

# ARMENIA



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## NATIONAL POLICY

Armenia resolutely condemns terrorism and is fully committed to the international struggle against it. With a full understanding of the necessity to combat this phenomenon, Armenia has offered unreserved assistance to the global coalition, signed the UN and Council of Europe anti-terrorism conventions, and offered military and strategic assistance. Armenia has opened its airspace and provided the necessary facilities for the anti-terrorism operations.

The Armenian authorities fully support the fight against terrorism while bearing in mind the importance and necessity to protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of the citizens, society and state, as well as to ensure the existence of the legal mechanisms necessary for the stability of the economic system of Armenia by setting up legal mechanisms to combat terrorism.

This field is regulated in Armenia by the New Criminal Code from May 5, 2021 (entered into force on July 1, 2022), the Law on the Fight Against Terrorism from March 22, 2005, the Law on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT Law) from May 26, 2008, other relevant acts of national legislation, as well as by the international agreements of Armenia.

The following crimes have been added to the "Crimes against public security" section of the Armenian Criminal code: Facilitating the Activity of Terrorist, Creating or Managing a Terrorist organization, Participating in a Terrorist Organization, Disseminating Materials or Objects Containing Calls to Terrorism. The previous crimes have undergone amendments.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### Penal law

*Article 308 of the new Criminal Code of Armenia (hereinafter; Criminal Code) defines the corpus delicti of "Terrorism".*

*"Terrorism, i.e., committing of explosion, arson or other publicly dangerous act, or the real threat of that*

*act, or seizure or keeping of a building, transportation, communication mean or communication facility, other communication channel, combined with the risk of infliction of death of a civilian person or a person having not actively participated in armed conflicts, infliction of grave or medium gravity harm to the person's health, infliction of a large-scale property damage or other grave consequence, the aim of which is to terrorize the population or its separate group, disrupt the activity of public authority bodies, force a representative of a public authority, state or public servant or a representative of an international organization or any person serving in other organization to commit any act, or to fulfil other demand of the criminal, as well as any other act considered as terrorism by international agreements of Armenia".*

The Article also contains provisions defining aggravating circumstances of such terrorist offences. The same action committed a) by an organised group, b) by attacking an object using atomic energy or nuclear or radioactive material or another source of ionizing radiation or weapons of mass destruction, toxic, chemical or biological material.

According to the Criminal Code, some articles also envisage responsibility for contributing to terrorist activities, financing them, creating or leading a terrorist organization, participating in a terrorist organization.

The crime envisaged by Article 309 is new in Criminal Code and does not have its equivalent under previous regulations. Part 1 of Article 309 envisages: "Facilitating the Activity of Terrorist, i.e. recruitment of persons for committing crimes established in Articles 308, 311, 312, 315, 316 or 317 of this Code, or organization a terrorist training camp, teaching or learning skills to commit crimes established in Articles 308, 311, 312, 315, 316 or 317 of this Code, otherwise facilitating the committal of terrorism, or travelling to commit the mentioned acts, or journey for the purpose of committing the abovementioned acts or crimes established in Articles 308, 311, 312, 315, 316 or 317 of this Code, or facilitating it in other manner".

The Article also contains provisions defining aggravating circumstances of such terrorist offences. The same action committed a) by an organised group, b) by abusing governmental or public authority or influence exerted by those who hold it.

According to part 3 of this very same article: "The person who has committed the act prescribed for in Parts 1 or 2 of this Article shall be exempted from criminal liability, if he/she has voluntarily informed the competent bodies about facilitating terrorism by himself/herself, which has provided an opportunity to prevent the committal of crimes established in Articles 308, 310, 311, 312, 315, 316 or 317 of this Code. If in fact the act of the person involves elements of another crime, he/she shall be subject to liability for that crime". Envisaging this incentive norm is important, because it can really contribute to the prevention of even more dangerous crimes.

