



General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 July 2025

Original: English

Eightieth session

Item 110 of the provisional agenda*

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution [50/53](#), as read together with Assembly resolution [79/129](#), on measures to eliminate international terrorism. Sections II.A and II.B of the report contain information, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations, on measures taken at the national and international levels. A list of relevant international legal instruments is provided in section III.

* [A/80/150](#).



I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution [50/53](#), as read together with paragraph 23 of Assembly resolution [79/129](#).

2. States were requested to submit, by 30 May 2025, 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 2016 are referred to as appropriate; no indication is made where no submission had been received from a Member State since 2016.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 30 May 2025, 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.

5. Due to strict documentation processing requirements, the present report contains a streamlined summary of the information received and focuses solely on new information. The full texts of the replies received, including any received after 30 May 2025, are available on the website of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly.¹ Information received after that deadline, while already available on the website of the Sixth Committee, will be reflected in the next reporting cycle (2026).

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

Albania

6. In addition to information provided previously (see [A/71/182](#) and [A/72/111](#)), Albania reported that no terrorist group activities were recorded in Albania in 2024 and that the terrorism threat in Albania was assessed as low. Albania provided information on its national strategy against violent extremism and terrorism 2023–2025, which was aligned with United Nations and European Union frameworks and guided national efforts, including in relation to the prevention of the financing of terrorism and the reintegration of 38 repatriated citizens. Albania assessed the threat related to foreign terrorist fighters to be the main terrorist threat in the country, with the biggest challenge being the deradicalization and reintegration of women and

¹ www.un.org/en/ga/sixth.

children repatriated from conflict zones. Albania reported that nine of the women who had returned from conflict zones had been sentenced to five years of imprisonment, suspended with probation. In 2024, the country's Coordination Centre for Countering Violent Extremism had conducted capacity-building exercises, coordinated the creation of intersectoral technical groups for reviewing the reintegration of citizens from conflict zones, and participated actively in international networks, such as the European Union Radicalisation Awareness Network and the Women's International Network. Albania underlined that the Centre also integrated gender perspectives in its programmes, including by delivering special training modules on the role of women and girls in the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism, supporting vocational training workshops for women who had returned from conflict zones and actively including girls and mothers in the community.

7. Albania had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in 2023 and signed two protocols and eighteen bilateral agreements with States to further cooperation on counter-terrorism efforts.

8. Albania provided detailed information regarding its counter-terrorism strategic framework, including its national strategy for development and European integration 2022–2030, its national security strategy (approved by law No. 14/2024), its cross-cutting strategy for the prevention of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism 2023–2025, and the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans.

9. The Albanian Criminal Code criminalized terrorism-related offences, and the Code of Criminal Procedure regulated foreign jurisdictional relations, the recognition and enforcement of foreign decisions, mutual legal assistance and extradition. Albania provided a detailed list of the organic laws related to counter-terrorism regulating, inter alia, national law enforcement and counter-terrorism agencies and the prevention of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Albania had ratified an agreement with the European Police Office on strategic and operational cooperation. Albania reported that the district prosecution offices of the General Prosecution Office did not have jurisdiction for the investigation and criminal prosecution of terrorist acts. Its Special Structure against Corruption and Organized Crime (an independent judicial entity tasked with investigating corruption and organized crime at the highest levels of government and society) had conducted a series of joint investigations with foreign law enforcement agencies and had a total of nine ongoing criminal proceedings related to terrorism. The Financial Intelligence Agency had not registered any cases related to the financing of terrorism in 2024. The Albanian Council of Ministers had issued three decisions on the inclusion of 20 individuals in the internal list of designated persons. The list had been published on the agency's official website and integrated into the list of designated persons based on Security Council resolutions and European Union decisions.

Algeria

10. In addition to information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/76/201](#), [A/77/185](#), [A/78/221](#) and [A/79/99](#)), Algeria provided detailed information on activities and measures aimed at combating terrorism at both the national and international levels.

11. Algeria reported that it had hosted and participated in a number of international events and conferences on terrorism in 2024. In coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Algeria had organized training for its law enforcement personnel on different aspects of preventing and combating terrorism.

