DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
Department of Foreign Affairs

Measures adopted by the Republic of San Marino to eliminate international terrorism

Firmly believing and constantly reaffirming that terrorism in all of its forms and manifestations constitutes a threat to international peace and security, the Republic of San Marino strongly condemns all criminal acts intended to cause a state of terror and violence, by whomever and wherever perpetrated and whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them. San Marino is actively engaged in combating terrorism and the factors conducive to it through a far-reaching approach, complemented by ongoing efforts to align with international standards in this field.

As previously reported, San Marino has never been the site of terrorist attacks or of the planning thereof and no individual, group or entity affiliated or involved in any manner with terrorist groups has ever been identified in San Marino. As of today, there have never been any criminal prosecutions or sentencing for terrorism or incidents caused by international terrorism. The San Marino authorities are, however, well aware that no country can deem itself immune to terrorism, a phenomenon that with its global reach (e.g. connections with transnational organized crime), manifestations and transformations can only be successfully challenged through a shared vision and international cooperation. Terrorism has clearly brought to the fore that the link between the national and the international is growing thinner and that each country should see itself as a partner to the international community in the fight against this phenomenon.

San Marino reconfirms that a key aspect of its belonging to the international community is the commitment to conform to international instruments, standards, and recommendations, a duty that it pursues with unwavering commitment. For the Republic, these instruments and the principles and provisions therein contained serve as beacons that inspire and guide domestic policies and strategies. In this regard, the United Nations instruments are central and, as a UN member State, San Marino is committed to upholding, promoting and implementing them. The Republic implements the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, which, in its preamble, reaffirms the principles of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (Annexed to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994), and bears in mind the provisions of resolution 74/194 of 18 December 2019.

San Marino firmly supports and affirms the central role played by the United Nations in strengthening the international legal system by promoting the rule of law, respect for human

rights and effective criminal justice systems, which make up the foundation of the global fight against terrorism and are indispensable for a peaceful coexistence of all peoples.

San Marino actively promotes these principles also in the context of the Council of Europe and OSCE.

This report will focus on the updates in San Marino counter-terrorism framework since last year's report by the Secretary-General of 12 July 2019 (A/74/151) and will incorporate elements not previously provided; at the same time, it will restate information supplied in previous years for the sake of a better contextualization.

The national counter-terrorism legal framework

San Marino has in place a solid legislative architecture to prevent and combat international terrorism. As previously reported, in July 2017 San Marino adopted its National Security Strategy to Combat Terrorism, which encapsulates the various components of San Marino's approach towards terrorism and is complemented by an Intervention Plan to be deployed in case of a threat – potential or real – of a terrorist attack. To support the implementation of the Strategy, in January 2019 the San Marino Parliament unanimously passed a law that provides for the setting up of bodies (Permanent Counter-Terrorism Committee, Counter-Terrorism Task Force, Counter-terrorism Crisis Management Unit) specifically tasked to coordinate San Marino's activities to prevent and combat international terrorism.

The Permanent Counter terrorism Committee thus complements the work carried out so far by the Technical Commission for National Coordination, established in 2009, in facilitating at national level the co-operation, coordination and consultation concerning the development and implementation of AML-CFT policies and legislation and ensures that the competent authorities review the effectiveness of the AML-CFT system on a regular basis.

A key component of the fight against terrorism is combating terrorist financing and the crimes closely connected with terrorism, including money laundering, and the activity of Countries threatening international peace and security.

The San Marino counter-terrorism legal framework is centered on two main pillars: Law no. 92 of 17 June 2008 "Provisions on the prevention and combating of money laundering and terrorist financing" and subsequent amendments and integrations, and the more-recently adopted Law n. 57 of 29 March 2019 "Measures to prevent, combat and suppress terrorist financing, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction financing and the activity of countries that threaten international peace and security". The latter has introduced the following new

elements: creation of a more efficient mechanism to submit proposals to the Security Council or its Committees for listings and de-listings in/from sanction lists; creation of a national list of individuals and entities to be subjected to financial sanctions because of their engagement or involvement in terrorist activities; automatic transposition of amendments to UNSC sanctions lists. A new body, the Sanctions Committee, set up by this law, is the competent authority for designations for listings and de-listings both for the national list and for UNSC lists. Resolutions imposing sanctions, including asset freeze, travel bans and arms embargoes, on individuals, groups or entities that pose serious threats to international peace and security continue to become implemented in San Marino without delay through Decisions of the Congress of State (Government), which clearly indicate the restrictive measures to be enforced and mandates the San Marino competent authorities to implement them. Freezing orders become enforceable on the day of adoption of the Government's decisions, while amendments to lists transmitted by UNSC are to be considered enforceable automatically, upon their reception by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Financial Intelligence Agency (AIF), the San Marino FIU, the two focal points with respect to amendments to UNSC lists. Article 14 of Law n. 57/2019 also provides that the FIU shall immediately communicate these changes to the Court, the Police Forces, the Public Administrations responsible for keeping the public registers and the obliged parties. These amendments continue to be disseminated also through a dedicated section of the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

