, CTED has produced a Trends Report on the physical protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks. Based on information gathered from partners in the Committee's Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network, the report is intended to bring the analytical perspectives of academia and international and regional organizations to the attention of policymakers.

[UNSCR 2354 \(2017\)](#) urges UN Member States to follow a number of concrete guidelines developed by the Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee, aimed at countering the narratives used by terrorist groups as well as at amplifying positive and credible alternatives to audiences vulnerable to extremist messages. Introducing the “Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives” (UN document S/2017/375), the Council held that counter-narrative measures needed to be tailored to the specific circumstances of different contexts. Moreover, States were asked to consider undertaking efforts aimed at raising public awareness on the issue, amplifying positive counter-narratives and continuing research into the drivers of terrorism and violent extremism.

Through [UNSCR 2396 \(2017\)](#), the Security Council expresses concern that foreign terrorist fighters connected to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh), the Al-Nusrah Front (ANF) and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives, are returning to their home countries or relocating to other destinations in order to foster radicalization and attacks on soft targets. The UN Security Council urges UN Member States to step up implementation of resolution 2178 (2014) and to strengthen their efforts to counter threats posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters, through a range of measures including improved border security, criminal justice, information-sharing and counter-extremism.

Since the last update, also the [Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism \(2015\)](#) has entered into force, criminalizing the acts of a) participating in an association or a group for the purpose of committing or contributing to the commission of terrorist acts; b) receiving training, including on obtaining knowledge or practical skills from another person to make or use explosives, firearms, or other weapons or hazardous substances for the purpose of committing terrorist acts; c) traveling in a country other than the country of one's place of residence or nationality for the purpose of terrorism; and d) planning or otherwise facilitating a third person's travel to another country with the purpose of engaging in terrorism. The Protocol was drafted in response to UNSCR 2178 (2014) and entered into force following the ratification of six State Parties to the related Convention, four of which members of the Council of Europe.

## V. Overview of Recent Activities in Support of the Implementation of the International Legal Framework against Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism

TNTD/ATU reviews the status of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments in the OSCE area, circulates updates and informs about progress in its Counter-Terrorism Network newsletters.

Furthermore, in co-operation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), technical assistance is provided to participating States and Partners for Co-operation upon request. Contingent on the availability of resources, the following types of assistance can be facilitated:

- Expert review of the existing anti-terrorism legislation;
- Technical assistance in the ratification of conventions and protocols;
- Assistance in the submission of reports to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to [United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 \(2001\)](#);
- Assistance in the drafting of national legislation necessary to comply with the international conventions, protocols and Security Council resolutions;

Consistent with the [OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism \(PC.DEC/1063\)](#), TNTD/ATU also contributes to furthering international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism. In this area, it supports UN CTED in their country visits assessing the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#) and [2178 \(2014\)](#). Similarly, UNODC's work in relation to the ratification and implementation of the UATI in the OSCE area is supported by TNTD/ATU.

### TNTD activities on UATI-related topics in 2017:

- National Seminars on Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism, based on the GCTF *Rabat Memorandum* were organized in Pristina and Astana by TNTD/ATU. For 2018, such events are planned for Montenegro and Kyrgyzstan so far.
- On the topic of Kidnapping for Ransom and Hostage Taking, TNTD/ATU organized training for NGO staff working in high-risk areas in co-operation with the Spanish Guardia Civil. Related training for Russian-speaking security officials was organized jointly with UNODC at the UN CARICC facility in Almaty.
- On Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT), TNTD/ATU and UNODC jointly developed a comprehensive training program to strengthen the capacity of participating States in CFT analysis, investigation, the financial disruption of terrorist networks, the use of sanctions pursuant to relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and the importance of strengthening inter-agency-co-operation. The training program is exercise-based and is customized to the needs and specifics of the respective host state. Starting in 2017, it has been delivered to Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Tajik officials and it is available also to other pS.
- On Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection (NNCEIP), TNTD/ATU organized national risk assessment and crisis situation management exercises based on recommendations of the OSCE Good Practices Guide on NNCEIP. These events took place in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Slovakia. Further events are planned for other pS under this series in 2018.
- TNTD's Border Security and Management Unit (BSMU) organized four national workshops to support the establishment of Advance Passenger Information systems and eleven training courses on detecting forged documents and imposters. Furthermore TNTD/BSMU conducted three trainings on identifying potential FTFs at the border agency personnel dealing with screenings and at international airports.
- Last but not least, TNTD's Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) is the OSCE's main liaison with law enforcement partners such as INTERPOL and Europol, contributing thereby as well as through its capacity building programs to strengthening regional and OSCE-wide co-operation among law enforcement agencies.

