



Seventy-seventh session

Agenda item 121

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 22 June 2023***[without reference to a Main Committee (A/77/L.78)]***77/298. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:
eighth review***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in its resolution [60/288](#) of 8 September 2006, and recalling its resolution [75/291](#) of 30 June 2021, which called for, inter alia, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States and for consideration to be given to updating the Strategy to respond to changes,

Recalling the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy, and convinced that the Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

Renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

Condemning in the strongest terms terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and all terrorist acts, including those on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace, and determined to condemn violent extremism conducive to terrorism and incitement to commit terrorist acts which spread hate and threaten lives, also reaffirming that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,



Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,¹

Alarmed by the rise of xenophobia, racism, acts of intolerance, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, including sectarian violence, and terrorism in various parts of the world, which claim innocent lives, cause destruction and displace people, and rejecting the use of violence, regardless of motivation,

Concerned that terrorist groups have sought to exploit grievances caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic to radicalize to, recruit for, incite the commission of, and conduct terrorist attacks, including through the use of information and communications technologies, and inviting Member States to anticipate, monitor and address the short-, medium- and long-term impacts of the pandemic on the evolution of the global terrorist threat,

Reaffirming that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the denial of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of States, at impeding the enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to life, liberty and security, and at destabilizing Governments, and that the international community should take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive, transparent and human rights-based, gender-responsive manner, addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and unity of all States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of Member States and their respective national institutions in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, concerned that terrorists continue to endeavour to exploit underlying conditions in some countries, such as limited reach of Governments and lack of capacity to deliver essential services by law enforcement and security institutions, and emphasizing that enhancing the capabilities and capacities of State institutions, where applicable and upon request, to prevent and counter terrorism is a pivotal component for successful efforts against terrorism,

Conscious that there are a number of drivers underlying radicalization to terrorism and that development based on the principles of social justice, inclusion and equal opportunities, including the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, can contribute to the prevention of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and to the promotion of inclusive, open and resilient societies, notably through education, and affirming the determination of Member States to work towards conflict resolution, to confront oppression, to eradicate poverty, to promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and the rule of law, to improve intercultural understanding and to promote respect for all,

Recognizing that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent violent extremism and tackle the conditions conducive to terrorism, require a comprehensive approach and a multidimensional strategy which must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols,

¹ Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations entities, including the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its Counter-Terrorism Centre, and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, to the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities in support of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and noting in this regard the establishment of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy, and recalling in this regard its resolution [71/291](#) of 15 June 2017, by which it established the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and recalling its competencies and functions as set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy² and endorsed in resolution [71/291](#), including providing leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General, enhancing coordination and coherence across the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy, strengthening the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States, improving visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and ensuring that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism is firmly rooted in the Strategy,

Recalling its resolution [66/10](#) of 18 November 2011, recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre within the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its Advisory Board, and the Centre's efforts towards becoming a centre of excellence in building the capacity of Member States to counter and respond to terrorism, noting with appreciation its continued contribution to strengthening United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in providing integrated and coordinated assistance at the field level, and noting in this regard the efforts of the Office of Counter-Terrorism in increasing its field presence, including at the regional level through programme offices in Hungary, Kenya, Morocco and Spain, and the International Hub on Behavioural Insights to Counter Terrorism and the Parliamentary Engagement hub in Doha, to facilitate the delivery of programmes closer to beneficiaries, enhance their impact and cost-effectiveness, and strengthen cooperation with national and local counter-terrorism actors, as well as regional bodies and other providers and recipients of assistance, and reminding the Office of Counter-Terrorism field presence to work in close coordination with the wider United Nations presence at the national or regional level,

Recognizing also the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism, and encouraging the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, in accordance with existing mandates, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism, in line with international law,

Recognizing further that national strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism can be more effective when efforts at the

² [A/71/858](#).

subnational and community levels are involved to allow for impactful locally initiated, locally championed and locally owned solutions which enable inclusive, sustainable and community-led measures that are responsive to local needs, culturally sensitive and aligned to local political and socioeconomic development,

Recalling relevant Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, and noting the important contribution of women to the design, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, strongly condemning the systematic targeting of women and girls and their rights by certain terrorist groups, and also noting the differential impact of both terrorism and counter-terrorism measures on women and girls, and encouraging Member States, United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women in efforts to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism and counter terrorism, and further encouraging Member States to work in partnership with relevant stakeholders,

Expressing deep concern that acts of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual violence in conflict, are known to be part of the strategic objectives, tactics and ideology of certain terrorist groups and are used as an instrument to increase their power by supporting financing and recruitment and through the destruction of communities,

Noting the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, as well as for the promotion of peace and security, and in this regard expressing concern about the danger of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, including through information and communications technologies and in prisons,

Stressing the importance of the role of the media, civil society, religious actors, the business community and educational institutions in those efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding, in promoting pluralism, respect for diversity, tolerance and coexistence, and in fostering an environment which is not conducive to incitement of terrorism, as well as in countering terrorist narratives,

Strongly condemning the systematic recruitment and use of children to perpetrate terrorist attacks, as well as the violations and abuses committed by terrorist groups against children in all circumstances, including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, and urging Member States to comply with applicable obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,³ emphasizing the importance of accountability for such abuses and violations,

Recalling its resolution 64/290 of 9 July 2010 on the right to education in emergency situations and its resolution 74/275 of 28 May 2020 on the International Day to Protect Education from Attack, emphasizing the need to achieve the right to education for all children and, in particular, to take all feasible measures to protect schools from terrorist attacks, which impede children's access to education,

Recognizing the important contribution to the counter-terrorism efforts of Member States and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities derived from dialogue with and, as appropriate, support for and partnership with civil society actors committed to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, as part of a whole-of-society approach, similarly recognizing that civil society actors, in particular women-led civil society organizations, should be further enabled to

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

contribute to the goals of the Strategy, and in this regard noting the Secretary-General's guidance to the United Nations system,⁴

Affirming the importance of seeking concrete solutions to mitigate the potential negative impacts when counter-terrorism legislation and other measures are applied contrary to international law, which may harm collective counter-terrorism efforts and infringe upon human rights, including by impeding the work and endangering development, peacebuilding and impartial humanitarian action and civil society,