Part 1 of Article 310 defines: "Financing the activity of terrorist, i.e. provision or raising of assets directly or indirectly, by realizing that it will be or may be completely or partially used by an individual terrorist or a terrorist organization or for committing crimes established in Articles 308, 309, 311, 315, 316 or 317 of this Code, or provision of financial service, by realizing that the service or its outcome will be used by an individual terrorist or a terrorist organization or is directed or may be directed to the commission of crimes established in Articles 308, 309, 311, 315, 316 or 317 of the Criminal Code". The list of crimes of terrorist nature, for which the property or financial service can be provided has been significantly expanded. The crime in question basically repeats the legal regulation of Article 2, Part 1 of the UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted on December 9, 1999 (entered into force in Armenia on April 15, 2004).

The Article also contains provisions defining aggravating circumstances of such terrorist offences. The same action committed a) by an organised group, b) by abusing governmental or public authority or influence exerted by those who hold it.

Part 1 of Article 311 envisages responsibility for: "Creating a terrorist organization or managing a terrorist organization".

Part 2 of the same article provides the definition of a terrorist organization, according to which: "The organization that was created to commit crimes established in Articles 308, 309, 310, 315, 316 or 317 of this Code is considered a terrorist organization".

Article 312 envisages responsibility for Participating in a Terrorist Organization. The definition of a terrorist organization is provided by Article 311: In this case, the person is subject to criminal liability if they did not

create or are not managing said organization, but participate in its activities in any way, carry out assignments, prepare any crime of a terrorist nature, support the activities of a terrorist organization in various ways (logistical, personnel, information or any other kind of assistance). If a specific terrorist act is committed by the participant of the mentioned organization, then the act should be qualified as a combination of the crimes provided for in Articles 308 and 312.

Part 1 of Article 313 of the Criminal Code states: "Publicly justifying terrorism or preaching for it, which was accompanied by incitement to terrorism, or public call to commit crimes established in Articles 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 315, 316 or 317 of this Code, as well as disseminating material or object containing such call (...)". The new law also expanded the range of crimes that public calls can be aimed at. In addition, "dissemination of material or object containing such calls" is also provided as a manifestation of a publicly dangerous act, which was absent in the previous legislation. Among the aggravating circumstances of this crime, it is necessary to refer to the following, provided by clause 3 of part 2 of Article "with the use of publicly displayed creative works, mass media or information or communication technologies" which is really endowed with a high level of public danger and along with the modern development of electronic technologies, the need to foresee the mentioned aggravating circumstance is emphasized even more.

Article 152 defines the corpus delicti of "International Terrorism".

"International terrorism, i.e., arson, illegal deprivation of liberty, kidnapping or use of force against the state or international organization representative or a person acting on his behalf, or setting off explosive devices, firing or other public dangerous acts in the territory of the state or international organization with the purpose of provoking international complications or war or destabilization of a foreign state".

## **Jurisdiction**

Articles 10-13 of the Criminal Code refer to jurisdictional rules. As a basic principle, a person who has committed a crime in the territory of Armenia is subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code (territorial principle).

Article 11 prescribes that the person who committed a crime on a board of a ship or flying aircraft bearing the flag or the identification of Armenia is subject to criminal liability, regardless of their location, under the Criminal Code, unless otherwise stipulated in an international agreement of Armenia. Also subject to liability under the Criminal Code, is the person who

committed a crime on board of a military ship or aircraft of Armenia, regardless of their location.

In terms of the effect of the criminal law in a given territory, it should be noted that no significant changes have taken place in this regard with the new criminal legislation. Like the former criminal code, the new Criminal Code considers the application of the territorial principle to be key, that is, the issue of criminal responsibility of a person who committed an act provided for by the criminal law in the territory of Armenia is resolved by the Criminal Code: This refers to both natural persons and legal entities.

In the Criminal Code, it has been specified which act provided by the criminal law is considered to have been committed in Armenia. The former Criminal Code defined that a crime was considered to have been committed in the territory of Armenia, if it began, continued or ended in the territory of Armenia or was committed in collaboration with the person who carried out their criminal activity outside the territory of Armenia. Meanwhile, the new Criminal Code states that the act provided for by criminal law is considered to have been committed in the territory of Armenia, if any of its constituent parts were committed in the territory of Armenia. For example, the act provided for by the criminal law was committed in Armenia, but the consequences occurred outside the territory of Armenia, or on the contrary, the act started outside the territory of Armenia and ended in Armenia, or one of the stages of the ongoing crime took place in Armenia. This is essentially a reflection of the provisions of the French Penal Code in the Criminal Code. The act provided by the criminal law is considered to have been committed in the territory of Armenia also in the event that the person, while in Armenia, was complicit in the commission of a crime outside the territory of Armenia.