12. Algeria had established a national list of terrorists and terrorist entities in accordance with article 87 *bis* (13) of its Criminal Code. The listing and delisting

procedures were detailed in Executive Decree No. 24-243 of 23 July 2024. Inclusion on the list implied a prohibition of activities by the person or entity concerned, the seizure or freezing of their funds, and a travel ban under article 87 *bis* (14) of the Criminal Code. Algeria further reported the amendment of Act No. 05-01 of 6 February 2005 relating to the prevention and combating of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Act had been amended by Act No. 24-03 of 24 June 2024 to reflect the recommendations of international organs concerning the fight against the financing of terrorism. Algeria had also launched its 2024–2026 national strategy on preventing and combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

13. In 2024, Algeria had organized the High-Level Seminar on Peace and Security in Africa and participated in a number of other international events. Algeria further stated that in 2025 it had initiated a presidential statement of the Security Council highlighting the institutional framework of counter-terrorism in Africa and the worsening terrorist threat, aimed at catalysing a coordinated international response under African leadership. Algeria underscored that both the African Union Counter Terrorism Centre and the AFRIPOL General Assembly were located in the country. The President of Algeria had presented his counter-terrorism report at the African Union summit in 2025, calling for an approach based on the fight against extremist groups, prevention and deradicalization in Africa. Algeria reiterated its appeal for a precise joint definition of international terrorism.

Azerbaijan

14. In addition to information provided previously (see [A/70/211](#), [A/74/151](#) and [A/79/99](#)), Azerbaijan provided information on treaties to which it was a Party.

15. Azerbaijan reported that it had signed the 2015 Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism in 2023 and ratified it on 12 April 2024. The Additional Protocol had entered into force for Azerbaijan on 1 August 2024. In accordance with the Additional Protocol, Azerbaijan had committed to undertake necessary measures to prohibit relevant manifestations of terrorism and to classify certain acts as crimes under its domestic legislation. Legislative efforts were under way to ensure effective implementation of the country's obligations under the Additional Protocol.

16. Regarding judicial proceedings following counter-terrorism measures carried out in September 2023, Azerbaijan reported that 16 individuals had been charged, under various articles of the Criminal Code, for offences including planning and waging aggressive warfare, acts of genocide, violations of the laws or customs of war, terrorism, financing of terrorism, establishment of criminal organizations, forcible seizure of power, establishment of illegal armed groups and units not provided for by law, and numerous other grave crimes. Court hearings had commenced in January 2025, involving substantial evidence, including of the involvement of the accused in terrorism, financing of terrorism and illegal military activities.

17. Azerbaijan also stated that the number of mine victims had reached 394 since November 2020, including 70 people who had lost their lives and 324 who had been injured.

Belarus²

18. Belarus reaffirmed that it was a Party to the main universal treaties on cooperation against international terrorism. It underlined that, at the regional level,

² This section also summarizes information provided by Belarus in 2024.

cooperation against international terrorism was carried out in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and bilateral agreements. It reported its membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.

19. Belarus reported that, in 2023, in cooperation with the CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre, an individual accused of committing extremist crimes had been detained and extradited to the individual's State of citizenship. Belarus also reported the investigation of several cases of international terrorism between 2020 and 2024 that had been aimed at the seizure of power in Belarus. Belarus stated that it had sent requests for legal assistance to several States in connection with such cases, pursuant to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, but its requests had been thus far ignored. Belarus recalled Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#).

20. Belarus further reported that, in 2024, at the request of Tajikistan, two Tajik citizens who were involved in the activities of the terrorist organization Jamaat Ansarullah and wanted for extremist crimes were extradited to Tajikistan. Also in 2024, individuals, including foreign citizens, had carried out bombings on railways and air transport facilities in Belarus and had formed an organization to carry out terrorist activities. Belarus reiterated that it had sent several requests for legal assistance to certain States under the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, but all requests had been ignored thus far.

Belgium

21. In addition to information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), [A/75/176](#) and [A/79/99](#)), Belgium reported several new developments in its national legal framework. A sui generis law outlining the operation of its Strategy Extremism and Terrorism (Strategy TER) database (a tool for information-sharing between all services involved in the fight against terrorism in Belgium) had been adopted by the Belgian Parliament in 2024. Criteria for legally qualifying individuals' status under the Strategy Extremism and Terrorism as, for example, foreign terrorist fighters, home-grown terrorist fighters, hate propagandists, potentially violent extremists or persons convicted of terrorism had also been adopted by the Belgian Parliament in 2024.

22. It was reported that the judicial approach to terrorism-related offences had been significantly strengthened, including through the extension and specification of terrorist offences, the development of intelligence and investigation methods, and the improvement of information-sharing. It was also reported that between 2020 and 2024 there had been as many as 392 judicial convictions for terrorist offences, and 265 individuals had been included in the national terrorism list, resulting in the freezing of their assets.

23. Belgium reiterated that, at the international level, it was engaged in the various initiatives pertaining to human rights in the fight against terrorism. In October 2024, Belgium had hosted a training workshop entitled "Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism Effectively" for practitioners of Belgian security services. The training had been gender-mainstreamed, and there had been a dedicated session on stereotypes, in which gender had been a crucial element. During its presidency a Council of the European Union working group on terrorism in 2024, particular attention had been given to gender aspects in the session dedicated to terrorism in

South-East Asia, and the topic of involuntary celibates had been specifically addressed during the session on right-wing extremism.