To this day, no funds or other assets of individuals and entities or groups included in the Lists have ever been identified in San Marino.

c) Article 1 of Law 57/2019 Law defines " assets" or funds" adequately as :

> "assets" or "funds": assets of any kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired, including payment and credit instruments, any documents or instruments, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to such assets or to dispose thereof; financial and economic resources of any kind, including natural, whether corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, acquired in any way, including ancillary assets, appurtenances and interest that may be used to obtain funds, assets or services, as well as any other benefit specified in the Technical Annex to this Law.

The Technical Annex provides some examples of the assets or funds that fall within the above definition, such as cash, checks, bank deposits, interests, dividends or other similar income.

The effective implementation of all requirements set out in the AML-CFT framework, in line with international standards (also including FATF recommendations), represents an on-going activity for the San Marino FIU, the Judicial Authority and all the other relevant national authorities.

The FIU is a member of Moneyval and the Egmont Group and has signed cooperation agreements with 54 financial intelligence units around the world.

In order to protect the economy and the San Marino financial system, Law no. 92/2008 - implementing Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 - provides that the Republic identifies "high risk countries", that is, foreign jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies in their respective national regimes for preventing and combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The list of high-risk countries is adopted through a Decision of the Congress of State and is updated periodically. The last update was of 2 March 2020.

Law no. 92/2008 amended the Criminal Code, introducing Article 337ter – "Financing of Terrorism" after Art. 337 bis "Associations for the purpose of terrorism or subversion of the constitutional order" and defined, among others, the terms "terrorism", "terrorist act" and "terrorist". Law n. 57/2019 described above expands and details more in depth Art. 337 ter and introduces two new Articles to the Criminal Code, namely Article 337 quater "Weapons of mass destruction proliferation" and Article 337 quinquies "Weapons of mass destruction proliferation financing", conducts that are considered offences and therefore punishable.

Extradition and judicial cooperation

As stated in previous reports, in San Marino extradition is regulated by the Criminal Code and Law no. 41 of 31 March 2014. In order to ensure compliance with the commitments undertaken at international level, the Republic of San Marino decided that extradition is governed by the rules contained in the international conventions ratified by San Marino, which prevail over domestic legislation.

Following the ratification of the above mentioned international conventions, Art. 8 of Criminal Code was extended, establishing that "in no case shall the offences provided for in Art. 337bis (associations aimed at committing actions for the purpose of terrorism) and Art. 337ter (financing of terrorism), and the offences committed for the purpose of terrorism or subversion of the constitutional order be regarded as political offences (non-extraditable offences)".

San Marino also concluded bilateral treaties on extradition with the following countries: Belgium (15 June 1903), France (30 April 1926), Italy (31 March 1939), United Kingdom (16 October 1899), the Netherlands (7 November 1902), the United States (10 January 1906) and Lesotho (5 October 1971).

San Marino concluded bilateral agreements with Italy and France on legal cooperation in criminal matters.

As for judicial cooperation, in September 2019 San Marino adopted a National Strategy for the tracing, freezing, seizure, confiscation, and recovery of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime and is also pursuing bilateral cooperation with a view to concluding asset-sharing agreements, especially with those countries with which judiciary cooperation is ongoing.

Furthermore, in July 2019 San Marino appointed two focal points at Eurojust.

The activities of the San Marino National Central Bureau of INTERPOL and of the Law Enforcement Agencies

In the fight against terrorism and its linkages with organized crime, at both the national and transnational levels, a crucial role is played by the activities and the police cooperation provided by the San Marino National Central Bureau of INTERPOL. On 20 September 2006, the Republic of San Marino accepted the Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization (OICP - INTERPOL), as adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization during its 25th session (1956 - Vienna) and subsequent amendments. In conformity with the Constitution of the Organization, San Marino has established its own National Central Bureau (NCB), responsible for international police cooperation under the agreements in force. This Bureau, under the responsibility of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Internal Affairs, liaises with the National Central Bureaus of the other member States, as well as with the General Secretariat of the Organization. Furthermore, pursuant to Decree-Law n. 45 of 31 March 2014, the NCB of San Marino is the "national central authority" responsible for establishing contacts with the competent offices and authorities of foreign states with regard to co-operation in criminal police and security matters.