Taking into account the fact that, in addition to diplomatic immunity, there is also immunity established by consular and international organizations, the Criminal Code states that the issue of criminal liability of a person possessing immunity established by a foreign diplomatic, consular or international organization who has committed an act provided for by the criminal law on the territory of Armenia is resolved in accordance with the international treaties ratified by Armenia.

If the person has committed the act provided by criminal law in the place located in the territory of Armenia, where the immunity established for the diplomatic, consular or international organization of a foreign state is valid, the issue of their criminal liability is resolved by the Criminal Code, except for the cases stipulated by the international treaties ratified by Armenia.

The new Criminal Code contains a new regulation, which essentially derives from the provisions of the Tokyo Convention. In particular, it is stated that the issue of criminal liability of a person who commits an act stipulated by the criminal law on a civil aircraft not under the flag of Armenia or not bearing its emblem is resolved by the Criminal Code, if it is stipulated by the international agreements ratified by Armenia. This is essentially to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Tokyo Convention and in particular its Article 4, for example, if a crime is committed against a citizen of Armenia during a flight on the territory of Armenia on a civil aircraft bearing the emblem of another state and Armenia intervenes. In that case, Armenian legislation shall apply.

### **Procedural rules**

There is no special regulation for the criminal procedures of prosecuting persons suspected of terrorist acts under the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) of Armenia. The Code derives from the principle that legally criminal proceedings based on suspected terrorist criminal acts and other suspected criminal acts are equal. For this reason, all provisions of the Code, which apply to other accused persons before or during trial, are in principle to be applied to those suspected of terrorism. In particular, those accused persons have the same rights as all other accused persons during the criminal proceedings.

According to part 26 of Article 483 defining the transitional provisions of the CPC, which entered into force on July 1, 2022, the provisions of the Chapters 54, 54.1, 54.2 of the CPC adopted on July 1, 1998, are recognized valid.

### **Investigative measures**

Since traditional understandings of separate means of communication are no longer relevant at the current stage of scientific development, the Code has made a distinction between undercover investigative activities limiting the confidentiality of communications based on whether surveillance is conducted over digital or non-digital means. The practical significance of such a distinction lies in the fact that control over digital and non-digital types of communication is carried out by different means and involves different tools.

On this basis, the Code has distinguished two secret investigative actions interfering with the confidentiality of communications: a) surveillance of correspondence and other non-digital communications and b) surveillance of digital, including telephone communication.

The surveillance of correspondence and other non-digital communications, with or without the use of

technical means, is the examination of transmitted postal parcels, faxes, telegraphs or other non-digital messages, including their content, by fixing its results or confiscating these communications. Objects of this covert investigative activity can be letters, telegrams, radiographs, parcels, postal parcels, postal containers, as well as other means of non-digital communication. If the communication is digital, its surveillance is carried out by means of the covert investigative activity known as "surveillance of digital, including telephone communication".

The following are taken under surveillance through the mentioned covert investigative activity:

- 1) in the case of a fixed or mobile telephone network, the content of the telephone conversation, text, image, sound, video and other messages, the subscriber's incoming and outgoing calls, the time of starting and ending the telephone communication, in the case of forwarding or transferring the telephone call, the telephone number to which the telephone call was transferred,
- 2) in the case of Internet communication, including Internet telephone communication and electronic transmissions transmitted over the Internet, the content of the communication, incoming and outgoing Internet telephone calls.

The Code provides for a different procedure for obtaining certain information about communicators that is not considered a secret related to private life, i.e. phone numbers of the communicators, personal data of the subscriber, location of the communicator, place of connection to and disconnection from the Internet, time, duration, IP address, etc.

In case of performing the two mentioned covert investigative activities limiting the confidentiality of communication, postal operators and telecommunication organizations are obliged to provide technical systems and create other conditions necessary for the execution of the covert investigative action at the request of the competent authorities.