Cuba

24. In addition to reiterating information provided previously (see [A/66/96](#), [A/67/162](#), [A/68/180](#), [A/69/209](#), [A/70/211](#), [A/71/182](#), [A/72/111](#), [A/73/125](#), [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/76/201](#), [A/77/185](#), [A/78/221](#) and [A/79/99](#)), Cuba reported that it had signed 23 memorandums of understanding with financial intelligence units of various countries. In 2024, the General Directorate for Investigation of Financial Operations of the Central Bank of Cuba had worked on 349 suspicious operations reports, and 27 cases of suspected financing of terrorism had been dealt with. Cuba reported that cooperation was maintained through the secure platform of the Egmont Group. The importance of international and regional cooperation was emphasized and Cuban authorities had maintained 36 cooperation arrangements with foreign law enforcement authorities. As of 2024, the Prosecutor's Office had signed 38 agreements on the transfer of sanctioned persons, 33 on extradition and 40 on legal assistance, with 55 countries. It had also concluded 22 bilateral cooperation agreements with its counterparts in other countries.

25. In 2024, at the end of the fourth round of Financial Action Task Force of Latin America mutual evaluations, Cuba had been among the countries obtaining the best scores, demonstrating its high level of commitment and its institutional capacity to prevent and address the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Cuba reported that it had developed a self-evaluation process in preparation for the fifth round. In 2025, Cuba had participated in a simulation on targeted financial sanctions to test its system for combating the financing of terrorism. The Cuban national strategy on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism had been updated and extended until 2027.

26. Cuba stated that it had participated actively in all review cycles of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In 2024, it had participated in the United Nations International Conference on Victims of Terrorism, where it had highlighted the Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme and the Cuban Special Programme on Attention to the Victims of Terrorist Acts. Cuba had also taken part in terrorism-related discussions in international organizations, such as within the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Association of Caribbean States and the Group of 77 and China.

27. Cuba also submitted detailed information on its Criminal Code, which had been strengthened to better address terrorist activities by, inter alia, redefining who could be considered perpetrators of terrorist acts and regulating aggravating factors for criminal responsibility, such as a link to transnational organized crime.

Ecuador

28. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/76/201](#) and [A/77/185](#)), Ecuador provided a copy of its 2024 Technical Instrument on Criminal Policy against Organized Crime and Terrorism, prepared by the Office of the Public Prosecutor.³ Section 2.2 of the Technical Instrument outlines the strategy adopted by the Ecuadorian Government in the fight against terrorism, which includes considering criminal organizations linked to international drug trafficking as terrorist groups. The strategy allows for the participation of the armed forces in the fight against criminal organizations, such as in investigations and in arresting individuals. The armed forces

³ The full document is part of Ecuador's submission and is thus available on the website of the Sixth Committee.

had intervened in the context of a state of emergency declared by the executive branch of Ecuador, and the Constitutional Court had issued several rulings concerning the legal limits of the use of force by law enforcement and the armed forces, as well as the legal and practical limits of a state of emergency.

29. Ecuador also provided a copy of a report on measures to combat terrorism prepared by the Ministry of the Interior of Ecuador.⁴ The report contains information on the main advancements, challenges and actions taken to respond to the threat of terrorism in the country. The offence of terrorism had been codified in article 366 of the Penal Code. In the light of public consultations that had been conducted, workshops that the Government had organized and conventions that Ecuador had ratified, the legal framework for addressing the threat of terrorism had been updated and strengthened in 2023 and 2024 through amendments to the Penal Code. The report contained detailed information about terrorist acts that had taken place in 2024 and 2025, especially since the state of emergency had been declared. There had been 26 convictions for terrorism in 2024, and thus far in 2025 more than 300 terrorism-related complaints had been filed.

El Salvador

30. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/71/182](#), [A/72/111](#), [A/73/125](#): [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/76/201](#), [A/77/185](#) and [A/79/99](#)), El Salvador reiterated that terrorist acts constituted a grave violation of the principles and objectives established by the Charter of the United Nations.

31. El Salvador had been regularly evaluated by the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, enabling the identification and strengthening of the national framework for the prevention of the financing of terrorism. It reported that the Attorney General's Office had implemented specialized trainings for personnel responsible for investigating crimes related to terrorism. Its armed forces had taken active part in regional and international trainings and cooperation in that regard and had conducted more than 150 patrols coordinated with neighbouring countries to improve border control and the fight against organized crime, including terrorist acts.