## ANNEX I<sup>4</sup>

### Status in the OSCE area of the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Conventions and Protocols

P = Party

	1. Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	2. Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	3. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	4. Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	5. Against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	6. Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)	7. Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving Intl. Civil Aviation, supp. to 1971 Convention (1988)	8. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	9. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)	10. Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	11. Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)	12. Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	13. International Convention for the Suppression Acts Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	14. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	15. Protocol Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)	16. Protocol to the Protocol Suppression Unlawful Acts against Safety Fixed Platforms, on the Continental Shelf (2005)	17. 2010 Convention Suppression Unlawful Acts International Civil Aviation *	18. 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention Suppression Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	19. 2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft *	Party (out of 19)
Albania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	13
Andorra	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	12
Armenia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Austria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Azerbaijan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Belarus	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	13
Belgium	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
BiH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Bulgaria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	15
Canada	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Croatia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Cyprus	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Czech Rep.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	-	16
Denmark	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Estonia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	15
Finland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
France	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	18
Georgia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Germany	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Greece	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	15
Holy See	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hungary	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Iceland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ireland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	13
Italy	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	13
Kazakhstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Kyrgyzstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	12
Latvia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16

<sup>4</sup> The information that follows is collated from depositary sources. Its accuracy relies on the data provided by the pertinent depositary bodies of each instrument (*i.e.*, the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Council of Europe). Any corrections or additional information should be communicated to TNTD/ATU in order to be included in the next update.



Liechtenstein	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Lithuania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Luxembourg	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Malta	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	P	16
Monaco	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Mongolia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Montenegro	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Netherlands	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	18
Norway	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	15
Poland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Portugal	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	17
Rep. Moldova	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Romania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Russian Fed.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
San Marino	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	13
Serbia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	15
Slovakia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Slovenia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Spain	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Sweden	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Switzerland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	18
Tajikistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
The fYRoM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Turkey	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	17
Turkmenistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Ukraine	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
UK	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
USA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Uzbekistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14

\* Not yet in force

## ANNEX II

### Status in the OSCE Partners for Co-operation of the 19 Universal Anti-terrorism Conventions and Protocols

P = Party

CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS	1. Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	2. Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	3. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	4. Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	5. Against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	6. Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)	7. Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving Intl. Civil Aviation, supp. to 1971 Convention (1988)	8. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	9. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)	10. Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	11. Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)	12. Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	13. International Convention for the Suppression Acts Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	14. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	15. Protocol to the Convention to the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)	16. Protocol to the Protocol Suppression Unlawful Acts against Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf (2005)	17. 2010 Convention Suppression Unlawful Acts International Civil Aviation *	18. 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention Suppression Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	19. 2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft *	Party (out of 19)
Afghanistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Algeria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	16
Australia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Egypt	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	12
Israel	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	11
Japan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Jordan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	14
Morocco	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Republic of Korea	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14
Thailand	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	11
Tunisia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	14

\* Not yet in force

### ANNEX III

#### Status in the OSCE area of other international and regional legal instruments related to terrorism or co-operation in criminal matters