In any case, the stored digital data is subject to immediate destruction, if it is not retrieved by the investigative authority within 90 days after the relevant court decision.

## **Other relevant legislation**

### **Preventing the Financing of Terrorism**

The legal framework for countering the financing of terrorism (FT) is based on Armenian Law on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT Law) from May 26, 2008.

Article 3 of the AML/CFT Law provides the definition of persons associated with terrorism, which shall be any individual terrorist, including the persons

suspected in, accused in, or convicted for committed or attempted terrorism (including accomplices of any type), or any terrorist organization, the persons associated with them, any other person acting in their name, on their behalf, or under their direction, or directly or indirectly owned or controlled by them, which have been included in the lists published by or in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR), or by the Authorized Body (i.e. the Central Bank of Armenia).

Article 28 of the AML/CFT Law provides for the obligation of the customs authorities and reporting entities (i.e., banks, credit organizations, etc.) to freeze all funds, financial assets or economic resources owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons associated with terrorism included in the lists published by or in accordance with the UNSCRs or in the National Lists published by the Authorized Body, without delay and without prior notice to the persons involved. The freezing obligation extends to all funds/other assets that are wholly or jointly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the designated person or entity. In addition, the definition of "property" as provided under Part 10, Article 121 of the Criminal Code comprises, inter alia, any interest, dividends, or other income generated by or accruing from such property. Article 2 of the Guidance on Freezing of Property of Designated Persons and Entities establishes that the freezing obligation extends beyond funds/assets that can be tied to a particular terrorist act, plot or threat, including property owned by persons and entities acting on behalf, or at the direction, of designated persons/entities.

The definition of "freezing of property" pursuant to Clause 37, Part 1, Article 3 of the AML/CFT Law sets out freezing for an indefinite term as prohibition on the factual and (or) legal movement of the property directly or indirectly owned or controlled by terrorism-related persons; this includes prohibition on direct or indirect possession, use, or disposal of the property, as well as on establishment of any business relationship (including provision of financial services) or conducting occasional transactions. The prohibition extends to natural and legal persons, and state authorities.

Part 1.1 of Article 28 of the AML/CFT Law prohibits making property, economic resources, or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, wholly or jointly, to persons associated with terrorism or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, or for the benefit thereof.

Upon freezing the property of terrorism-related persons, reporting entities shall without delay proceed to recognize the transaction or business relationship as suspicious and file a report with the

Financial Monitoring Center of the Central Bank of Armenia (FMC) on suspicious transaction or business relationship. Freezing is imposed for an indefinite term and may be revoked by the Authorized Body if the property has been frozen by mistake, or the criminal prosecution body proceeds with releasing the frozen property, or when the person with frozen property has been removed from the lists of terrorism-related persons published by the Authorized Body.

In addition, an innovative system has been deployed allowing the FMC to remotely input updates in the UN sanctions lists into financial institutions' databases through an algorithm installed within their IT systems. Where a match is identified by the system, an automatic notification is generated, which then disables continuation of the transaction and prompts the financial institutions to freeze the assets belonging to the designated persons and submit a suspicious transaction report. When finding a match with designated individuals and entities, the Authorized Body can adopt an administrative act ordering the freezing of the assets of terrorism-related persons.

Article 16 of the AML/CFT Law requires reporting entities to conduct customer due diligence when establishing a business relationship, conducting an occasional transaction (linked occasional transactions), including domestic or international wire transfers, at the amount equal to or above 400-fold of the minimal salary. Irrespective of the amount involved, customer due diligence shall be conducted if there is a suspicion of terrorism financing.

