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NATIONAL POLICY

The Netherlands attaches great importance to the national and international fight against terrorism. International co-operation is crucial to this task. In combating terrorism, the Netherlands takes a broad-based approach, addressing not only the acts of violence themselves, but also the chain of events that precedes them. The idea is to take action at the earliest possible stage in the causal chain that turns someone into a terrorist, rather than simply taking repressive measures when a potential terrorist becomes active. Counter-terrorism is part of the remit of the intelligence and investigative services. In order to step up the fight against terrorism in the Netherlands and increase the likelihood of prosecution, a number of changes have been introduced to national legislation. The most important of these is the Crimes of Terrorism Act, the key provision of which is stiffer penalties for crimes committed with terrorist intent.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Penal law

The Act amending and supplementing the Criminal Code and certain other laws in connection with crimes of terrorism (Crimes of Terrorism Act)¹

The Crimes of Terrorism Act took effect on 10 August 2004, *inter alia*, implementing the EU Framework Decision on combating terrorism of 13 June 2002. The key provisions include the following:

- The presence of terrorist intent in the commission of an existing offence made the offence a crime of terrorism which – where possible – became subject to a heavier penalty. Heavier penalties were also imposed for offences committed with the objective of preparing or facilitating a terrorist offence.
- Jurisdiction over terrorist offences was expanded.
- Membership of terrorist organisations was made a criminal offence.

- Conspiracy to commit a number of serious terrorist offences was defined as a separate criminal offence.
- Recruiting someone for jihad was brought into the realm of criminal law.

Act amending the Code of Criminal Procedure and certain other laws to regulate powers to demand access to data (Access to Data (General Powers) Act)

This Act took effect on 1 January 2006, incorporating general powers to demand data into the Code of Criminal Procedure. When third parties – individuals, organisations and firms – have data at their disposal which could be useful in the investigation of crimes, it may be necessary to acquire such data. The powers granted are in keeping with the means of obtaining evidence already provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure, notably powers to seize physical objects.

Act amending the Code of Criminal Procedure in connection with the hearing of witnesses and other matters (Witness Identity Protection Act)

This Act aims to increase the usefulness of General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD) reports in counter-terrorist prosecutions by allowing information included in the reports to be examined further by the courts, which have the power to question intelligence agents. To that end, the Act makes it possible to attach decisive importance to state security. Moreover, the Act modifies the rules of evidence by providing that AIVD reports may be considered in future as documentary evidence.

Investigation and Prosecution of Terrorist Offences (Extension of Powers) Act (passed in November 2006; entered into force February 2007)

This Act concerns special investigative powers such as surveillance, infiltration, pseudo-purchase and wiretapping. These powers may be used when there are indications that a terrorist attack is being prepared. The Act also increases the scope for information-gathering, remand in custody and search on suspicion, and makes it possible to postpone full access to documentary evidence for a certain period of time.

¹ House of Representatives 28 463.

Act approving the European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO Ratification Act) (entered into force 1 February 2007)

Under this Act, organisations placed on an assets freeze list are automatically banned in the Netherlands and are not competent to perform legal acts in this country. Participation in the furtherance of such an organisation's activities is an offence.

Proposed legislation

In addition to the legislation already mentioned, several bills are now under consideration, including:

- **National Security (Administrative Measures) Bill**

This Bill, now before Parliament, provides for a regular reporting requirement and an exclusion order or a restraining order in respect of persons associated with terrorist activities or support for terrorist activities. These measures can be imposed on the basis of facts and circumstances that would not in themselves be grounds for criminal prosecution. The Act also gives municipalities and administrative authorities the power to revoke grants or permits awarded or issued to persons or organisations linked to terrorist activity or to support for terrorist activity.

Other relevant legislation

Financing of Terrorism

Criminal sanctions

- **Act implementing the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999)**

This Act, which entered into force on 1 January 2002, expanded criminal liability for terrorist preparations by abolishing the requirement that preparations must be made jointly with others. This means that financing terrorism is now defined in accordance with the Convention.