Stressing the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems based on respect for human rights and the rule of law, due process and fair trial guarantees, taking into account, inter alia, the rights and needs of children, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, calling for Member States' continued efforts to combat terrorism through national legislation and the establishment and maintenance of such justice systems, and stressing the need for training of professionals in the criminal justice systems of Member States, upon their request, including through bilateral and multilateral programmes and experience-sharing, with a view to developing a common understanding of threats and providing an effective response,

Recalling Security Council resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) of 1 July 2020, in which the Council called for a general and immediate cessation of hostilities and a humanitarian pause during the COVID-19 pandemic and which recognized the Secretary-General's appeal for an immediate global ceasefire, and reaffirming that this general and immediate cessation of hostilities does not apply to military operations against terrorist groups which have been designated by the Council, also considering General Assembly resolution [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight COVID-19,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by stemming recruitment of members of terrorist groups, and to criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out a terrorist act, and expressing concern over the misuse of the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including virtual assets, mobile payment systems and crowdfunding, and other forms of terrorism financing,

Reminding all States of their obligation to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts, to ensure, as appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal sanctions,

Recalling Security Council resolution [2664 \(2022\)](#) of 9 December 2022, in which the Council decided that the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs by the United Nations and the entities specified in that resolution are permitted and are not a violation of the asset freezes imposed by the Council or its sanctions committees, noting that, with respect to Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) of 15 October 1999, [1989 \(2011\)](#) of 17 June 2011

⁴ United Nations Guidance Note on the Protection and Promotion of Civic Space.

and 2253 (2015) of 17 December 2015, the provisions of resolution 2664 (2022) will apply for a period of two years from the adoption of resolution 2664 (2022), with a possibility of renewal,

Recognizing the importance of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit use of small arms and light weapons by terrorists, recalling that in the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects⁵ Member States universally committed to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons, including their diversion to unauthorized recipients, within their areas of jurisdiction, and strongly urging Member States that have not already done so to meet their commitments in this regard,

Strongly condemning the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, military equipment, unmanned aircraft systems and their components, and improvised explosive devices and their components, to and between terrorists, and encouraging Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons between terrorists,

Deeply concerned by the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including social media platforms, for terrorist purposes, including the continued spread of terrorist content, and encouraging Member States to work together and with other relevant stakeholders, including academia, the private sector and civil society, to ensure that terrorists do not find safe haven online, while promoting an open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet that fosters efficiency, innovation, communication and economic prosperity, while respecting international law, including international human rights law, including the right to freedom of expression,

Taking note of the Christchurch Call to Action and the Group of 20 Osaka Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism,

Expressing concern over terrorist attacks against vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure and public places ("soft" targets), recognizing that each Member State determines what constitutes its critical infrastructure or public places, assesses their level of vulnerability and identifies means to effectively protect them from terrorist attacks,

Expressing particular concern that terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure could significantly disrupt the functioning of government and the private sector alike and cause knock-on effects beyond the infrastructure sector, and therefore underlining the growing importance of protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and of fostering comprehensive preparedness for such attacks, including through public-private partnership, as appropriate,

Stressing the need to strengthen efforts to improve the security and protection of vulnerable targets, as well as resilience to terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, while recognizing that Member States may require assistance to this effect,

Expressing grave concern over the continued acute threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely, individuals who travel or are transferred by air, land or sea to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or providing

⁵ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, as well as individuals returning or relocating, particularly from conflict zones, to their countries of origin or nationality or to third countries, emphasizing the need for States to address this issue, and underlining the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building, in accordance with existing mandates, to assist Member States, including those in the most affected regions, upon their request, including through the United Nations capacity-building implementation plan for countering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters,

Underlining the importance of strengthening international cooperation to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including on information-sharing, border security, investigations, judicial processes, extradition, improving prevention and addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and countering incitement to commit terrorist acts, preventing radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, developing and implementing risk assessments on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, and prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, consistent with applicable international law,

Underlining also the importance of information-sharing and mutual legal assistance, in line with applicable international and national law, as reflected in relevant provisions of Security Council resolution [2322 \(2016\)](#) of 12 December 2016,

Expressing concern that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the illicit trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, cultural property, illicit trade in natural resources, including oil, and in oil products, modular refineries and related material, including illicit trade in natural resources such as timber, gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, charcoal and wildlife, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes, including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, expressing deep concern also about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this challenge in a manner that contributes to the development of Member States' law enforcement and border-control capacities, and supports their efforts to investigate, prosecute, disrupt and dismantle criminal networks, in accordance with international law and domestic law, as applicable, and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries, recalling in this context its resolution [76/16](#) of 6 December 2021,

Recognizing the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect, that their right to access to justice and redress mechanisms, as provided for in applicable domestic law and in accordance with principles of international law, is fully respected, and that the establishment, strengthening and expansion of funds, as permitted under domestic law and in accordance with principles of international law, for compensation or reimbursement to victims should be encouraged, recalling in this regard its proclamation of 21 August as the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism, in order to honour and support the victims and survivors of terrorism and to promote and protect the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling also, in this regard, its resolution [73/305](#) of 28 June 2019 on the enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, and encouraging cooperation between Member States and the Special Rapporteur,

Reaffirming the determination of Member States to continue to do all that they can to resolve conflict, end foreign occupation, confront oppression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all and the rule of law, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures,

Reaffirming also the commitment of Member States to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socioeconomic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism,

Underscoring the importance of a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, stressing the importance of cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and in this regard encouraging the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in this process,

Recognizing that achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶ which comprises universal goals and targets that involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike, can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, noting in this regard the work of the United Nations Development Programme, and recognizing also the importance of regional development frameworks in this regard, such as the African Union Agenda 2063,

Noting the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism,

1. *Reiterates its strong and unequivocal condemnation* of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes;

2. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁷ and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, the importance of the integrated and balanced implementation of all the pillars, recognizing the need to redouble efforts for even attention to be paid to and the even implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects;

3. *Stresses* the importance of keeping the Strategy relevant and contemporary in the light of emerging new threats and evolving trends of international terrorism;

4. *Recognizes* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while encouraging the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Strategy;

⁶ Resolution 70/1.