P = Party

CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS	UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	European Convention on Extradition (1957) CETS No. 024	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1975) CETS No: 086	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098	Third additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (2009) CETS No. 209	Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (2012) CETS No. 212	European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) CETS No: 030	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978) CETS No: 099	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001) CETS No: 182	European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972) CETS No: 073	European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) CETS No: 090	Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003) CETS No: 190 *	Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990) CETS No: 141	Convention on Cybercrime (2001) CETS No: 185	Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 196	Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2015) CETS 217	Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 198
Albania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Andorra	P	P	P	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-
Armenia	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Austria	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	-
Azerbaijan	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Belarus	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Belgium	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	P
BiH	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P
Bulgaria	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Canada	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Croatia	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Cyprus	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Czech Rep.	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-
Denmark	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Estonia	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-
Finland	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	-
France	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Georgia	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	P
Germany	P	P	-	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Greece	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	P	-	P	P	-	-	P
Holy See	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hungary	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	-	P
Iceland	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	P	-	P	P	-	-	-
Ireland	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-
Italy	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kazakhstan	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Kyrgyzstan	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Latvia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Liechtenstein	P	P	P	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-
Lithuania	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-
Luxembourg	P	P	P	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	-

Malta	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	-	P
Monaco	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	-
Mongolia	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Montenegro	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Netherlands	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Norway	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-
Poland	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Portugal	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Rep. Moldova	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Romania	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Russian Fed.	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	P
San Marino	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P
Serbia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Slovakia	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Slovenia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Spain	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Sweden	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	P
Switzerland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
Tajikistan	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
The fYRoM	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
Turkey	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Turkmenistan	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Ukraine	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P
UK	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	-	-	P
USA	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	P	**	**	**
Uzbekistan	P	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

\* Not yet in force

\*\* The participating State is not a member state of the Council of Europe

## Annex IV

**Summary<sup>5</sup> of the Universal Conventions<sup>6</sup> and Protocols Dealing with Terrorism** (*CNTR + click on the instrument's name for full texts*).

a) *RELATED TO AVIATION SECURITY:*

**1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft**

(*Aircraft Convention*). Deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Information on status provided by ICAO, available at: [http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Tokyo\\_EN.pdf](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Tokyo_EN.pdf)

- Applies to acts affecting in-flight safety;
- Authorizes the aircraft commander to impose reasonable measures, including restraint, on any person he or she has reason to believe has committed or is about to commit such an act, where necessary to protect the safety of the aircraft; and
- Requires states parties to take custody of offenders and to return control of the aircraft to the lawful commander.

**2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft**. Signed in Montreal and deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Information on status provided by ICAO, available at:

<http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/Lists/Current%20lists%20of%20parties/AllItems.aspx>

- Amends the Convention by expanding jurisdiction over offences and acts committed on board aircraft from the State of Registration of the aircraft to the State of the Operator (if the offence is committed on an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee whose principal place of business is, or who permanently resides, in that State), as well as the State of Landing.

**1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft** (*Unlawful Seizure*

*Convention*). Deposited with the Governments of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. Information on status provided by ICAO, available at:

[http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Hague\\_EN.pdf](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Hague_EN.pdf)

- Makes it an offence for any person on board an aircraft in flight to "unlawfully, by force or threat thereof, or any other form of intimidation, seize or exercise control of that aircraft" or to attempt to do so;
- Requires parties to the convention to make hijackings punishable by "severe penalties";
- Requires parties that have custody of offenders to either extradite the offender or submit the case for prosecution; and
- Requires parties to assist each other in connection with criminal proceedings brought under the Convention.

**2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft**. Signed in Beijing and deposited with the Secretary-General of the

<sup>5</sup> For the purpose of facilitating linkages and interrelations, the UATI have been grouped by subject: a) **Aviation** b) **Maritime** c) **Nuclear** d) **Protected persons and hostages** e) **Bombings and Explosives** and f) **Financing**.

<sup>6</sup> The initial Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments are indicated in **bold**.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Information on status provided by ICAO, available at: [http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Beijing\\_Prot\\_EN.pdf](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Beijing_Prot_EN.pdf)

- Supplements the Convention by expanding its scope to cover different forms of aircraft hijackings, including through modern technological means; and
- Incorporates provisions relating to a threat or conspiracy to commit an offence.