Article 46 of the Dutch Criminal Code deals with criminal sanctions for terrorist financing. Under Article 46, paragraph 3, penalties can be as high as 15 years' imprisonment. The article covers financial support to any form of terrorist organisation, terrorists or terrorist attacks.

These acts can be tried under Dutch criminal law and before Dutch courts when committed abroad and directed against a Dutch national or when the

suspect is in the Netherlands.² Criminal proceedings are also possible if the offender is a Dutch national and the terrorist act has been financed from abroad. In addition, financing a terrorist organisation may constitute participation in a terrorist organisation, which is prohibited by the Criminal Code³ and punishable by 15 years' imprisonment. Financing terrorism is of course also punishable as aiding and abetting a terrorist offence.

Seizure and forfeiture

Dutch practices relating to the confiscation of the proceeds of crime (including terrorist financing and money laundering) or property used to finance terrorism is based on Articles 33 and 33a (confiscation of goods) and Article 36e of the Criminal Code. Under Articles 33 and 33a, all goods that are obtained wholly or largely by means of a criminal offence; goods used to commit or prepare an offence; goods used to obstruct the investigation of an offence; or goods manufactured or intended for committing an offence, and rights *in rem* and *in personam* pertaining to these objects, are subject to forfeiture. Article 36e allows for value-based confiscation, meaning that the offender must pay a sum of money to the state not exceeding the value of illegally obtained profits deriving from: (1) the particular offence for which the offender was convicted;⁴ (2) similar offences, where there is sufficient evidence that they were also committed by him/her;⁵ or (3) other criminal activity,⁶ which has resulted in illegally obtained profits.

Freezing of assets

In addition to freezing terrorist-related assets pursuant to EU Council Common Position 2001/931 and EU Council Regulations 2580/2001 and 881/2001, the Netherlands can freeze such assets on a national basis under the Sanctions Act 1977 if this is necessary to keep or restore international peace and security, advance the international legal order or fight terrorism. The Act was amended in 2002 to bring it into line with the Netherlands' international obligations to fight terrorism and monitor compliance with financial sanctions. Among other things, the amendments eliminate the restriction to particular countries or regions, so that people and organisations without any demonstrable link to a country or region are now also covered by the Act. They also expand the financial tools available for ensuring compliance with the sanctions.

These Dutch measures (and others) ensure that 'internal terrorists' who appear on the EU list drawn up pursuant to 2001/931, but who are not directly

² Paragraph 14, Article 4, Criminal Code.

³ Article 140a, Criminal Code.

⁴ Paragraph 1, Article 36e, Criminal Code.

⁵ Paragraph 2, Article 36e, Criminal Code.

⁶ Paragraph 3, Article 36e, Criminal Code.

affected by European freezing obligations, will also have their assets frozen. Obligations and prohibitions under Dutch law are similar to those under applicable EU Council Regulations.

In specific cases, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance review relevant information and decide whether it warrants the freezing of assets. If so, they issue a ministerial order, which takes effect on publication in the Government Gazette.

The Fiscal Information and Investigation Service/Economic Investigation Service (FIOD/ECD) oversees compliance with Dutch financial disclosure legislation. In addition, under legislation adopted in early 2002 the financial supervisory authorities (the Dutch central bank, the Pensions and Insurance Board and the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets) oversee financial institutions' capacity to act effectively to counter terrorist financing.

Any breach of those provisions of the Sanctions Act 1977 that relate to applicable Council Regulations or national legislation pertaining to the freezing of assets is an offence under the Economic Offences Act. If such a breach is intentional, the perpetrator may be sentenced to up to six years' imprisonment. This penalty is comparable to the maximum sentences that can be imposed under the Criminal Code for intentionally financing terrorism. However, intent is not a requirement for conviction; breaches of the Sanctions Act 1977 are also offences when committed out of negligence. In that case the Economic Offences Act provides for imprisonment for up to one year.