According to Part 1, Article 7 of the AML/CFT Law reporting entities should recognize a transaction or business relationship, including an attempted transaction or business relationship, as suspicious and file with the Authorized Body a report on suspicious transaction or business relationship as stipulated under Article 8 of the AML/CFT Law, if it is suspected, or there are reasonable grounds to suspect, that the property involved is the proceeds of a criminal activity or is related to terrorism, terrorist acts, terrorist organizations or individual terrorists, or to those who finance terrorism, or was used in or is intended to be used for terrorism, or by terrorist organizations or individual terrorists, or by those who finance terrorism. Internal monitoring units of reporting entities shall commence the process of recognizing a transaction or a business relationship as suspicious whenever, inter alia, the circumstances of the case fully or partially match the criteria or typologies of suspicious transactions or business relationships elaborated in the relevant legal acts of the Authorized Body, or if it becomes clear for the reporting entity that, although there is no suspicion arising from a specific criterion or typology of a suspicious

transaction or business relationship, the logic, pattern (dynamics) of implementation or other characteristics of the performed or attempted transaction or business relationship provide the grounds to assume that it may be carried out for the purpose of money laundering or terrorism financing. Reporting entities shall introduce risk management procedures to enable detection and assessment of potential and existing risks, and to take measures proportionate to the risk.

For the purposes of developing comprehensive understanding of money laundering and terrorism financing risks in Armenia, national assessments of ML/FT risks (NRA) are conducted regularly with intervals of 3 years in line with the methodology approved by the Standing Committee on Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Proliferation Financing in Armenia. The NRA identifies and assesses potential ML/FT threats against AML/CFT vulnerabilities to determine the residual ML/FT risk that Armenia faces. For the identification of FT threats, the assessment considers the conditions in the country, which could favor the commission of acts of terrorism, the operation of terrorist organizations or the financing of terrorism and any possible information on FT involvements nationally and internationally. The most recent NRA covering the period 2017-2020 has been finalized and endorsed in 2021. NRAs provide the basis for the development of three-year national AML/CFT strategies.

On 10 December 2015 the Council of Europe MONEYVAL Committee adopted the 5th Round Mutual Evaluation Report of Armenia's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Measures. The 1st Regular Follow-up report was adopted on 06 July 2018. Armenia was found to have a broadly sound legal and institutional framework to combat ML and FT. From the perspective of technical compliance, Armenia was found to be fully or largely compliant with 37 out of 40 FATF recommendations.

From the perspective of effectiveness, Armenia demonstrated substantial level of effectiveness in relation of FT preventive measures and financial sanctions. The evaluation team concurred with the view of authorities that the risk of FT in Armenian is very low.

The First Assessment Report of the Conference of the Parties to Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS no°198) on Armenia acknowledges that, in many respects, Armenia meets the standards of CETS No. 198.

## Protection of victims and witnesses

Chapter 9 of the CPC provides the right of defence for any person involved in the criminal proceedings, who may provide information essential for detecting the crime and its perpetrator, which may endanger the life, health, property, rights and interests of that person, or his/her family member, close relative or close person (a person for whose protection the person involved in criminal proceedings has applied in writing to the authority conducting the criminal proceedings). Where the authority carrying out the criminal proceeding considers that the above-mentioned persons need to be protected, at the request of those persons or on its own initiative, it shall decide on taking appropriate measures required for their defence. Protective measures are terminated by a reasoned decision of the authority conducting the criminal proceedings if there is no more necessity to maintain it. The protected person should be notified about the decision. In accordance with international agreements and the principle of reciprocity, the competent authorities of Armenia can also take security measures upon requests received from the competent authorities of foreign states with respect to persons mentioned in the request.

The Law on the Fight Against Terrorism of Armenia defines the main goals, principles, legal and organizational framework of the fight against terrorism in Armenia. Article 2 prescribes that the organization of the fight against terrorism in Armenia shall aim at:

- 1) preventing, detecting, forestalling and curbing the terrorist activities and eliminating the consequences thereof,
- 2) protecting the humans, the public and the state against terrorism,
- 3) detecting and eliminating the causes and conditions sustaining terrorist activities.

Among the legal instruments for the fight against terrorism it is important to mention the "National Strategy of Armenia on the fight against terrorism" that was adopted on 5 May 2012, as well the "Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Strategy for the fight against terrorism in Armenia" that was adopted on 22 November 2012.

### INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The fight against terrorism is conducted by the state bodies authorized by the Government of Armenia within the power granted to them by the law.

The entities of Armenia immediately responsible for conducting the fight against terrorism are:

- 1) The National Security Service,
- 2) The Police,
- 3) The Ministry of Defence.
- Other bodies of the executive power shall, within the limits of the power granted to them by law, take part in the fight against terrorism.