32. El Salvador reported that Legislative Decree 127 had been adopted in 2024, approving the law on nuclear energy, safeguarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and regulating the transfer of nuclear material to prevent illegal transfers, such as to terrorists. It underlined that the provisions of the nuclear energy law were in line with the country's obligations under the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

33. El Salvador reported that the Attorney General's Office had not registered any investigation, incident, or request for mutual legal assistance, or extradition request, in connection with terrorist acts committed by international terrorist organizations.

Germany

34. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/72/111](#), [A/73/125](#) and [A/76/201](#)), Germany reiterated that criminal offences related to terrorism were an integral part of its Criminal Code. Section 89a and Section 89c were highlighted, as they dealt with the preparatory offences of traveling and attempting to travel for terrorist purposes, as well as the criminalization of the financing of such travel.

35. Germany reported that it had cooperated with relevant international institutions, such as the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and

⁴ The full document is part of Ecuador's submission and is thus available on the website of the Sixth Committee.

the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Germany was involved in the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons. Germany applied the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the associated guidelines for combating radicalization and recruitment to terrorism. Germany was also transposing European Union Directive 2022/2555 (NIS-2 Directive) to further the cybersecurity of government entities through minimum requirements and reporting obligations on companies and critical infrastructures. It had implemented European Union Terrorist Content Online Regulation (2021/784), obliging hosting service providers to comply with removal orders from European Union member States, increase protection against terrorist content and report terrorist content involving an imminent threat to life. Regarding anti-money-laundering, in 2025 Germany would publish a national risk analysis on the financing of terrorism.

36. In 2024, Germany had published a new strategy on prevention and deradicalization measures to fight terrorism and radicalization, involving law enforcement agencies and including the prevention of extremism. A revised version of the Action Plan Against Far Right Extremism had also been published in 2024. The Action Plan introduced a security clearance requirement for soldiers and reservists participating in weapons training, in order to prevent extremist individuals from having access to war weapons.

37. In February 2025, Germany had hosted the "No Money for Terror" conference, at which the challenges posed by the financing of terrorism had been discussed. The importance of an anti-money-laundering framework able to address emerging threats and evolving financial technologies had been highlighted.

Italy

38. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/70/211](#), [A/71/182](#) and [A/76/201](#)), Italy reported that over the past five years, there had been only one potential case of a foreign terrorist fighter, which was still under investigation. The case concerned a foreign citizen residing in Italy, who was presumed to have moved to East Africa to enlist in a terrorist organization in the area. Italy highlighted that its most recent investigations had indicated that women and minors were playing an increasing role in radicalization activities and the dissemination of jihadist propaganda.

39. Italy underscored the significant role played by the Internet and new technologies in the radicalization of individuals, reporting that several individuals had been arrested in connection with radicalization through the Internet. In 2024, an investigation had led to the arrest of two women suspected of incitement and glorification of terrorism on the Internet.

40. Italy stated that the most relevant terrorist threat was represented by lone actors and small cells self-admittedly inspired by jihadist ideology, highlighting that the financial resources available to such cells might come from licit sources or illicit activities. With respect to foreign terrorist fighters and returnees, Italy reported that it had detected financial support to such individuals as well as logistical support to help them enter Italy.

Kazakhstan

41. Kazakhstan reported that it had cooperated bilaterally and multilaterally in countering terrorism, including with regional organizations such as the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Turkic

Academy and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia. The main areas of cooperation had included, inter alia, countering the financing of terrorism, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and religious extremist organizations. Kazakhstan was a Party to all 19 international counter-terrorism instruments and had concluded 60 bilateral agreements with States in Europe, Asia and the Americas.

42. Kazakhstan reported that it had designated 24 organizations as extremist or terrorist organizations and had criminalized their activities and participation in them. The Counter-Terrorism Act and the Counter-Extremism Act had been adopted, providing for the prevention and suppression of terrorism threats. In the past 10 years, courts in Kazakhstan had designated 1,692 information resources as extremist or of a terrorist nature, and their dissemination in Kazakhstan had been prohibited. To counter terrorist propaganda and extremism on the Internet, a cybersurveillance information system had been in operation, on a trial basis, since 2019.

43. Since 2024, two terrorist attacks had been prevented in Kazakhstan. During the same period, 81 individuals had been sentenced to imprisonment for terrorist and extremist offences. In that regard, Kazakhstan highlighted that two proxies financing members of an international terrorist organization abroad had been sentenced to imprisonment. In 2024, six internationally wanted terrorists from Kazakhstan had been extradited back to the country, two of whom had already been convicted. Furthermore, 42 foreigners against whom international arrest warrants had been issued had been detained when trying to enter the country.