Counteracting radicalism and radicalisation

Dutch policy on radicalisation aims at counteracting and containing tendencies towards violent radicalisation and the recruitment of people for terrorist ends. This policy consists of two pillars: preventive measures and repressive measures.

Preventive measures

Social cohesion and resistance

First and foremost, the Dutch approach to radicalisation seeks to eliminate potential breeding grounds, so as to stop people from coming into contact with radical ideas. The package of measures designed to achieve this is meant to give people a greater stake in Dutch society and increase social cohesion. The goal is to create the conditions for social participation and ensure that even vulnerable groups enjoy society's benefits. Considerable attention is devoted to boosting immunity to subversive influences and counteracting the potential appeal of extremism and possible intimidation by

radicals and their sympathisers. Measures aimed at prevention and social integration include programmes with the following goals:

- counteracting radicalisation by strengthening social ties and civil society, in particular by combating discrimination in the labour market and in the hospitality industry;
- promoting cultural understanding, through sports and activities for young people;
- fostering labour market participation, for example by expanding apprenticeship programmes for young people;
- strengthening local infrastructure by training professionals and developing a social network of key community figures;
- increasing young people's knowledge of Islam, for example through a summer school organised by the FORUM Institute for Multicultural Development.

Last year the authorities initiated a National Action Plan on Polarisation and Radicalisation. The action plan has three goals:

- Preventing (further) isolation, polarisation and radicalisation by reintegrating individuals who are at risk of turning away from Dutch society and the democratic legal order. This can be achieved through education, traineeships and work. (prevention)
- Identifying these processes early on and devising an appropriate response. (pro-action)
- Excluding people who have crossed clear boundaries and limiting their influence on others to the greatest possible extent.

Our approach to the Internet embraces both preventive and repressive measures. Preventive measures include providing accurate information and alternative points of view. Repressive measures are aimed at removing or blocking the content of websites that foster hatred or disseminate illegal material. Such steps may involve recourse to the courts.

Repressive measures

The most virulent expressions of radicalism can be combated through criminal law. They include acts of violence, threats of violence, incitement to violence, hate speech, as well as a number of other acts committed with the intent of bringing about social upheaval. Once people are convicted, additional penalties can also be imposed that will hinder them from carrying on with their activities. One such penalty is stripping them of the right to vote or be elected. The effectiveness of using criminal law against radicalism depends to a great extent on mastering the grey area between behaviour that would constitute a criminal offence and behaviour that is merely socially unacceptable. In the Netherlands two strategies can be put to work in this

grey area: tackling hotbeds of radicalisation and conducting person-specific interventions.

Tackling hotbeds of radicalisation

Hotbeds of radicalisation are organisations, groups or locations where activities and statements are to be found that contribute to their radicalisation process. The Dutch approach aims to prevent the activities, behaviour or opinions of the hotbeds (or their representatives) from enabling or facilitating the radicalisation of those who seek them out. In this way radicalisation processes can be disrupted before they lead people to carry out violent or terrorist acts. By means of this approach, national and local authorities seek to counteract and contain processes of radicalisation, while simultaneously eliminating breeding grounds that can produce terrorist attacks or threats.

Targeting hotbeds of radicalisation involves the coordinated use of the existing powers and instruments of the national and local authorities, under the direction of the National Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (NCTb). The decision whether or not to intervene depends on several factors. It must be determined, for example, not only whether the hotbed facilitates radicalisation but also whether there are resources at hand to counteract the process. Such questions can be answered with the help of a multidisciplinary analysis, which is drawn up on the basis of information available from various public agencies (including the intelligence and security services and police).

Intervening in these hotbeds of radicalisation can involve using administrative, financial or communication measures or taking advantage of the options afforded by immigration law. These measures can entail not only extra vigilance or sanctions on the authorities' part, but also an approach based on encouraging certain kinds of behaviour or engaging in discussion. Keeping track of the measures' impact is also part of the process.