As a member of the ICPO-INTERPOl, the NCB of San Marino takes part, for instance, in international police cooperation initiatives and has access to the international databases, which also contains information on known terrorists, suspected foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) as well as false/lost/stolen travel documents.

Among other duties, the NCB is the national point of contact of the Network of the Council of Europe (COET), which serves as contact point for exchange of information relating to the so-called foreign terrorist fighters.

Pursuant to Decree-Law n. 21 of 27 February 2014 and in accordance with the EU Council Decision 2007/845/JHA1, the NCB is also established as the national Asset Recovery Office – A.R.O. which is responsible for international co-operation in asset recovery in the field of tracing and identification of proceeds from or other property related to crime (included terrorism financing).

As for bilateral cooperation the NCB is:

the domestic contact point for the application of the Technical Memorandum between San Marino and Italy on the reinforcement of the police cooperation in the field of the fight to transnational organized crime (also related to traffic of human beings, traffic of weapons and explosives and counterfeited documents – all possible terrorism-related crimes), signed in 2013;

the domestic contact point for exchange of information with the Italian Republic pursuant to an agreement in force between San Marino and Italy on cooperation for the prevention and combating of crime, signed in 2012, which also provides for cooperation in preventing and countering terrorism.

Other bilateral agreements include:

A specific arrangement concluded by the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL of the Republic of San Marino in 2011 with the Terrorist Screening Centre (TSC) of the United States of America for the exchange of terrorist screening information. Security checks are carried out in the TSC database by the staff of the NCB on request of the Gendarmerie Corps Immigration Office and/or other national Law Enforcements on a 24/7 basis;

A specific arrangement concluded by the Congress State of the Republic of San Marino in 2012 with the Government of the United States of America on "Enhancing the Exchange of law Enforcement Information (PCSC- Preventing and Combating Serious Crime)" Based on this agreement security checks on individuals are carried out (by The National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in San Marino) in the respective biometrical databases.

Specific training is organized by the Command of Gendarmerie, also in cooperation with Italian and US Authorities and with San Marino University.

In the Gendarmerie Corps of San Marino a Special Investigative Unit dealing with information and intelligence regarding potential terrorist threats has been set up. Regular

contacts are maintained by the above mentioned unit with non-profit and charitable organizations: while reaffirming the right to freedom of expression and promoting the important role they play in San Marino society, authorities are indeed well aware that these types of institutions could be abused by terrorists or for criminal purposes. In fact, a review of the current legislation is planned for the future in order to ensure that these entities are less vulnerable to abuses. Furthermore, the aforementioned unit also carries out proactive monitoring activities, e.g. at travel agencies in order to identify possible foreign fighters. As regards companies and enterprises, worth pointing out is that in July 2018, San Marino completed Phase 3 Review by the OECD's Global Forum on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes, which assessed compliance with the international standard on tax transparency and exchange of information on request against the updated standard which incorporates beneficial ownership information of all legal entities and arrangements, in line with the definition used by the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations. San Marino was assigned an overall rating of "Compliant".

In order to enhance security in San Marino, the Interforce Central Operation Room (ICOR), which involves all Law Enforcement Agencies, has been set up. ICOR has access to the INTERPOL's databases. In that connection, whenever a suspect person is detected the police forces request a check in the INTERPOL's databases.

The Gendarmerie Corps maintains a fingerprint database where all fingerprints and photographs of suspects or inmates and persons without a regular identification document who are checked by Law Enforcement authorities are stored and through which it is possible to compare fingerprints. Fingerprints are collected by using international standards so that the Gendarmerie can carry out comparative checks on biometric data received through the competent international police channels.

The Republic of San Marino strictly complies with ICAO rules on the issuance of passports, which contain many anti-forgery and falsification standards. The issuance of passports is centralized and, therefore, is subject to strict controls. Police staff has been trained to identify false documents. The use of false documents and the falsification thereof are considered a crime under San Marino legal system. As security standards are constantly evolving, the San Marino NCB of Interpol and the other competent authorities keep abreast of international developments (including the requirements set by the European Union) to ensure the safety of San Marino travel documents.