Mexico

44. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), [A/74/151](#) and [A/75/176](#)), Mexico reported that it was a Party to 14 multilateral instruments on combating terrorism, and that it actively collaborated with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, regularly participating in activities organized by the Committee that were geared towards capacity-building and preventing and countering terrorism. Mexico reported that it was a member of the Egmont Group.

45. Mexico reported that it had national instruments on terrorism in place, including the Federal Organized Crime Act, the Federal Criminal Code and the National Security Act. Mexico reported that it had laws on nuclear terrorism in place and implemented international standards. Mexico also participated in a tripartite revision exercise on biosecurity and biosafety. Mexico had implemented international standards to combat money-laundering, and in 2021 it had acted as co-leader of a Financial Action Task Force of Latin America project on illegal arms transfers and the financing of terrorism. Mexico continued to promote the exchange of information and good practices among States in order to strengthen capacities to detect, analyse and prosecute the financing of terrorism. Mexico also participated in the activities of the Group of Friends of Victims of Terrorism.

Peru

46. In addition to the information provided previously ([A/71/176](#)), Peru reported that, in accordance with Decree-Law No. 1267, International Terrorism Investigation Department was the Peruvian technical and operational organ responsible for preventing, investigating, combating and filing complaints regarding international terrorist organizations. Peru provided a list of 17 multilateral and 3 bilateral agreements referring to international terrorism that were in force in the country. It also provided information on international cooperation projects it had entered into with five countries on matters related to international terrorism. Moreover, the

Counter-Terrorism Directorate of the Peruvian National Police had cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in combating terrorism through, inter alia, the development of programmes such as the National Counter-Terrorism Action Team and relevant training.

47. Peru reported no incidents of international terrorism and had not identified any new organizations related to international terrorism in its territory. Peru presented a definition of international terrorism, as given in the Operating Procedures Manual of the Counter-Terrorism Directorate.

Philippines

48. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/75/176](#), [A/76/201](#) and [A/77/185](#)), the Philippines provided a detailed report of its counter-terrorism measures. Recent legislative measures included the adoption of the National Cybersecurity Plan and the launch of a system enhancing aviation security, as well as preventive measures such as the adoption of the National Action Plan for Unity, Peace, and Development, which was focused on promoting public awareness and vigilance with regard to violent extremist ideologies. The Philippines had also adopted the National Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Strategy, based on international standards. In 2025, the Philippines had been removed from the Financial Action Task Force list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring (“grey list”), following the implementation of anti-money-laundering reforms, prosecution mechanisms and inter-agency coordination.

49. The Philippines also reported that, in 2025, it had passed the Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act, aligning the regulation of chemical weapons in the country with the Chemical Weapons Convention, and drawn up a bill on biological and toxin weapons.

50. The Philippines reported that targeted enforcement operations had led to the surrender of terrorist groups in the country, leaving only one guerilla front in 2025. The Philippines processed and investigated terrorism-related cases under the Anti-Terrorism Act. Seventeen members of the Abu Sayyaf Group had been convicted in connection with the Sipadan mass kidnapping of 2000. The Marawi Compensation Board had been created in 2022 as an institutional mechanism for processing reparations for victims of the Marawi siege of 2017, and the National Amnesty Commission had been created in 2021 to implement amnesty proclamations and support reintegration into society.

Qatar

51. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/68/180](#), [A/78/221](#) and [A/79/99](#)), Qatar reported that it had ratified or acceded to 17 universal counter-terrorism instruments and was in the process of reviewing the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention) and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. Qatar had enacted a Counter-Terrorism Act and the Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act in 2019, in conformity with international standards, and adopted the National Strategy for Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism and Preventing the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in 2022. The National Strategy also addressed gender considerations in countering violent extremism and in rehabilitation and integration. Capacity-building and training activities had also been organized on counter-terrorism and the financing of terrorism. Qatar had not recorded any incidents related to international terrorism, and there had been no relevant trials or criminal verdicts.

Russian Federation

52. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/77/185](#) and [A/79/99](#)), the Russian Federation reported that, in 2024, 1,180 persons had been convicted of terrorist offences, as compared with 859 in 2023. Most sentences carried a term of imprisonment. It also reported that 26 requests had been sent to States for the extradition of persons accused of terrorist offences in 2024. The Russian Federation had granted six extradition requests to other countries. It stated that extradition and the provision of legal assistance had become increasingly politicized.

53. The Russian Federation reported that law enforcement agencies had prevented the dissemination of terrorism-related information on the Internet on several occasions. During its chairpersonship of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, the Federal Financial Monitoring Service had developed an information bulletin on the activities of terrorist groups in the Eurasian region. It had also implemented a set of measures to improve the regulatory and legal framework for countering the financing of terrorism. An updated counter-extremism strategy had been approved in 2024.