Person-specific interventions

Person-specific interventions aim to prevent a person from committing or preparing to commit a terrorist attack. The goal is to keep such a close watch on an individual that it becomes obvious that he/she is the target of official surveillance. This makes it more difficult for that person to continue to contribute to terrorist activity or preparations for terrorist activity. It should be noted that a person-specific intervention does not mean 24-hour-a-day surveillance.

The interventions, which are mainly carried out by local police, may consist of overt surveillance, home visits by a neighbourhood coordinator or community police officer, or contact with relatives or neighbours. A periodic evaluation is made to

determine whether these interventions are still the most appropriate means at the authorities' disposal.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Institutional Structure

The National Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (NCTb)

Approximately 20 agencies in the Netherlands are involved in combating terrorism. A National Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (NCTb) has been appointed to better coordinate all these agencies. The NCTb is responsible for analysing intelligence and other information, developing policy and coordinating security measures. Combining these tasks in a single agency increases the effectiveness of Dutch counter-terrorist efforts. The NCTb office and staff fall under the responsibility of two ministers: the Minister of Justice (the lead minister for counter-terrorism) and the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. The organisation and management of the office is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice. In the event of a terrorist incident, the National Coordinator for Counter-terrorism is in charge of the decision-making process.

The General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD)

The AIVD, a Directorate General of the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, is the general security and intelligence service of the Netherlands. The AIVD's statutory responsibility is to protect national security, and its core task is gathering intelligence through in-depth investigations, inside and outside the Netherlands, with the aim of revealing unknown threats and risks. The service processes this information and shares it with the appropriate partners, enabling them to take the necessary measures. International co-operation is of crucial importance due to the complexity and global aspects of security. The AIVD therefore exchanges operational intelligence with over 170 counterpart services abroad in order to achieve new insights. AIVD members do not have law enforcement authority and cannot investigate criminal offences. In the event of a specific terrorist threat the AIVD alerts the other authorities (such as the Public Prosecution Service).

The Military Intelligence and Security Service (MIVD)

The MIVD, which falls under the Ministry of Defence, is the intelligence and security authority for defence issues and matters of a predominantly military character. It is responsible for strategic military intelligence, operational intelligence, counter-intelligence and security products, with a particular

emphasis on support for military units on missions abroad. At international level, the MIVD has longstanding relations with the intelligence services of many friendly nations and takes part in NATO and European Union intelligence and security activities. At national level, it works together with all the agencies involved in counter-terrorism. For example, it has been participating in the Counter-Terrorism Information Centre (CT-infobox) since early 2005.

The National Police Services Agency (KLPD)

The Dutch police is organised into 25 regional forces and one national corps: the National Police Services Agency (KLPD). A regional police force is charged with policing a specific area, the 'police region'. Some tasks, however, can be carried out more efficiently and effectively by a national police force. The KLPD is a key player in preventing and combating terrorist attacks, helping to link the Dutch police to other national and international agencies.

The following services within the KLPD are active in the field of counter-terrorism:

- The National Criminal Intelligence Department (DNRI), which is the 'intelligence clearinghouse' for investigative activities in the Netherlands, occupies a central place in information coordination.
- International Police Services Department (DINPOL) maintains contacts with foreign investigative and police services.
- DNRI and DINPOL are in the process of merging and will as of 2009 operate under the name International Police Intelligence Department (IPOL).
- The Department for Specialist Criminal Investigation Applications (DSRT) provides technical support, interception and infiltration in the interest of preventing terrorism.
- The Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Activism Unit of the National Crime Squad coordinates cases and investigates suspected terrorists.
- The Royalty and Diplomatic Protection Department (DKDB) protects key figures in Dutch society, including members of the royal family and holders of high political office.
- The Special Intervention Service (DSI), established in 2006, operates in the higher ranks of the police and armed forces to counter terrorist threats.
- The railway, traffic and water police help protect the country's main infrastructure.
- The Operations Support and Coordination Department backs up the KLPD itself, the regional police forces and other public agencies in maintaining public order and safety.