⁷ Resolution 60/288.

5. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and upon all States to make every effort to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and recalls the commitments of Member States with regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism;

6. *Recalls* all the resolutions of the General Assembly on measures to eliminate international terrorism and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and all resolutions of the Security Council relating to international terrorism, and calls upon Member States to cooperate fully with the relevant bodies of the United Nations in the fulfilment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing these resolutions;

7. *Stresses* the significance of a sustained and comprehensive approach, including through stronger efforts, where necessary, to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, bearing in mind that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone;

8. *Also stresses* that, when counter-terrorism efforts neglect the rule of law at the national and international levels and violate international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, they not only betray the values that they seek to uphold, but they may also further fuel terrorism and violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism;

9. *Reaffirms* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, underscores that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, notes the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and notes that failure to comply with these and other international obligations, including under the Charter of the United Nations, is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization to violence and fosters a sense of impunity;

10. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system, encourages Member States and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, to support the role of civil society actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, and encourages Member States to create and maintain an enabling environment for civil society, including a legal framework that protects and promotes human rights, in accordance with international human rights law;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States, given the complex global security context today, to highlight the important role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while avoiding their instrumentalization, and urges Member States and United Nations entities to integrate a gender analysis on the drivers of radicalization of women and men to terrorism into their relevant programmes, to consider, when appropriate, the specific impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women and women's organizations and to seek greater

consultations with them when developing strategies to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

12. *Calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to enhance coordination and coherence through consultative, inter-agency efforts, and interacting in their field engagement with country team presences, in line with their mandates, in cooperation with the respective host countries, mindful of the Secretary-General's reform;

Pillar I: measures to address the conditions conducive to terrorism

13. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations to unite against terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, encourages the efforts of relevant actors, including religious leaders of all faiths, to discuss within their communities the drivers of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and to evolve strategies to address them, and underlines that Member States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and facilitating understanding, inclusive dialogue and respect for religious and cultural diversity and human rights;

14. *Recognizes* the difficulties faced by Member States and the international community in addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States and the United Nations system to take measures, pursuant to international law and while ensuring national ownership, to address all drivers of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, both internal and external, in a balanced manner, by supporting national capacities to respond to the threat of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, in compliance with international law;

15. *Also recognizes* the importance of preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism and in this regard recalls its resolution [70/254](#) of 12 February 2016, in which it welcomed the initiative by the Secretary-General and took note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,⁸ recommends that Member States consider the implementation of relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, as applicable to the national context, encourages United Nations entities, in line with their mandates, to implement relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, including by providing technical assistance to Member States upon their request, and invites Member States and regional and subregional organizations to consider developing national and regional plans of action to prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in accordance with their priorities and taking into account, as appropriate, the Secretary-General's Plan of Action, as well as other relevant documents;

16. *Encourages* Member States to engage with relevant local communities and non-governmental actors, where appropriate, in developing tailored strategies to counter violent extremist narratives that can incite recruitment to terrorist groups and the commission of terrorist acts and to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;

17. *Emphasizes* that tolerance, pluralism, respect for diversity, dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interreligious and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, including at the national, regional and global levels, while avoiding the escalation of hatred, are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, in combating terrorism and in preventing and countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and in this regard

⁸ See [A/70/674](#).

encourages various organizations, including United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, to pursue initiatives that promote diversity, pluralism and tolerance;

18. *Also emphasizes* the importance of education as a tool to help to prevent terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, welcomes the engagement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with Member States to implement strategies to counter hate speech and violent extremism conducive to terrorism through education, and encourages Member States to develop programmes that promote tolerance and interreligious and intercultural dialogue in this regard;

19. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and relevant actors to consider instituting mechanisms to involve youth in the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue and develop, as appropriate, an understanding of respect for human dignity, pluralism and diversity, including, as appropriate, through education programmes, as well as sports and physical activities, that could prevent and discourage their participation in acts of terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination, also encourages Member States to empower youth through the promotion of opportunities and inclusiveness, and media and information literacy, as underlined in its resolution [75/267](#) on Global Media and Information Literacy Week, adopted on 25 March 2021, by including youth in decision-making processes and considering practical ways to include youth in the development of relevant programmes and initiatives aimed at preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States to take effective measures, in conformity with international law, to protect young people affected or exploited by terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

20. *Stresses* that it is essential to address the threat posed by narratives used by terrorists and that, in this regard, the international community should consider developing an accurate understanding of how terrorists motivate others to commit terrorist acts or recruit them, and develop the most effective means to counter terrorist propaganda, disinformation, incitement and recruitment, including through the Internet and other information and communications technologies, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law;

21. *Highlights* the specific role of the private sector, and calls for due diligence to be applied by hosting service providers, in line with national legislation of States where they operate and with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,⁹ in order to address the dissemination to the public of terrorist content through their online services, including through the lawful removal of terrorist content, with respect for international human rights law, in particular the right to freedom of expression, and recalls that the primary responsibility to counter incitement to commit terrorist acts and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms lies with the State;

22. *Notes* that terrorists may craft distorted narratives that are based on the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of religion to justify violence, which are utilized to recruit supporters and foreign terrorist fighters, mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, in particular by exploiting the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including social media platforms, and also notes in this regard the urgent need for the international community to globally counter such activities;

⁹ Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework ([A/HRC/17/31](#), annex).