The National Security Service uses information received from its foreign counterparts or from Armenian state agencies to prevent persons connected to terrorist activities from entering Armenia. Such operations are, if necessary, conducted in collaboration with other agencies.

The necessary operative-intelligence measures are taken in order to reveal the illicit stockpiling of arms, ammunition and explosive materials on Armenian territory. At the same time, measures are taken in order to reveal and prevent possible cases of smuggling -both import and export- of the above-mentioned items from and into the territory of Armenia.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the Main Department on Combating Terrorism was established in the National Security Service, which coordinates efforts in that direction with other departments and agencies.

The Border Guard of Armenia is within the National Security Service and is responsible for preserving the state border of Armenia, protection of the security and independence of Armenia, the implementation of border control, state border regime and border regime at state border crossing points.

The Department on Combating Organised Crime of the Police implements certain activities in the field of the fight against terrorism, within the framework of its functions and in co-operation with relevant ministries. These activities aim at preventing terrorist activities in their early stages and increasing antiterrorist legal awareness among the population.

The Police Forces of Armenia act within the structure of the Police and are responsible for the protection of human rights and freedoms from criminal and other illegal encroachments in accordance with law, as well as for the ensuring of public and state security.

The National Central Bureau of Interpol in Armenia, which operates within the Police, provides the law enforcement authorities with information available from the Interpol database.

During the pre-trial proceedings, the Prosecutor is authorized to initiate criminal prosecution, as well as to control the legality of pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Specialized prosecutors of the General Prosecutor's Office carry out the prosecutorial supervision of the proceedings regarding crimes under the articles of terrorism, contributing to terrorist activities, financing it, creating or leading a terrorist organization, participating in a terrorist organization, disseminating materials or objects containing calls to terrorism, incitement to terrorism or public call to commit crimes, international terrorism.

The Central Bank of Armenia is the Authorised Body in the field of combating money laundering and terrorism financing. The main functions of the Authorised Body are vested on the FMC, i.e., the Financial Intelligence Unit of Armenia, as a structural subdivision of the Central Bank. The activities of the FMC are governed by the AML/CFT Law, the FMC Statute, and other legal instruments. See also section "Preventing the financing of terrorism" above.

Cooperation and coordination of national AML/CFT policies is conducted through the Standing Committee on Combating Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Proliferation Financing in Armenia, which is composed of very senior officials representing all authorities involved in the prevention of ML/FT.

## **INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

Armenia's integration in security co-operation linked to international institutions and its active involvement in those institutions are on the agenda of the foreign policy of Armenia.

Armenia has signed bilateral agreements on counterterrorism with the Republic of Latvia in 2009, and with the United Arab Emirates in 2016. Besides that, Armenia has signed bilateral agreements on cooperation in criminal issues, including issues relating to terrorism and organised crime with Romania, Bulgaria, United States, Lithuania, Georgia, Greece, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Iran, Syria, China and Kuwait.

## **Measures at international level**

### **United Nations**

Armenia attaches great importance to its cooperation with the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1373 (2001) and presents regular reports on measures taken at national level. Armenia has signed and ratified a series of international conventions on the fight against terrorism developed under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

### **Council of Europe**

Armenia is actively committed to the fight against terrorism and is a party to the relevant legal instruments adopted within the framework of the Council of Europe (see the table below). Armenia has signed and ratified the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and its Amending Protocol. It has signed the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and its Amending Protocol. Armenia actively participates in the Council of Europe's initiative in the fight against terrorism, mainly through the Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CDCT) and the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).

### **NATO**

The issue of combating terrorism has also been included in the Armenia-NATO/EAPC (Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council) co-operation. In particular, an appropriate system of proceedings has been envisaged in order to strengthen the measures for the fight against terrorism in the Planning and Review Process as well as in the Individual Partnership Action Plan between Armenia and NATO.

### **CIS**

The National Security Service Bodies co-operate actively within the framework of the CIS Member States Antiterrorism Centre. In September 2006, as follow-up to the Regulation on the organisation and realisation of joint antiterrorism activities in the territories of CIS Member States (signed on 7 October 2002, ratified on 8 December 2004) Armenia hosted the "Atom-Antiterror 2006" training sessions.