The Royal Military and Border Police (KMar)

The Royal Military and Border Police (Koninklijke Marechaussee) is a military police force with a

national command structure and a variety of tasks, both civil and military. Among other things, it is responsible for policing civil aviation and controlling the movement of persons at Dutch borders. In this connection it carries out security surveillance and extra measures at airports for so-called 'high-risk flights'. KMar units are also deployed for special security operations and interventions. The KMar Special Service ensures a continuous flow of information between the intelligence and security services.

The Public Prosecution Service (OM)

The Public Prosecution Service is charged with maintaining the legal order through the criminal justice system. This involves:

- overseeing police investigations;
- deciding whether to prosecute persons suspected of criminal offences, and conducting the prosecutions;
- conducting prosecutions; and
- executing court orders.

The **National Public Prosecutor's Office**, a division of the Public Prosecution Service, is in charge of prosecuting terrorist networks, coordinating cases and maintaining international contacts on fighting terrorism through the courts. In carrying out its investigations it has authority over the investigative activities of the National Crime Squad.

A separate task of the Public Prosecution Service, apart from criminal law enforcement, is to dissolve or ban legal entities (such as foundations) whose actions are in breach of the law or their own objectives. This includes foundations that contribute to flows of funds linked to terrorism or which disseminate terrorist ideas. This task is assigned to a second prosecutor's office operating at national level: the **National Public Prosecutor's Office for Financial, Economic and Environmental Offences**, which deals with cases of fraud and money laundering. It also works with the Fiscal Information and Investigation Service/Economic Investigation Service (FIOD/ECD) and has authority over its investigative activities.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND)

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service is the agency responsible for implementing aliens law in the Netherlands. It has strengthened various processes as part of the fight against terrorism. Even before 2 November 2004, the day that filmmaker Theo van Gogh was murdered, it had been recognised that more cases should be handled from a counter-terrorist perspective. In the light of the current situation the decision has been made to

expand the IND's capacity, enabling it to investigate 500 cases per year.

The operational approach recommended by the Counter-Terrorism Information Centre can in some cases lead to action being taken under immigration law. The IND's Special Investigations Section decides how best to apply immigration legislation in the fight against terrorism. This involves using the options offered by the Aliens Act and the Netherlands Nationality Act in order to attain specific results in individual cases. These options include revoking residence permits, refusing to grant residence permits, delaying the granting of residence permits, etc.

The Counter-Terrorism Information Centre

The Counter-Terrorism Information Centre is a special partnership between the General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD), the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), the National Police Service Agency (KLPD), the Military Intelligence and Security Service (MIVD), the Public Prosecution Service (OM), the Fiscal Information and Investigation Service/Economic Investigation Service (FIOD/ECD) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The Information Centre falls under the authority of the AIVD and is therefore subject to the Intelligence and Security Service Act 2002. Nevertheless, in practice, the various parties that comprise the Information Centre work together on an equal footing in recognition of each party's competences and responsibilities. The goal of the Information Centre is to contribute to the fight against terrorism by gathering and integrating information regarding individuals who are associated with radicalisation and terrorism, especially Islamist terrorism. By comparing and analysing the information provided by participating services, rapid multidisciplinary analysis and assessments can be made. These analyses are used to provide advice to the participating services about what measures can be taken.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs coordinates Dutch input into international bilateral and multilateral bodies and forums for counter-terrorist co-operation. To this end, the Ministry established the Terrorism and New Threats Unit in August 2005.

United Nations Conventions on Terrorism

The Netherlands has signed and ratified the 12 UN conventions on terrorism. In September 2005 it signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It intends to ratify this convention as soon as possible. The Netherlands supports the work of the UN Security

Council and fulfils its obligations under the UN Security Council anti-terrorism resolutions. In July 2005 the Netherlands reported to the Al Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee on measures that have been taken to suppress terrorism in the Netherlands.