23. *Stresses* that States should consider engaging, where appropriate, with religious authorities and community leaders with relevant expertise, including in crafting and delivering effective counter-narratives and in countering narratives used by terrorists and their supporters, and also stresses that counter-narratives should aim not only to rebut terrorists' messages but also to amplify positive narratives, provide credible alternatives and address issues of concern to vulnerable audiences who are subject to terrorist narratives;

24. *Expresses concern* at the global dissemination of terrorist content through the Internet, including materials from real-world attacks, and recognizes the importance of multi-stakeholder approaches to address such threats, which are inclusive of Governments, private entities, civil society and academia;

25. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate in the pursuit of developing and implementing effective counter-narrative strategies, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#) of 24 May 2017, and the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives,¹⁰ including those relating to foreign terrorist fighters, in a manner compliant with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law;

Pillar II: measures to prevent and combat terrorism

26. *Calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under applicable international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to deny terrorist groups safe haven, freedom of operations, movement and recruitment and financial, material or political support, which endanger national, regional and international peace and security, and to bring to justice or, where appropriate, extradite, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, the perpetrators of terrorist acts or any person who supports, facilitates or participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning or preparation of terrorist acts;

27. *Urges* Member States to ensure no tolerance for terrorism, regardless of the targets or motives, and reaffirms its call to refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating in, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that their respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps or for the preparation of, organization of, or incitement to commit a terrorist act or terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;

28. *Recognizes with deep concern* the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence, regardless of the actors, directed against members of religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, antisemitism, Christianophobia and prejudice against persons of any other religion or belief;

29. *Urges* Member States to provide full coordination and afford one another the greatest measure of assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, especially with those States where, or against whose citizens, terrorist acts are committed, including obtaining evidence for the proceedings involving terrorist organizations, terrorist entities or foreign terrorist fighters, and recalls that all States must cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism on the basis of mutual legal assistance and the principle of extradite or prosecute,

¹⁰ [S/2017/375](#), annex.

welcoming their efforts to elaborate on the existing extradition and mutual legal assistance mechanisms;

30. *Urges* Member States to enhance international cooperation between law enforcement organizations, specifically through the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in accordance with their obligations under domestic and international law, by collecting, sharing or acting on data, and calls upon all States to make effective use of the databases, analysis tools and other instruments provided by INTERPOL, in order to strengthen criminal investigations and proceedings relating to terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the criminalization and prosecution of terrorism offences in accordance with their obligations under international law and to consider promoting national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of offences in accordance with national legislation, while treating those who are being prosecuted for or have been convicted of terrorism offences humanely and respecting their human rights, in accordance with international law, and to consider measures to reduce recidivism, including, where applicable and pursuant to their applicable domestic laws, the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society;

32. *Also calls upon* Member States to prevent refugee status from being abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and further calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure, before granting asylum, that the asylum-seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts, while reaffirming the importance of protecting refugees and asylum-seekers in accordance with States' obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law;

33. *Condemns* the failure to take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population and civilian objects against the effects of attacks when using civilian objects, in particular schools and hospitals, for military purposes such as launching attacks and storing weapons, and strongly condemns the use of civilians to shield military objectives from attacks;

34. *Expresses deep concern* that cultural property, including religious sites and ritual objects, is increasingly targeted by terrorist attacks, often resulting in distortion, desecration or complete destruction, as well as theft and illicit trafficking, and condemns such attacks, and recalls its resolution [75/258](#) of 21 January 2021 on a culture of peace and tolerance;

35. *Expresses deep concern also* over terrorist acts committed by lone terrorists and small cells in various parts of the world, acknowledges the specific challenges created by lone terrorists as they are difficult to detect, and recognizes the need to address this issue expeditiously;

36. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to address the new and emerging threats posed by the rise in terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, including through investigation, information exchange and cooperation;

37. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief,¹¹ in which the emerging nature of the threat and the current lack of rigorous

¹¹ [A/77/266](#).

data and studies on its breadth and scope, which presents challenges and requires further research, were recognized, and considers the report as a first step in developing a greater understanding of the motivations, objectives, organization and the threat posed in certain contexts by such groups and individuals within the global terrorist landscape, including new and emerging threats;

38. *Calls upon* Member States to respect the principles of equality and non-discrimination, in line with their obligations under international human rights law, including the rights to freedom of expression, religion or belief, and to take the necessary measures, in line with their obligations under article 19, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹² to counter direct and indirect forms of religious and racial discrimination and incitement to hostility, hatred and violence propagated by terrorist groups, including on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, and in this regard takes into account the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech;

39. *Rejects* attempts at the justification or glorification (*apologie*) of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts, and calls upon all Member States to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate, and in accordance with their obligations under international law, to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts, and to prevent such conduct and deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct;

40. *Expresses concern* at the increasing and rapidly evolving use by terrorists and their supporters of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet and other media, to commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist acts, notes the importance of cooperation among stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategy, including among Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to exchange information, assist one another, prosecute those who use information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes, and implement appropriate cooperative measures to address this issue, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and complying with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reiterates that such technologies can be powerful tools in countering the spread of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including by promoting peace, tolerance, pluralism and dialogue among peoples;

41. *Also expresses concern* over the potential use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, and in this regard calls upon all Member States to consider additional measures to counter the use of such technologies for terrorist purposes, including but not limited to artificial intelligence, 3D printing, virtual assets, unmanned aircraft systems, as well as weaponization of commercial drones, consistent with their obligations under international law, while strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism;

42. *Requests* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism;

43. *Takes note* of the convening of a special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, in Mumbai and New Delhi, India, on 28 and 29 October 2022, on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes;

¹² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

44. *Recalls* Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014 and 2396 (2017) of 21 December 2017, and reaffirms the need to strengthen efforts to address the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters, taking note in this regard of the guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters (Madrid Guiding Principles)¹³ and the addendum thereto;¹⁴

45. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, recalling in this regard that Member States should notify the relevant authorities, in a timely manner, upon travel, departure, arrival or deportation of captured or detained individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are foreign terrorist fighters, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2396 (2017), logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, and to strengthen international and regional cooperation in information-sharing and evidence-gathering, and calls upon law enforcement and criminal justice authorities, to better counter the threat of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism and radicalization to terrorism, to enhance efforts to implement deradicalization programmes and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts or in providing funds to terrorists is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

46. *Recognizes* the significant challenge of radicalization to terrorism and terrorist recruitment in prisons, acknowledges the need to seek to prevent prisons from serving as potential incubators for radicalization to terrorism and terrorist recruitment by adopting dedicated strategies to manage offenders, and to make efforts to ensure that prisons can serve to rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners, which may contribute to reduced recidivism and to preventing terrorist radicalization in prisons, calls upon Member States to enhance cooperation in the development of gender- and age-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and strategies to manage offenders, in accordance with international law, and recognizes the role that civil society organizations can play in working with affected individuals and communities;

47. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen its political commitment and to consider mobilizing more sustainable and predictable resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of Member States in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including through enhancing the capacity of national law enforcement and other relevant counter-terrorism institutions, upon request, as well as facilitating the sharing of information and good practices, raising public awareness through education and media, and strengthening international cooperation mechanisms and mobilizing necessary resources to where there is need;

48. *Calls upon* all Member States to use applicable international instruments to which they are parties, as appropriate, as a basis for mutual legal assistance and, as appropriate, for extradition in terrorism cases, and encourages States, in the absence of applicable conventions or provisions, to cooperate where possible on the basis of reciprocity or on a case-by-case basis;

¹³ S/2015/939, annex II.

