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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. **Belarus** indicated that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Appropriate laws, regulations, programmes, action plans and frameworks had been established at various levels to implement those instruments.
2. Belarus reported that it was actively cooperating with the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in their counter-terrorism actions. Six counter-terrorism instruments had been drawn up under CIS. The Anti-Terrorism Centre had been established to coordinate the activities of the members of CIS in the area of counter-terrorism. The State Security Committee of Belarus cooperates with the Centre on a permanent basis.
3. On 10 December 2010, the Council of Heads of State of CIS had approved a new programme of cooperation on countering terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism and a new inter-State programme of joint measures to combat crime, for the period 2011-2013.
4. Belarus had signed agreements and memorandums of understanding in the areas of combating international organized crime, illegal drug trafficking and international terrorism with Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. Act No. 426-3 of 19 July 2000, on measures to prevent the legalization of criminally obtained proceeds and the financing of terrorist activities, was amended by Act No. 132-3 of 14 June 2010, providing for a system of measures to prevent the legalization of proceeds from crime and the financing of terrorism in Belarus.
6. The Department of Financial Oversight under the Belarusian State Monitoring Committee, established in 2003, is empowered to prevent the legalization of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism. The Department had concluded

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agreements on the exchange of information on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism at the inter-agency level with the financial intelligence units of Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.

7. **Burundi** reported that it was party to five universal and two regional counter-terrorism instruments.

8. Burundi had signed agreements on extradition and judicial cooperation with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. An agreement regulating cooperation with Uganda in the areas of judicial police and prisons was also in force.

9. The new Penal Code of Burundi devotes an entire chapter to acts of terrorism and bioterrorism and provides for severe penalties ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment.

10. **Kuwait** reported that it was party to nine international and four regional counter-terrorism instruments.

11. Kuwait had adopted the necessary legislation to protect border areas and ensure complete control over vulnerable stretches of land and sea. A draft anti-money-laundering law was currently before its Parliament and it had also prepared a draft law on counter-terrorism, which, after consideration by a committee of experts, would be tabled before Parliament.

12. Under the auspices of its Central Bank, a National Committee to Combat Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism had been established to design strategies and develop public policy on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It prepares draft decisions and implementing regulations and transmits them to relevant parties for promulgation.

13. Kuwait had also enhanced its cooperation with States with which it had signed security agreements, to pre-empt potential threats. It had also strengthened its cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in analysing the latest data regarding suspects in terrorism cases affecting any Member State, and its authorities were connected to databases of stolen passports, stolen cars and DNA of suspects and persons wanted for terrorist offences.

14. **Lithuania** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It had also concluded bilateral agreements concerning cooperation, in combating terrorism and other crimes, with countries referred to in paragraph 48 of the 2009 report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/64/161). It also provided information on legislation referred to in paragraph 49 of that report.

15. It stated that there had been no incidents caused by international terrorism. It also reiterated the information on pretrial investigations and sentencing contained in paragraph 52 of the 2010 report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/65/175). With respect to the criminal proceedings referred to in paragraph 50 of A/64/161, one person was on trial and the extradition process was ongoing in respect of two others.

16. The competent authorities in **Tajikistan** were cooperating with the competent authorities of other States to counter terrorism in the framework of multilateral regulatory and legal instruments, particularly in the context of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and CIS, addressing such issues as: strengthening cooperation among the competent authorities to counter terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism; developing a regulatory and legal framework for cooperation; enhancing and harmonizing national legislation; organizing coordinated joint preventive tracking activities and special operations; cooperation with international organizations; analysis, information and methodological research in connection with counter-terrorism; and cooperation to train and provide continuing education for staff of the competent authorities.

17. **Ukraine** submitted the list of 13 universal and 5 regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party. It also submitted the list of 39 bilateral agreements, protocols and memorandums of understanding that it had signed with other States in the field of counter-terrorism.

18. The **Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** was party to seven universal and two regional counter-terrorism instruments. It was examining the possibility of becoming a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. As a party to the Chemical Weapons Convention and in line with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), it had prepared a bill aimed at preventing the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups, which would soon be submitted to its National Assembly for discussion and approval. Its National Assembly was also debating a draft law on firearms and explosives, which would replace the current legislation on the subject, passed in 1939.

19. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had continued its efforts to strengthen its Comprehensive National Security Plan (2008), in respect of measures to be applied to nuclear safety, nuclear physical security and waste management. The law approving the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident was passed on 10 July 2009.

20. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterated its request for the extradition of Luis Posada Carriles from the United States of America, for his responsibility in planning the bombing of a Cubana de Aviación flight in October 1976.