San Marino

54. In addition to information provided previously (see [A/73/125](#), [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/76/201](#), [A/77/185](#), [A/78/221](#) and [A/79/99](#)), San Marino reported that it had never been the site of a terrorist attack and that no terrorist groups had ever been identified in its territory. There had also never been any criminal prosecution for terrorism. It confirmed that it was a Party to 16 universal and 10 regional counter-terrorism instruments, and a number of bilateral instruments. San Marino provided a list of the international instruments that it had ratified. San Marino also reported that it was a member of the Egmont Group.

Saudi Arabia

55. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/76/201](#) and [A/77/185](#)), Saudi Arabia reported that it was implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and had adopted the Arab Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Saudi Arabia cooperated with other States to exchange information on suspicious and wanted persons, terrorist threats and foreign terrorist fighters, as well as with the Egmont Group and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Saudi Arabia had also cooperated in counter-terrorism activities of the League of Arab States, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Its Office of the Chief of State Security had assisted other States in counter-extremism capacity-building, while its General Directorate of Financial Investigation had investigated suspicious transactions, exchanged information with 177 counterpart agencies through the Egmont Group and concluded 49 memorandums of understanding on information exchange.

Singapore

56. In addition to information provided previously (see [A/71/182](#), [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/76/201](#) and [A/77/185](#)), Singapore reported measures to strengthen its legislative framework, namely amendments to the Broadcasting Act and the Online Criminal Harms Act, which allowed the country to disable access to egregious or criminal content online, including content that advocated or instructed on terrorism. Singapore had continued to implement and strengthen its targeted financial sanctions regime: 13 individuals had been prosecuted and convicted for financing terrorism.

since 2016, and 7 Singaporean citizens had been added to the list of terrorists under the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act 2002 since 2022.

Sri Lanka

57. In addition to information provided previously ([A/75/176](#)), Sri Lanka reported that its police had entered into memorandums of understanding with foreign law enforcement agencies on intelligence-sharing, joint investigations and capacity-building. It also reported a lack of information concerning criminal prosecutions and sentencing associated with international terrorism under certain related agreements.

Togo

58. Togo reported that, since 2021, it had been affected by increasing instability due to armed terrorist groups operating in the central Sahel. Since 2018, it had been conducting Operation Koundjouare, aimed at stopping the infiltration of terrorist groups through civil-military operations. It had also redeployed security and gendarmerie forces in 2023 and 2024.

59. Togo provided detailed information about its national legislative framework concerning terrorism. For example, by Act No. 2015-10, a new Criminal Code had been adopted, specifying, inter alia, which violations could be considered as terrorist acts. It covered supporting actions, recruitment, the provision of arms, and defending, provoking or inciting terrorism. A uniform law against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism regulated the implications of related violations. Additionally, Decree No. 2018-123 had established an advisory commission to oversee the freezing of assets, providing a priori and a posteriori control. Since 2009, Togo had also operated a financial intelligence unit, which was responsible for financial investigations concerning money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Act No. 2019-009 on domestic security regulated combating terrorism, including through reinforcement of border controls and reinforcement of control of online communications.

60. Togo reported that it was a Party to regional and international instruments on combating terrorism, including, inter alia, the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and instruments of the Economic Community of West African States. It had participated in the work of organizations fighting crime, such as the Accra Initiative (which involved information-sharing, training programmes and joint operations), AFRIPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the West African Police Information System.

61. Togo had created the Interministerial Committee on Preventing and Combating Violent Extremism, which had been tasked with adopting measures aimed at reducing the country's vulnerability to violent extremism and radicalization.

Tunisia

62. In addition to information provided previously (see [A/71/182](#)), Tunisia reiterated its participation in a number of relevant global and regional instruments. Tunisia reported that its Basic Law No. 26 (2015) on combating terrorism and money-laundering had been amended by Act No. 9 (2019), criminalizing all acts provided for by relevant conventions. It also reported the issuance of Government Order No. 419 (2019) on the implementation of Security Council resolutions on the financing of terrorism. It had adopted a National Strategy to Combat Violent Extremism and Terrorism (2023–2027), setting out a comprehensive approach based on the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

Ukraine

63. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/70/211](#), [A/72/111](#), [A/73/125](#), [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/76/201](#), [A/77/185](#) and [A/79/99](#)), Ukraine provided a list of legislation adopted in 2024 to strengthen its system for combating terrorism.

64. In 2024, in an effort to counter international terrorism, the Security Service of Ukraine had banned the entry of 309 foreign nationals due to their involvement with international terrorist organizations; four foreign citizens had been expelled, two of whom were linked to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant-Khorasan; one foreign national involved in smuggling illegal migrants from countries with an elevated terrorist risk had been extradited; and two foreign nationals involved with international terrorist organizations had been detained.