### **1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil**

**Aviation** (*Civil Aviation Convention*). Deposited with the Governments of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Information on status provided by ICAO, available at: [http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Mtl71\\_EN.pdf](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Mtl71_EN.pdf)

- Makes it an offence for any person to unlawfully and intentionally perform an act of violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight, if that act is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft; to place an explosive device on board an aircraft; to attempt such acts; or to be an accomplice of a person who performs or attempts to perform such acts;
- Requires parties to the Convention to make offences punishable by "severe penalties"; and
- Requires parties that have custody of offenders to either extradite the offender or submit the case for prosecution.

### **1988 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**

(*Airport Protocol*). Deposited with the Governments of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and with the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Information on status provided by ICAO, available at: [http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/VIA\\_EN.pdf](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/VIA_EN.pdf)

- Extends the provisions of the Civil Aviation Convention to encompass terrorist acts at airports serving international civil aviation.

### **2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil**

**Aviation** (*New Civil Aviation Convention - Beijing Convention - replacing the 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation*). Deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Information on status provided by ICAO, available at: [http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Beijing\\_Conv\\_EN.pdf](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Beijing_Conv_EN.pdf)

- Criminalizes the act of using civil aircraft as a weapon to cause death, injury or damage;
- Criminalizes the act of using civil aircraft to discharge biological, chemical and nuclear (BCN) weapons or similar substances to cause death, injury or damage, or the act of using such substances to attack civil aircraft;
- Criminalizes the act of unlawful transport of BCN weapons or certain related material;
- A cyber attack on air navigation facilities constitutes an offence;
- A threat to commit such an offence may be an offence in itself, if the threat is credible; and
- Conspiracy to commit such an offence, or its equivalence, is punishable.

b) RELATED TO MARITIME SECURITY:

**1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation** (*Maritime Convention*). Deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Information on status provided by IMO, available at: <http://www.imo.org/About/Conventions/StatusOfConventions/Pages/Default.aspx>

- Establishes a legal regime applicable to acts against international maritime navigation like the regimes established for international aviation; and
- Makes it an offence for a person to unlawfully and intentionally seize or exercise control over a ship by force, threat, or intimidation; to perform an act of violence against a person on board a ship if that act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship; to place a destructive device or substance aboard a ship; and other acts against the safety of ships.

**2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Information on status provided by IMO, available at: <http://www.imo.org/About/Conventions/StatusOfConventions/Pages/Default.aspx>

- Criminalizes the use of a ship as a device to further an act of terrorism;
- Criminalizes the transport on board a ship of various materials knowing that they are intended to be used to cause death or serious injury or damage in furtherance of an act of terrorism, or for threatening to cause such a result;
- Criminalizes the transporting on board a ship of persons who have committed an act of terrorism; and
- Introduces procedures governing the boarding of a ship by persons believed to have committed an offence under the Convention.

**1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf** (*Fixed Platform Protocol*). Deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Information on status provided by IMO, available at: <http://www.imo.org/About/Conventions/StatusOfConventions/Pages/Default.aspx>

- Establishes a legal regime applicable to acts against fixed platforms on the continental shelf that is similar to the regimes established for international aviation.

**2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Information on status provided by IMO, available at: <http://www.imo.org/About/Conventions/StatusOfConventions/Pages/Default.aspx>

- Adapts the changes to the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation* to the context of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf.

c) NUCLEAR:

**1979 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material** (*Nuclear Material Convention*). Deposited with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Information on status provided by IAEA, available at: [http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/cppnm\\_status.pdf](http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/cppnm_status.pdf)

- Criminalizes the unlawful possession, use, transfer or theft of nuclear material and threats to use nuclear material to cause death, serious injury or substantial property damage.

*2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.* Deposited with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Information on status provided by IAEA, available

at: [http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/cppnm\\_amend\\_status.pdf](http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/cppnm_amend_status.pdf)

- Makes it legally binding for states parties to protect nuclear facilities and material in peaceful domestic use, storage as well as transport; and
- Provides for expanded co-operation between and among states regarding rapid measures to locate and recover stolen or smuggled nuclear material, mitigate any radiological consequences or sabotage, and prevent and combat related offences.