¹⁴ S/2018/1177, annex.

49. *Also calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing the radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, preventing the movement of foreign terrorist fighters across their borders, including through enhanced border security and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters and developing and implementing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, taking into account gender and age dimensions, for returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, underscores in this regard the importance of a whole-of-government approach, recognizes the role that civil society organizations can play as they may have relevant knowledge of, access to and engagement with local communities, to be able to confront the challenges of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, notes that children may be especially vulnerable to radicalization to violence and in need of particular psychosocial support, such as post-trauma counselling, while stressing that children need to be treated in a manner that respects their rights and protects their dignity, in accordance with applicable international law, and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop effective strategies to deal with returnees, including through repatriation, in accordance with relevant international obligations and national law;

50. *Takes note* of the convening in Dushanbe, on 18 and 19 October 2022, of the High-level Conference on International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movement of Terrorists within the Dushanbe process on countering terrorism and its financing;

51. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that efforts to implement disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, in accordance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, are mindful of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, relevant Security Council resolutions and relevant international instruments relating to counter-terrorism;

52. *Expresses concern* at the rising phenomenon of the transfer of foreign terrorist fighters to and between conflict zones and that international networks have been established by terrorist organizations that facilitate the travel of foreign terrorist fighters to conflict zones, and calls upon all Member States to take appropriate measures to dismantle such networks, in accordance with their international obligations;

53. *Also expresses concern* at the increasing flow of international recruits to terrorist organizations, including foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat that it poses for all Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, encourages all Member States to address this threat by enhancing their cooperation and developing relevant measures to prevent and tackle this phenomenon, including information-sharing, border management to detect travel, including through the implementation of obligations on the use of advance passenger information, passenger name record and biometric data, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, calls upon Member States to populate and to make effective use of the INTERPOL databases, as appropriate, by connecting to law enforcement, border security and customs agencies through their national central bureaux, requests Member States to help to build the capacity of other Member States, upon their request, to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, notes in this regard that some Member States may require technical assistance and capacity-building support, and encourages the provision of assistance to help to address such gaps, including, as appropriate, the capacity to repatriate, rehabilitate, reintegrate and prosecute, as appropriate, foreign terrorist fighters and associated family members

and the consideration of the use of United Nations instruments, such as sanctions regimes, as well as cooperation;

54. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations system and INTERPOL through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in preventing and countering terrorism by assisting Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, including through information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters, including those returning or relocating;

55. *Emphasizes* that women associated with foreign terrorist fighters returning or relocating to and from conflict may have served in many different roles, including as supporters, facilitators or perpetrators of terrorist acts, which should be considered when developing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, but also stresses the importance of assisting women who may be victims of terrorism and to do so taking into account gender and age sensitivities;

56. *Takes note* of the Key Principles for the Protection, Repatriation, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women and Children with Links to United Nations-listed Terrorist Groups¹⁵ set out by the Secretary-General to enhance coordination and coherence of United Nations support in this regard, and notes that United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, provide assistance to Member States, upon request, including for the gender- and age-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration of children with family links to United Nations-designated terrorist groups, including access to health care, psychosocial support and educational programmes and legal assistance, as well as raising awareness and working with communities to avoid stigmatization of these children and facilitate their return, while taking in to account the specific needs of girls and boys, and including for the voluntary repatriation, on a case-by-case basis, of these children with the consent of requesting Governments and parties, and in line with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;¹⁶

57. *Expresses concern* over incidents, in some regions, of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, notes that ransoms paid to terrorists are used as one of the sources of funding for their activities, including further kidnappings, calls upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting, directly or indirectly, from ransom payments and political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, in accordance with applicable legal obligations, and reaffirms the need for Member States to cooperate closely, as appropriate, during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

58. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, in particular to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and encourages Member States, in line with Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) of 28 March 2019, to further build the capacity of their financial oversight and regulatory systems around the world in order to deny terrorists the space to exploit and raise funds, including by cooperating with the private sector through public-private partnerships with financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions, and by taking into account

¹⁵ A/74/677, annex V.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

the assessments thereof by relevant entities such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

59. *Urges* all Member States to assess specifically their terrorist financing risk and to identify those economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist financing, by using relevant recognized standards, calls upon Member States to engage with domestic financial institutions and share information on terrorist financing risks to provide greater context for their work in identifying potential terrorist financing activity through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units, and also calls upon Member States to improve the integration and utilization of financial intelligence to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats;

60. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance their efforts in the fight against the financing of terrorism by addressing the anonymity of transactions and by tracing, detecting, sanctioning and effectively dismantling illegal money transmitters and tackling the risks associated with the use of cash, informal remittance systems, prepaid credit and debit cards, virtual assets and other anonymous means of monetary or financial transactions, as well as to anticipate and address, as appropriate, the risk of new financial instruments being abused for the purpose of terrorist financing;

61. *Recognizes* the importance of the timely sharing of information, including operational information and financial intelligence, in accordance with domestic and international law, within and between Governments to effectively counter the financing of terrorism, and calls upon Member States, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2368 \(2017\)](#) of 20 July 2017, [2462 \(2019\)](#), and [2482 \(2019\)](#) of 19 July 2019, to continue to exercise vigilance over relevant financial transactions and improve information-sharing capabilities and practices within and between Governments through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units;