Border controls on goods and individuals are carried out, through random checks, by police forces, in cooperation, among others, with the Tax Office. Border control activities include aspects of terrorism prevention as cross-checks with UNSC sanctions lists contribute to

ensuring that no incoming and/or outbound goods are intended as instruments for terroristic purposes and that individuals entering or leaving the country are not terrorists or affiliated with terrorist organizations.

Although San Marino has not acceded to the Schengen Agreement, it is situated within the Schengen area. This means that individuals coming from non-Schengen countries are allowed to enter San Marino territory only if they comply with the provisions enshrined in the Schengen Agreement.

Network of international instruments

Article 1 of the "Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order" states that the conventions ratified by the Republic of San Marino are deemed to be part of domestic law, and hold a higher hierarchical rank with respect to domestic legislation.

The network of international and regional instruments pertaining to international terrorism to which San Marino is a Party is quite extensive and implementing legislation for transposition into the San Marino national legal system has been adopted. For instance, San Marino is a Party to 16 universal and 8 regional instruments relating to international terrorism as well as to a number of bilateral instruments in this field. A list of these and other instruments is available in the Annex. Work is constantly underway to expand said network. For instance, in January 2019 the San Marino Parliament ratified the CoE Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) and its Additional Protocol concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems. A bill transposing the Convention into domestic law is ready to be resubmitted for final approval by Parliament. The process has not been completed yet due to dissolution of Parliament in September 2019 and new elections in December 2019 and, soon afterwards, to the Covid 19 pandemic that has caused a suspension of Parliamentary activity, which resumed only in April 2020.

The draft bill for the transposition of UNSC Resolution 2178 on foreign fighters is ready to be submitted to both Government and Parliament for approval. This piece of legislation will also be in line with the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention for the Prevention of Terrorism and of the Protocol thereto and with the types of crime therein contained. In this work consideration has also been given to Directive 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism. Though not an EU member State, considering the Association Agreement under negotiation with the European Union and the various bilateral agreements with EU countries, European legislation is an important point of reference for San Marino.

Protection of human rights and promotion of dialogue among peoples, respect for the Other and education

San Marino is a Party to the core international instruments on human rights and promotes the idea that the fight against terrorism must comply with obligations undertaken under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

It is worth mentioning that San Marino was the first European country and the second in the world to abolish death penalty completely in 1865; on 25 September 2019, on the occasion of the 74th United Nations General Assembly, San Marino signed the Declaration for joining the Global Alliance for Torture-free Trade, which aims to end the trade in goods used to carry out the death penalty and torture.

Particular attention has always been devoted to the safeguard of children and women.

As regards the latter, for example, San Marino has in place a quite advanced legal framework for the prevention and repression of violence against women and gender-based violence.

San Marino is also committed to combating violent extremism and the causes that could lead to radicalization. Combating violent extremism is, ultimately, a peace-building exercise that can prove powerful to combat terrorism. For instance, the Republic has always promoted a culture of peace, justice and tolerance for all religions, religious values and beliefs. Interreligious dialogue is at the core of San Marino's cultural policies, as evidenced and reflected in its participation and commitment to international initiatives to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, particularly in the framework of the UN and the Council of Europe. Domestic events also reflect this commitment. In 2018 and 2019 San Marino hosted the third and fourth edition of the "Dialogue Forum", a conference that brings together many renowned scholars to discuss current issues from different perspectives with a view to promoting tolerance, pluralism, and respect for diversity and the Other. The 2020 event had to be canceled due to the Covid 19 emergency. San Marino participates regularly in awareness-raising campaigns on the principles of intercultural and interreligious dialogue, actively engaging education institutions, from elementary school to high schools. School curricula continue to include projects such as Education to Citizenship, Plurilinguism and, indeed, Interreligious dialogue. San Marino believes in the centrality of education to prevent radicalization and violent extremism by virtue of the power of education to disrupt extremist narratives and to promote cohesive and inclusive communities and societies. Education to a proper use of social media and to a critical evaluation of the information and news disseminated through them significantly contributes to this endeavor. These media are often abused, as is notoriously the case by terrorists as well as by criminal organizations; if used correctly, however, the Internet and other media can be powerful tools in countering the

spread of terrorism and crime precisely because they can promote tolerance and dialogue among peoples and peace. In 2018 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of San Marino launched a campaign to combat disinformation and the so-called "fake news" that involves various stakeholders like the University of San Marino, the Journalists' Association, and the Information Authority of the Republic of San Marino. In May 2019, the Ministry, in cooperation with these stakeholders, organized its first High Level Conference on the Dangers of Disinformation titled "Countering "fake news" and safeguarding health in the post-truth era." The Ministry is currently working on projects and activities aimed at improving media literacy and raising awareness about the risks and potentialities of social media among students. These projects have been discussed with high and middle school teachers to see how they can be introduced into school curricula.