65. Also in 2024, pretrial investigations had been carried out in 337 criminal proceedings under articles 258 to 258-6 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. Two of the cases involved the activities of Da'esh and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant-Khorasan. Furthermore, 201 individuals had been notified that they were under suspicion of terrorism, and 111 indictments against 116 individuals in 108 criminal proceedings had been submitted to the courts. Court verdicts regarding 118 individuals in 112 criminal proceedings had been issued. The Ukrainian Office of the Public Prosecutor had provided procedural guidance in 139 criminal proceedings related to terrorist activities or the financing of terrorism under articles 209-1, 258, 258-2, 258-3, 258-4 and 258-5 of the country's Criminal Code, and 76 criminal proceedings under those articles had been referred to the courts.

66. Ukraine reported that during the period of martial law in 2024, the Ukrainian authorities initiated 30,209 criminal proceedings related to crimes against peace, human security and international law. Ukraine stated that the ongoing war of aggression against the country had remained the primary source of terrorist threats in 2024, as had been the case in 2022 and 2023.

B. Information received from international organizations

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

67. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) provided a list of meetings held under its auspices and documents that had been adopted at those meetings. Recent relevant meeting outcomes included the 2016 ASEAN-Australia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, the 2017 East Asia Summit Leaders' Statement on Countering Ideological Challenges of Terrorism and Terrorist Narratives and Propaganda, the 2017 East Asia Summit Leaders' Declaration on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and the 2018 East Asia Summit Leaders' Statement on Countering the Threat of Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Returnees.

68. ASEAN reported the adoption of treaties including the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism and the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among Like-Minded ASEAN Member Countries. ASEAN also reported that negotiations were ongoing towards an ASEAN treaty on extradition.

Commonwealth of Independent States

69. In addition to providing previous information (see [A/66/96](#), [A/68/180](#), [A/74/151](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/78/221](#) and [A/79/99](#)), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) reported that a protocol on amendments to the agreement between its member States on inter-State tracing of persons of 10 December 2010 had been signed

by its Council of Heads of State in 2024. The protocol was aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation between special services and law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism and other cross-border crimes. In 2024, the CIS Heads of State had approved the programme of cooperation on deradicalization for 2025–2027, to eradicate the causes of and conditions conducive to the emergence and development of radicalism. Recommendations had also been adopted to improve the legal regulation of the activities of the border agencies of CIS member States relating to counter-terrorism.

70. CIS reported on several instruments, for example, a model law on countering the use of autonomous and robotic systems for terrorist and extremist purposes and a model law on public security, draft amendments to the model law on counter-terrorism, a draft programme of cooperation on border security in countering foreign terrorist fighters, and a draft programme on cooperation on combating terrorism and extremism for 2026–2028.

71. In the course of implementing the programme of cooperation on combating terrorism and extremism for the period 2023–2025, organizational and practical measures had been taken in 2024 regarding, inter alia, the prevention, detection and suppression of attempted entry into CIS member States by terrorists and the detection and blocking of illegal migration routes.

72. CIS reported on the measures taken by the competent authorities of its member States in 2024 as part of the implementation of the programme of cooperation, which had resulted in the detention of 69 persons and the imprisonment of 19, and the identification of 96 persons involved in the financing of terrorism. A total of 388 crimes of a terrorist or extremist nature had been suppressed.

73. The CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre had coordinated the joint counter-terrorism exercise entitled “East-Anti-Terror 2024” involving cybersecurity, countering the financing of terrorism and the suppression of cross-border movement of terrorist fighters. The Centre’s specialized databank had been used by its member States to suppress terrorism-related acts. Moreover, as part of a joint exercise in 2024, training sessions had been developed on action to be taken in the event of an aircraft hijacking.

74. The first CIS counter-terrorism forum had combined the second CIS Conference on Combating Terrorism and Extremism and the tenth International Scientific and Practical Conference of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, promoting practical cooperation and the consolidation of the counter-terrorism efforts of the two organizations.

Council of Europe

75. In addition to providing previous information (see [A/71/182](#), [A/72/111](#), [A/73/125](#), [A/75/176](#), [A/77/185](#), [A/78/221](#) and [A/79/99](#)), the Council of Europe reported that its 2005 Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism had 43 ratifications, and the 2015 Additional Protocol had 32 ratifications. Both had been ratified by the European Union.

76. The Council of Europe operated a network of contact points on foreign terrorist fighters and a network for the exchange of procedural information regarding the legal standing of victims of terrorism, both of which were open to non-member States as well.