62. *Emphasizes* the vital role played by non-profit organizations in national economies and social systems, calls upon Member States to implement a risk-based approach and to work cooperatively with non-profit organizations to prevent the abuse of such organizations by and for terrorists, and calls upon non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse the status of those organizations, while reaffirming the need to fully respect the rights to freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society and to freedom of religion or belief of all persons;

63. *Recalls* that all measures undertaken by Member States to counter the financing of terrorism should comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, and urges Member States, when designing and applying such measures, to take into account, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), the potential effect of those measures on exclusively humanitarian activities, including medical activities, that are carried out by impartial humanitarian actors in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law;

64. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to continue to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in close cooperation with other Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and international financial institutions, to enhance coordination

with the aim of delivering integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures;

65. *Encourages* Member States and international and regional organizations to enhance knowledge of and support initiatives to address, in the design and implementation of global, regional and national counter-terrorism strategies, the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime, which vary by context and require responses, as appropriate, based on the coordination of efforts at all levels and through international cooperation, that strengthen Member States' criminal justice, law enforcement and border-control capacities, as well as their capacity to investigate, prosecute, disrupt and dismantle criminal networks, in accordance with international law and domestic law, as applicable;

66. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions on illicit trafficking and trade in cultural property, calls upon Member States to strengthen efforts so that terrorists may not benefit from trafficking in cultural property, and to enhance cooperation to ensure the return, restitution or repatriation of trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property to countries of origin;

67. *Stresses* the need for continued efforts to counter terrorism to enhance maritime security in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the fore the importance of maritime transport as an essential sector for the lives of the people around the world;

68. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts as well as international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which in some cases, and in specific contexts, can significantly contribute to the financial resources of terrorist groups, and to act in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing and countering the world drug problem, including through cooperation against the trafficking in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, also underlining the importance of border management cooperation, and welcomes in this context the continued efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

69. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions, reaffirms that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, to terrorists, as well as prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in said weapons, including their diversion, to terrorists, calls upon all Member States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of information regarding trafficking in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels, and in this regard stresses the importance of full and effective implementation of the measures contained in Security Council resolutions [2370 \(2017\)](#) of 2 August 2017, [2462 \(2019\)](#) and [2482 \(2019\)](#) and appropriately addressing the issues related to the lack thereof, and further recalls in this regard the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, as well as the provisions on eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists contained in the addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles on foreign terrorist fighters;

70. *Urges* Member States that have not already done so, in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the following illicit activities within their areas of jurisdiction in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted: illegal manufacture, possession,

stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, all types of explosives, whether military or civilian, as well as other military or civilian materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices, including detonators, detonating cords and chemical components; trafficking of military and dual-use materials and equipment that could be used for the illegal manufacture of arms and armaments, including explosive devices;

71. *Recalls* Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004, and calls upon all Member States to prevent the acquisition by terrorists of nuclear, chemical and biological materials and to support international efforts under the auspices of the United Nations to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and urges all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials, equipment and technologies related to their manufacture;

72. *Strongly condemns* all terrorist acts against critical infrastructure, including critical energy facilities, and against other vulnerable targets, and urges all Member States to take necessary measures to prevent such attacks, as well as their possible radiological, radioactive and environmental consequences, and to counter such terrorist acts, including the prosecution of perpetrators;

73. *Expresses concern* that improvised explosive devices, including explosive precursors, continue to be used extensively in terrorist activities, including in attacks on United Nations peacekeepers, notes the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities in this area, and urges further attention to the issue of improvised explosive devices in line with the mandates of the entities, and requests the Secretariat to strengthen improvised explosive device threat mitigation and support United Nations peacekeeping missions to degrade improvised explosive device networks, including through relevant training activities;

74. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to improve the security and protection of particularly vulnerable targets, including religious sites, educational institutions, tourist sites, urban centres, cultural and sport events, transport hubs, rallies, processions and convoys, as well as to enhance their resilience to terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, and encourages Member States to consider developing or further improving their strategies for reducing risks to critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks, which should include, inter alia, assessing and raising awareness of the relevant risks, taking preparedness measures, including effective responses to such attacks, as well as promoting better interoperability in security, and consequence management, and facilitating the effective interaction of all stakeholders involved;

75. *Also calls upon* Member States to ensure that effective security arrangements are in place to safeguard civil aviation against terrorist attacks in accordance with Security Council resolution [2309 \(2016\)](#) of 22 September 2016, and to promote full and effective implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organization Global Aviation Security Plan, which guides aviation security enhancement efforts through a set of priority actions, tasks and targets, and the International Civil Aviation Organization Standards and Recommended Practices on Passenger Name Record data adopted in June 2020;

76. *Further calls upon* Member States to establish or strengthen national, regional and international partnerships with stakeholders, both public and private, as appropriate, to share information and experience in order to prevent, protect against, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks, and emphasizes the need for States able to do so to assist in the delivery of effective and targeted

capacity development, training and other necessary resources, and technical assistance, where it is needed, to enable all States to develop appropriate capacity to implement contingency and response plans with regard to attacks on critical infrastructure and public places (“soft” targets), and calls upon Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue providing capacity-building support to requesting Member States for the resilience of vulnerable targets;

77. *Encourages* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to work closely with Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure and public places (“soft” targets), and recognizes the importance of developing public-private partnerships in this area;

78. *Recognizes* that Da’esh, Al-Qaida and their affiliates continue to pose a widespread challenge in the fight against terrorism, encourages Member States to integrate the sanctions regime pursuant to Security Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) into their national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, including by proposing for inclusion on the sanctions list the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and submitting relevant information in order to keep the sanctions list reliable and up-to-date as encouraged by the Security Council in its resolution [2560 \(2020\)](#) of 29 December 2020, and reminds Member States of their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory do not make economic resources available to Da’esh, Al-Qaida, associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

79. *Takes note* of the significant contribution of the Office of the Ombudsperson, since its establishment, in providing fairness and transparency to the sanctions regime pursuant to Security Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and stresses the need to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear;

Pillar III: measures to build States’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

80. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”¹⁷ and the efforts deployed by the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and underlines the importance of providing the resources necessary for the implementation of their projects and activities in a balanced manner across all four pillars;

81. *Also takes note* of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, and considered at the eighth biennial review of the Strategy, on 22 June 2023, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;

82. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced dialogue and coordination among the counter-terrorism officials, including among law enforcement entities and financial intelligence units, of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in this regard recalls the first United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, held in

¹⁷ [A/77/718](#).