### **2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism**

*(Nuclear Terrorism Convention).* Deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Information on status provided by UN, available

at: [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-15&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-15&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=en)

- Covers a broad range of acts and possible targets, including nuclear power plants and nuclear reactors;
- Covers threats and attempts to commit such crimes or to participate in them as an accomplice;
- Stipulates that offenders shall be either extradited or prosecuted;
- Encourages states to co-operate in preventing terrorist attacks by sharing information and assisting each other in connection with criminal investigations and extradition proceedings; and
- Deals with both, crisis situations (assisting states to solve the situation) and post-crisis situations (securing nuclear material through the International Atomic Energy Agency -IAEA).

#### *d) PROTECTED PERSONS AND HOSTAGES:*

### **1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons** *(Diplomatic Agents Convention).* Deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Information on status provided by UN, available

at: [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-7&chapter=18&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-7&chapter=18&clang=en)

- Defines an "internationally protected person" as a head of state, minister of foreign affairs, representative or official of a state or international organization who is entitled to special protection in a foreign state, together with his/her family; and
- Requires parties to criminalize and make punishable "by appropriate penalties" the intentional murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person's life or liberty, of an internationally protected person, a violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodations, or the means of transport of such person; a threat or attempt to commit such an attack; and an act "constituting participation as an accomplice".



**1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages** (*Hostages Convention*).

Deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Information on status provided by UN, available at: <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280056c38>

- Stipulates that "any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure, or to continue to detain another person in order to compel a third party, namely, a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a natural or juridical person, or a group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage commits the offence of taking of hostage within the meaning of this Convention".

e) **EXPLOSIVES AND BOMBINGS:**

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

(*Plastic Explosives Convention*). Deposited with the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Information on status provided by ICAO, available at: [http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/MEX\\_EN.pdf](http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/MEX_EN.pdf)

- Designed to control and limit the use of unmarked and undetectable plastic explosives (negotiated in the aftermath of the 1988 Pan Am flight 103 bombing);
- Parties are obligated to ensure effective control over "unmarked" plastic explosives in their respective territories; and
- Each party must, *inter alia*, take necessary and effective measures to prohibit and prevent the manufacture of unmarked plastic explosives; prevent the movement of unmarked plastic explosives into or out of its territory; exercise strict and effective control over possession and transfer of unmarked explosives made or imported prior to the entry into force of the Convention; ensure that all stocks of unmarked explosives not held by the military or police are destroyed, consumed, marked, or rendered permanently ineffective within three years; take necessary measures to ensure that unmarked plastic explosives held by the military or police are destroyed, consumed, marked or rendered permanently ineffective within fifteen years; and, ensure the destruction, as soon as possible, of any unmarked explosives manufactured after the date of entry into force of the Convention for that state.

**1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings** (*Terrorist Bombing Convention*).

Deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Information on status provided by UN, available

at: [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-9&chapter=18&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-9&chapter=18&clang=en)

- Prohibits any person from intentionally delivering, placing, discharging, or detonating an explosive or other lethal device in, into or against a place of public use, a state or government facility, a public transportation system, or an infrastructure facility with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or with the intent to cause extensive destruction to such a place, facility, or system, resulting in or likely to result in major economic loss;
- Mandates co-operation in the prevention of such offenses by prohibiting, in their territories, illegal activities of persons, groups, and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize, knowingly finance, or engage in the perpetration of such offenses. Further co-operation is required through the exchanging of accurate and verified information; and
- Encourages research and development of methods to detect explosives, consultations on the development of standards for marking explosives in order to identify their

origin in post-blast investigations, exchange of information on preventive measures, co-operation, and transfer of technology, equipment, and related materials.

f) *FINANCING*:

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

(*Terrorist Financing Convention*). Deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Information on status provided by UN, available

at: [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-11&chapter=18&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-11&chapter=18&clang=en)

- Requires parties to take steps to prevent and counter the financing of terrorists, whether direct or indirect, through groups claiming to have charitable, social or cultural goals or which engage in illicit activities such as drug trafficking or gun running;
- Commits states to hold those who finance terrorism criminally, civilly and/or administratively liable for such acts; and
- Provides for the identification, freezing and seizure of funds raised for terrorist activities, as well as for the sharing of the forfeited funds with other states on a case-by-case basis; accordingly
- Bank secrecy is no longer an adequate justification for refusing to co-operate.