European Union measures

The Netherlands is fully committed to combating terrorism together with its partners in the EU, on the basis of both the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the European Council of 15-16 December 2005, and the EU Action Plan on counter-terrorism. The Strategy and Action Plan take a four-pronged approach: preventing radicalisation and recruitment both in Europe and beyond; protecting people and infrastructure; investigating and prosecuting terrorists; and making better preparations for handling the aftermath of a terrorist attack. The Netherlands gives particular priority to further improving the exchange of information, keeping to the deadlines for implementing the EU Action Plan and concentrating on the part of the Action Plan on combating radicalisation and recruitment.

Council Framework Decision number 2003/577/JHA of 22 July 2003 on the execution in the European Union of orders freezing property or evidence entered into force for the Netherlands on 1 August 2005

Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)

The Netherlands is a member of both the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and MONEYVAL (the FATF-style regional body for Europe) and a supporting nation of the CFATF (the FATF-style regional body for the Caribbean). The Netherlands fully endorses the standards in FATF recommendations and actively seeks worldwide compliance.

International co-operation and mutual legal assistance

Book 4, Title X of the Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure provides the general framework for international co-operation and mutual legal assistance. In most cases the Netherlands does not make the existence of a convention a precondition for assisting another country, provided that reciprocity is guaranteed. Such a basis is required, however, for the use of coercive measures or for examinations under oath.

Extradition

The domestic legal framework for extraditing and (within the EU) handing over suspects comprises the Dutch Extradition Act and Surrender of Persons Act. Extradition is only possible under a convention. Furthermore the Netherlands will only extradite its nationals for prosecution in another country if that

country guarantees that the person concerned will be allowed to serve the converted sentence in the Netherlands.

Relevant Council of Europe Conventions

- European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, entry into force for the Netherlands on 15 May 1969
- Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, entry into force for the Netherlands on 12 April 1982
- Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, entry into force for the Netherlands on 1 September 1993
- European Convention on Extradition, entry into force for the Netherlands on 15 May 1969
- Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, entry into force for the Netherlands on 12 April 1982
- Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, entry into force the Netherlands on 5 June 1983
- European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, entry into force for the Netherlands on 19 July 1985
- European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders, entry into force for the Netherlands on 1 January 1988
- European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgements, entry into force for the Netherlands on 1 January 1988
- European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, entry into force for the Netherlands on 19 July 1985
- Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, entry into force for the Netherlands on 1 January 1988
- Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, entry into force for the Netherlands on 1 October 2002
- Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, entry into force for the Netherlands on 1 August 2002
- Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, entry into force for the Netherlands on 1 March 2006
- Protocol Amending the European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, to be ratified by the Netherlands shortly (Act of approval adopted 1 December 2005);
- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, ratification and implementation expected by the beginning of 2009.

Relevant Council of Europe conventions – the Netherlands	Signed	Ratified
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ETS 90)	27/1/1977	18/4/1985
Amending Protocol (ETS 190)	15/7/2003	27/7/2006
European Convention on Extradition (ETS 24)	21/1/1965	14/2/1969
First Additional Protocol (ETS 86)	13/7/1979	12/1/1982
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 98)	13/7/1979	12/1/1982
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (ETS 30)	21/1/1965	14/2/1969
First Additional Protocol (ETS 99)	13/7/1979	12/1/1982
Second Additional Protocol (ETS 182)	8/11/2001	
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (ETS 73)	15/5/1972	18/4/1985
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes (ETS 116)	24/11/1983	16/7/1984
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (ETS 141)	8/11/1990	10/5/1993
Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185)	23/11/2001	16/11/2006
Additional Protocol concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (ETS 189)	28/1/2003	
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (ETS 196)	17/11/2005	
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (ETS 198)	17/11/2005	13/8/2008