In the field of education, San Marino highly welcomes the engagement of UNESCO, of which it is an active member, and supports its activities and campaigns. Concomitantly with UN and UNESCO-sponsored events worldwide, in 2020, as in previous years, San Marino authorities organized a series of events, not only intended for students but also for society at large, to commemorate the International World Holocaust Remembrance day, from exhibits and film screenings on the Holocaust to meetings with Shoah survivors.

Annex

The Republic of San Marino is a Party to the following instruments pertaining to international terrorism:

Universal instruments

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague December on 16 December 1970, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, done at New York on 14 December 1973, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Convention against the Taking of Hostages, done at New York on 17 December 1979 joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, done at Vienna on 26 October 1979, and its amendments, adopted in Vienna on 8 July 2005, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation done at Rome on 10 March 1988 and joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991, and its Declaration, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, done at New York on 15 December 1997, joined by San Marino on 26 February 2002;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted in New York on 9 December 1999, ratified on 10 December 2001;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, done at New York on 13 April 2005, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;

- Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 March 2005, joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf supplementing the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation done at Rome on 10 March 1988 and joined by San Marino on 20 November 2014;
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005, 20 November 2014;

Other terrorism-related instruments

The Republic of San Marino is a Party to the following instruments in the field of transnational crime:

- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, done at Vienna on 20 December 1988, ratified on 18 September 2000;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, done at Palermo on 15 November 2000, ratified on 1 June 2010;
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, done at New York on 15 November 2000, ratified on 1 June 2010;
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, done at New York on 15 November 2000, ratified on 1 June 2010;
- Arms Trade Treaty – ATT, done in New York on 2 April 2013, ratified on 23 July 2015;
- Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, adopted on 7 July 2017, ratified on 31 July 2018.

Regional instruments – Council of Europe

- European Convention on Extradition, done at Strasbourg on 13 December 1957, ratified on 4 March 2009;
- European Convention on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, done at Strasbourg on 20 April 1959, ratified on 4 March 2009;
- European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgements, done at The Hague on 28 May 1970, ratified on 17 April 2002;
- European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977, ratified on 26 February 2002;

- Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, done at Strasbourg on 8 November 1990, ratified on 18 September 2000.
- Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, done at Warsaw on 16 June 2005, ratified on 22 June 2010;
- Convention on Cybercrime, done at Budapest on 23 November 2001, ratified on 21 January 2019;
- Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems, done at Strasbourg on 28 January 2003, ratified on 21 January 2019

Signed instruments:

- Protocol amending the European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, done at Strasbourg on 15 May 2003;
- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, done at Warsaw on 16 June 2005;
- Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, done at Nicosia on 19 May 2017.

Bilateral agreements

On extradition and judicial cooperation

- Treaty on the extradition of criminals with the United Kingdom, signed on 16 October 1899;
- Convention on the extradition of criminals with the Netherlands, signed on 7 November 1902;
- Convention on the extradition of criminals with Belgium, signed on 15 June 1903;
- Treaty on the extradition of criminals with the United States, signed on 10 January 1906;
- Convention on extradition with France, signed on 30 April 1926;
- Convention on Friendship and Good Neighborhood with Italy (containing provisions on extradition and judicial cooperation), signed on 31 March 1939;
- Convention on judicial cooperation in civil, commercial and criminal matters and on the execution of sentences in civil and commercial matters with France, signed on 25 May 1967;
- Treaty on extradition with Lesotho, signed on 5 October 1971;

Relating to counter-terrorism

- Arrangement between the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL of the Republic of San Marino and the Terrorist Screening Centre (TSC) of the United States of America for the exchange of terrorist screening information, signed on 18 November 2011;
- Agreement with Italy on cooperation for the prevention and combating of crime, signed on 29 February 2012;
- Arrangement with the United States of America on "Enhancing the Exchange of law Enforcement Information (PCSC)", signed on 18 July 2012;
- Technical Memorandum between the Police Department including the National Central Bureau of Interpol of the Republic of San Marino and the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of Interior of the Italian Republic on the strengthening of police cooperation against transnational organized crime, signed on 20 December 2013.