Armenia has made a significant contribution to the creation of the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the CIS Member States and its database.

Armenia has been steadily engaged in the CIS "Border Barrier" special initiative, aimed at revealing and forestalling the groups involved in organized crime, terrorist and extremist groupings, as well as the cases of illicit trafficking in armaments and ammunition.

The Programme on Cooperation of States Members of CIS in the Fight Against Terrorism and Other Violent Manifestations of Extremism for the period of 2017-2019 was adopted by the decision of the CIS Heads of Government Council, in Bishkek on September 16, 2016.

Armenia has signed and ratified a series of legal instruments on the fight against terrorism within the framework of CIS.

1. Treaty on Co-operation among CIS Member States in Combating Terrorism (1999).
2. Agreement on interaction of ministries of internal affairs of CIS member states on Combating Crime (1992).
3. Agreement on Co-operation in the Field of Protection of Civil Aviation from Illegal Interference (1995).
4. Agreement on Co-operation among CIS Member States on Combating Crime (1998).
5. Protocol approving the regulation on the procedure of organising and conducting of joint antiterrorism events in the territories of CIS Member States (2002).
6. Agreement on countering the legalization (laundering) of crime revenues and the financing of terrorism (2007).
7. Agreement on cooperation in the field of training of competent authorities of antiterrorist departments in educational institutions of the CIS Member States (2012).
8. Agreement on cooperation in the field of material and technical support of competent bodies of the CIS Member States engaged in combating terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism (2012).
9. Agreement on Cooperation among CIS Member States on exchange of information in the field of combating terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism, as well as their financing (2017).
10. Cooperation Program of the CIS Member States in combatting terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism for years 2020-2022 (2019).

### **Collective Security Treaty Organization**

By the decision of the Committee of Secretaries of the Security Councils of the member states of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), a

Working Group on the issue of the fight against terrorism and other manifestations of extremism was set up during the session held on 30 November 2004 in Yerevan.

On December 9, 2010, the Committee of secretaries of security councils (CSSC) of member states of the CSTO adopted the Decision on the list of organizations recognized as terrorist and extremist (in nature) within the CSTO member states.

During its session held in Yerevan on June 8, 2016, the Committee of secretaries of security councils (CSSC) of member states of the CSTO approved the renewed list of organizations recognized as terrorist and extremist within the CSTO member states to enable coordinated measures aimed at detection and prevention of activities of such organizations within the sphere of responsibility of the CSTO. The nomenclature currently includes more than 90 terrorist and extremist organizations while in 2010 it comprised only 47.

### **BSEC**

Within the framework of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation organization Armenia has signed and ratified the Agreement Among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in its Organized Forms (1998) and the Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in its Organised forms (2004).



<b>Relevant Council of Europe conventions – Armenia</b>	<b>Signed</b>	<b>Ratified</b>
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism [CETS No. 198]	17/11/05	02/06/08
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 196]	17/11/05	30/08/16
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 217]	24/01/18	04/05/22
Convention on Cybercrime [ETS No. 185]	23/11/01	12/10/06
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems [ETS No. 189]	28/01/03	12/10/06
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]	11/05/01	24/11/03
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	08/11/01	
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]	08/11/01	23/03/04
Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 190]	15/05/03	23/03/04
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 73]	08/11/01	17/12/04
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]	11/05/01	25/01/02
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 99]	08/11/01	23/03/04
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 182]	03/03/09	08/12/10
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	11/05/01	25/01/02
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 86]	08/11/01	18/12/03
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 98]	08/11/01	18/12/03
Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 209]		
Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 212]	20/09/12	
<b>Relevant United Nations conventions – Armenia</b>	<b>Signed</b>	<b>Ratified</b>
Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Hague, 1970)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 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 (Montreal, 1988)		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 1973)		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 1979)		
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 1979)		
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 2005)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 1988)		
2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (London, 2005)		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 1988)		
2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (London, 2005)		
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1991)		
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 1997)		
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 1999)		
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 2005)		