77. The Council of Europe Committee on Counter-Terrorism continued with the implementation of the Council’s second Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2023–2027) and with formal negotiations concerning the new definition of terrorism. It had prepared the “Guidelines on strategies for the prosecution of violent extremism conducive to

terrorism” (adopted by the Committee of Ministers in 2025), a report on the misuse of technology by terrorist actors, and the “Comparative practices on the use of information collected in conflict zones as evidence in criminal proceedings” (adopted in 2024). The Committee had begun drafting texts on new issues, with the aim of completing them by 2026. Those issues included, inter alia, disengagement and reintegration programmes for women with links to terrorism, integration programmes for children affected by terrorism, prosecuting terrorist offences, and combating the promotion of terrorism and radicalization on the Internet, including through social media. The Committee had also held the final two rounds of negotiations on the text of the Protocol amending the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, as a formal instrument introducing the new definition of terrorism.

Collective Security Treaty Organization

78. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/72/111](#) and [A/75/176](#)), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) provided a list of relevant intergovernmental meetings and events held from December 2024 to April 2025. During that period, CSTO had hosted ministerial and administrative official meetings and organized several trainings for law enforcement agencies, and its Secretary General had called for the creation of tools to counter terrorism and issued statements on, inter alia, the Crocus City Hall terrorist attack.

International Atomic Energy Agency

79. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/75/176](#); [A/76/201](#); [A/77/185](#) and [A/79/99](#)), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that, at its sixty-eighth regular session in 2024, the IAEA General Conference had adopted a resolution on nuclear security under terms similar to the previously reported and described resolution. The Agency had continued to promote universal adherence to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It had also organized technical meetings on the Convention and its Amendment; three regional workshops for the Indian Ocean and Pacific Island States, for Asia and for Latin America and the Caribbean; and a seminar with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the Amendment. As at 15 May 2025, there were 165 Parties to the Convention, of which 138 had also joined the Amendment to the Convention.

80. The Agency had continued to provide legislative assistance to its member States, including on adherence to, and effective implementation of, the Convention and its Amendment. Assistance had been provided through workshops and meetings, advice and training courses. Fifteen member States had received assistance through comments and advice on draft and enacted national nuclear legislation. Several bilateral meetings, national, regional and subregional workshops on nuclear law had been held or organized.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

81. In addition to providing previous information (see [A/70/211](#), [A/72/111](#) and [A/78/221](#)), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) reported on its activities, involving more than 60 States. The Action against Terrorism Unit of the OSCE Secretariat’s Transnational Threats Department had organized a side event in 2024 at the General Assembly entitled “Effective rehabilitation and reintegration of people returning from north-east Syria”. It had also co-organized a Central Asia Regional Expert Council for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returnees meeting with the Government of Uzbekistan, the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy

for Central Asia. The Action against Terrorism Unit had carried out two simultaneous regional needs assessments, for Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe, including in relation to the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees and to human rights-compliant prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of returning foreign terrorist fighters and associated women and children.

82. The Action against Terrorism Unit and the OSCE Secretariat's Programme for Gender Issues had organized two meetings on preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism for women professionals across various sectors in South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia on topics such as the return, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters and associated family members, and radicalization to violence in the online space.

83. OSCE provided detailed information about a five-year initiative called "Project INFORMED: Information and Media Literacy in Preventing Violent Extremism: Human Rights and Gender-Sensitive Approaches to Addressing the Digital Information Disorder". For example, regional conferences had been organized on countering the use of the Internet by terrorists and on the ethical use of artificial intelligence.

84. The continuation of the "E-VIDENCE: requesting electronic evidence across borders" project had included a train-the-trainer course to reinforce national training capacities on human rights and gender-sensitive approaches to investigating online terrorist-related crimes.

85. OSCE had organized eight specialized courses for beneficiary entities on financial investigations as part of counter-terrorism operations. The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities had supported the implementation of 30 activities on combating money-laundering in 2024.

86. Continuing the "Project PROTECT on the protection of vulnerable targets from terrorist attacks", OSCE had organized capacity-building programmes and a Central Asia-wide regional workshop on the protection of soft targets and public spaces from terrorist attacks.

87. Initiatives had been launched and continued on strengthening border security and management, the identification of forged documents and impostors, the identification of cross-border movement of suspected foreign terrorist fighters, and combating illicit trafficking in cultural property.

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

88. Currently, there are 55 instruments pertaining to international terrorism. Of those, 19 are universal and 36 are regional. The fourth edition of the compendium of international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism (vols. 1 and 2) was issued in all six official languages of the United Nations in 2022.

A. Universal instruments

United Nations

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

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

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

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

International Atomic Energy Agency

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1979

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

International Civil Aviation Organization

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

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Maritime Organization

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

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

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

Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988

B. Regional instruments

African Union

Organization of African Unity 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 member States 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

Council of Europe 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 Organization 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