## Annex V

### Summary of other legal instruments related to terrorism or co-operation in criminal matters (CNTR + click on the instrument's names for full texts)

**[2000 United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime](#)**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Information on status provided by UN, available at: [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-12&chapter=18&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12&chapter=18&clang=en)

- Provides for strengthened international co-operation to prevent and fight transnational organized crime;
- Criminalizes participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction to justice; and
- Provides for new frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement co-operation.

**[1957 European Convention on Extradition](#)**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/024/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/024/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Provides for the extradition of persons sought for criminal proceedings or for the carrying out of a sentence, excluding all political offences.

**[1975 Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition](#)**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by COE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/086/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/086/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Limits the scope of offences for which the extradition of a person is barred by excluding war crimes and crimes against humanity.

**[1978 Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition](#)**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/098/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/098/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Adds fiscal offences to the list of offences for which a person may be extradited under the Convention.

**[2009 Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition](#)**. Deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/209/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/209/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Supplements the Convention in certain respects in order to simplify and accelerate procedures when the person sought consents to his/her extradition.

**[2012 Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition](#)**. Deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/212/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/212/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Amends the provisions related to the issues of lapse of time, requests and supporting documents, rule of speciality, transit, re-extradition to a third state and channels and means of communication.

**1959 European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.** Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/030/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/030/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Establishes rules toward enhanced mutual assistance between and among state parties for the aim of collecting evidence or communicating evidence in criminal proceedings.

**1978 Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.** Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/099/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/099/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Extends international co-operation to the provision of documents relating to the enforcement of a sentence and similar measures.

**2001 Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.** Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/182/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/182/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Broadens the range of situations in which mutual assistance may be requested and making the provision of assistance easier, quicker and more flexible.

**1972 European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters.**

Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/073/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/073/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Allows state parties to request that criminal proceedings be initiated on their behalf by another state party.

**1977 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.** Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/090/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/090/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Provides for an easier extradition of persons suspected of having committed acts of terrorism;
- Criminalizes acts of particular gravity, including those within the Unlawful Seizure Convention and the Civil Aviation Convention, as well as attacks against internationally protected persons, kidnapping and taking of hostages, and the use of bombs, grenades or rockets.

**2003 Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.**

Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/190/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/190/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Expands the scope of the Convention to cover all the offences contained in the UN Anti-Terrorist Convention and its Protocols; and

- Incorporates provisions authorizing the refusal to extradite to a country where the person in question is at risk of being sentenced to death or of being subjected to torture.

**1990 Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds**

**from Crime**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/141/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/141/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Provides for enhanced international co-operation and mutual assistance in investigating crime and tracking down, seizing and confiscating proceeds from crime.

**2001 Convention on Cybercrime**. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/185/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/185/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Pursues a common policy aimed at the protection of citizens against cybercrime through the adoption of appropriate legislation and the promotion of international co-operation.

**2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism**. Deposited with the

Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/196/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/196/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Defines as criminal offences certain acts that may lead to the undertaking of terrorist acts, in particular public provocation, recruitment and training; and
- Provides for strengthened national and international co-operation in the prevention of terrorism through national prevention policies and modification of existing extradition and mutual assistance arrangements.

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

**Terrorism**. Open for signature by the Signatories to the Convention, and for accession by the non-member states which have acceded to the Convention. Deposited with the Secretary-General of the CoE. Information on status provided by CoE available at:

[http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/217/signatures?p\\_auth=gp5dUfv8](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/217/signatures?p_auth=gp5dUfv8)

- Adds a number of acts, including taking part in an association or group for the purpose of terrorism, receiving terrorist training, travelling abroad for the purposes of terrorism and financing or organising travel for this purpose, a criminal offence. The Protocol also provides for a network of 24-hour-a-day national contact points facilitating the rapid exchange of information.

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

Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. Information on status provided by CoE, available at: [http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/198/signatures?p\\_auth=pcOXA2pn](http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/198/signatures?p_auth=pcOXA2pn)

- Creates measures to prevent terrorists being financed through money laundering.