New York on 28 and 29 June 2018, the organization by the Office of Counter-Terrorism of regional high-level conferences in follow-up to that conference, as well as the first annual forum of beneficiaries of technical assistance, held in Doha on 28 and 29 March 2022;

83. *Also reaffirms* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;

84. *Encourages* all relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and forums involved in the fight against terrorism to cooperate with the United Nations system and Member States in supporting the Strategy and to share best practices, and calls for information-sharing, through appropriate channels and arrangements, on individuals and entities implicated in any type of terrorist activities, their tactics and modus operandi, supply of weapons and sources of material or any other form of support, specific crimes related to perpetration, planning or preparation of terrorist acts, and narratives used by terrorists to mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, including by exploiting information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes, and further encourages ongoing international counter-terrorism cooperation, especially among special services, security agencies and law enforcement organizations and criminal justice authorities;

85. *Recognizes* the role of regional organizations, structures and strategies in combating terrorism, in accordance with international law, and encourages those entities to enhance interregional dialogue and cooperation and consider using best practices developed by other regions in their fight against terrorism, as appropriate, taking into account their specific regional and national circumstances;

86. *Emphasizes* the continued need to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of United Nations counter-terrorism activities, underlines the importance of enhancing counter-terrorism efforts undertaken by all relevant United Nations agencies and bodies in accordance with their existing mandates, and encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism to continue its collaboration with those agencies and bodies while also ensuring overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work;

87. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Office of Counter-Terrorism to increase the transparency, accountability and effectiveness in enhancing cooperation among the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and of the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office is well organized, in order to continue their efforts to achieve these objectives;

88. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to seek appropriate funding sources for the integrated and balanced implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy across the United Nations system, in an efficient manner, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of voluntary contributions by Member States, recalls its resolution [71/291](#), in which it emphasized the need to ensure that the Office of Counter-Terrorism is provided with adequate capacity and other resources for the implementation of its mandated activities, and in this regard takes note of the

Secretary-General's assessment of the finances of the Office and budgetary recommendations based on the technical assessment presented to the General Assembly in 2022;

89. *Takes note* of the supplementary information, provided in the report of the Secretary-General, assessing the need to further enhance the integration of the rule of law, human rights and gender, as cross-cutting elements of the Strategy, in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system in order to strengthen their effectiveness, including the need for internal advisory or monitoring and evaluation capacity in this regard,¹⁸ and notes the establishment of the Human Rights and Gender Section in the Office of Counter-Terrorism in January 2022;

90. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his review to determine the most cost-effective mechanism for the provision of grants and payments to the implementing partners of the Office of Counter-Terrorism to carry out activities aimed at preventing and countering terrorism, and to report thereon in 2023;

91. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and to contribute to the implementation of its activities, including through the development, funding and implementation of capacity-building projects in order to mobilize a stronger and more systematic response to terrorism at the national, regional and global levels;

92. *Takes note* of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, a framework between the Secretary-General and the heads of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, which aims to strengthen a common-action approach to coordination and coherence in the work of the United Nations system to prevent and counter terrorism, and to strengthen support to Member States, at their request and in cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to identify and share best practices and help in capacity-building, in the implementation of the Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions, while ensuring compliance with international law, including international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law, and takes note of the periodic briefings by the Office of Counter-Terrorism to Member States on the activities of the Compact entities;

93. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building, including in the areas of countering the financing of terrorism, border control, maritime and aviation security, victims of terrorism, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters and associated family members, preventing and combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their illicit supply to terrorists, countering the travel of foreign terrorist fighters, promotion of human rights and gender mainstreaming in the context of counter-terrorism, by Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, including, inter alia, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and its United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, INTERPOL, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and encourages the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the focused and integrated delivery of capacity-building assistance;

¹⁸ Ibid., annex II.

94. *Stresses* the need to continue to provide tangible capacity-building assistance to Member States, upon request, in counter-terrorism matters, recognizes in this regard the need to contribute more resources for capacity-building projects, under the four pillars of the Strategy, takes note in this regard of the multi-year appeal coordinated by the Office of Counter-Terrorism for capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States, and encourages Member States to provide financial and other assistance to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities needed for the effective delivery of the projects mentioned in the appeal, in close consultation with Member States;

95. *Calls for* the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, requests the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue their positive efforts in interacting with Member States, and requests the Office of Counter-Terrorism to continue to provide quarterly briefings, to provide a periodic workplan, including the activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and to continue providing full transparency to all Member States on its work and programmes, including in the selection and funding of projects, their outcomes and lessons learned, and efforts to mainstream human rights and gender, as well as on the efficiency of shared funding arrangements;

96. *Takes note* of the supplementary information provided in the report of the Secretary-General on methodologies and tools for a results framework to ensure comprehensive, balanced and integrated implementation of the Strategy by the entities subordinate to the General Assembly,¹⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to assess in future reporting on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, including as requested in paragraph 122, the impact, based on a results framework, of all activities carried out by the entities subordinate to the Assembly, in line with their mandates with respect to the implementation of each of the four pillars of the Strategy;

97. *Recalls* its resolution [74/175](#) of 18 December 2019, notes with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the crime prevention and criminal justice context, and in this regard welcomes the adoption by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁰ in March 2021, and ensuring appropriate follow-up efforts on the Kyoto Declaration, towards the Fifteenth Congress, in 2026;

98. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to further enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and in coordination with the Office of Counter-Terrorism, its provision of technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the development of technical tools and publications, within its mandate, and in this regard notes the launch of the new Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Terrorism of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

¹⁹ Ibid., annex III.

²⁰ Resolution [76/181](#), annex.

99. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism, upon request, the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

100. *Underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, including in assessing issues and trends relating to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005, 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017) and 2462 (2019), in accordance with its mandate and Council resolution 2395 (2017) of 21 December 2017, and in sharing information, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, recognizing also the Directorate's relationships with relevant experts and practitioners in Member States, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, academia, think tanks, civil society and the private sector, encourages the Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism to ensure coordination in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, Member States, donors and recipients to use expert assessments and recommendations of the Directorate as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the Strategy across all four of its pillars, except when requested by the assessed Member States to keep selected information confidential;

101. *Also underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, United Nations human rights treaty bodies, independent special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including in documenting, analysing and providing recommendations on the human rights aspects of the fight against terrorism, and encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, to consider relevant analysis, reports and recommendations as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts in consultation with Member States;

102. *Calls for* greater coordination and coherence among the United Nations entities and with stakeholders, including donors, host countries and recipients of counter-terrorism capacity-building, including in developing and maintaining effective and rule of law-based criminal justice systems, and also calls for dialogue to be enhanced among all stakeholders, with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of such capacity-building in order to strengthen national ownership, while recognizing that rule of law activities must be anchored in a national context and that States have different national experiences in the development of their criminal justice systems, taking into account their legal, political, socioeconomic, cultural, religious and other local specificities, while also recognizing that there are common features founded on international norms and standards;

103. *Encourages* Member States to support the development of voluntary national and/or regional plans to comprehensively implement the Strategy, guided by the assessments of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate resulting from country visits and its ensuing recommendations, as agreed by the visited Member States, for the provision of prioritized and coordinated United Nations technical assistance, through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact;

Pillar IV: measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

104. *Takes note* of the convening of the first High-Level International Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society and Counter-Terrorism, in Málaga, Spain, on 10 and 11 May 2022, which discussed how to effectively embed human rights, gender equality and the rule of law in international responses to terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

105. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations entities involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as due process and the rule of law, while countering terrorism, and in this regard expresses serious concern at the occurrence of violations of international law, including international human rights law, as well as of international refugee law and international humanitarian law, committed in the context of countering terrorism;

106. *Calls for* increased attention and action at the national and international levels to assist Member States, upon their request, to ensure that all counter-terrorism measures comply with the rule of law and international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, and encourages in this regard Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to engage with and, upon request, provide support to Member States, within their respective mandates, and requests the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their respective mandates, to integrate and mainstream the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout their capacity-building projects and programmes across all four pillars of the Strategy;

107. *Urges* States to ensure that measures taken to prevent and counter terrorism are non-discriminatory, and not to resort to profiling based on any discriminatory ground prohibited by international law;

108. *Underlines* that any detention of persons suspected of acts of terrorism needs to be consistent with Member States' obligations under international law, and that arbitrary deprivation of liberty can never be justified by invoking security or counter-terrorism purposes, and reaffirms the principle of non-refoulement as well as the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

109. *Calls upon* Member States to refrain from depriving people alleged to have committed terrorist acts of their nationality contrary to the right to nationality as set forth in article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;²¹

110. *Urges* all States to respect and protect the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including in the context of digital communication, also while countering terrorism, in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights law, and to take measures to ensure that interferences with or restrictions on that right are not arbitrary or unlawful and are subject to effective oversight and to appropriate redress, including through judicial review or other legal means;

111. *Calls upon* States, while countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection,

²¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

with a view to upholding the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law;

112. *Urges* Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction and proportionality;

113. *Urges* States to ensure, in accordance with their obligations under international law and national regulations, and whenever international humanitarian law is applicable, that counter-terrorism legislation and measures do not impede humanitarian and medical activities or engagement with all relevant actors as foreseen by international humanitarian law, noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics;

114. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territory, and recalls in this regard that all parties to armed conflict must comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law related to the protection of civilians and medical personnel, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, in armed conflict;

115. *Underlines* the importance of multilateral efforts in combating terrorism and refraining from any practices and measures inconsistent with international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

116. *Stresses* the importance of developing and maintaining effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems and providing fair trial guarantees, access to justice and accountability in accordance with their national law and in compliance with their obligations under international law, calls upon Member States to ensure that any person who alleges that his or her human rights or fundamental freedoms have been violated by measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism has access to justice, and an effective remedy, and that victims of human rights violations and abuses receive adequate, effective and prompt remedy and reparations, as appropriate;

117. *Deeply deplores* the suffering caused by terrorism in all its forms and manifestations to the victims of terrorism and their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, and encourages Member States to provide them with proper support and assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law and applicable domestic law, to ensure that their physical, medical and psychosocial needs are met, and their human rights are recognized and protected, in particular for women and children and victims of sexual and gender-based violence committed by terrorists, while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding recognition, acknowledgment, remembrance, dignity, respect, reparation, accountability, justice and truth;

118. *Acknowledges* the importance of building the resilience of victims of terrorism and their families as an integral part of a counter-terrorism strategy, and encourages Member States to include this aspect in their national counter-terrorism strategies, including by providing victims and their families with proper support and assistance immediately after an attack and in the long term and sharing on a voluntary basis best practices and lessons learned related to the support of victims of terrorism, including regarding the provision of legal, medical, psychosocial or financial support,

and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop comprehensive, gender-sensitive assistance plans for victims of terrorism and their families, consistent with domestic law, and national capacities and capabilities to address the immediate, short-term and long-term needs of victims of terrorism and their families, with regard to their relief and rehabilitation;

119. *Recognizes* the work done and efforts made by the relevant United Nations bodies and entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations aimed at supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and urges them to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism;

120. *Takes note with appreciation* of the convening of the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism in New York on 8 and 9 September 2022, and encourages Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their respective mandates, especially the Office of Counter-Terrorism through the global victims of terrorism support programme and the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, to continue to raise awareness on victims of terrorism and the promotion and protection of their rights, including in the criminal justice process, to further strengthen the capacity of Member States to assist victims of terrorism and to strengthen their engagement with relevant civil society and private sector organizations, which can play a valuable role in assisting and supporting victims of terrorism;

121. *Reiterates* that, considering their primary status as victims of terrorism as well as of other violations of international law, all children alleged to have, accused of having or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated in a manner consistent with their rights, dignity and needs, including for psychosocial support, in accordance with applicable international law, in particular obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the best interest of the child as a primary consideration, and, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice in this regard, urges Member States, in accordance with their national law, to consider alternatives to prosecution and detention and to take relevant measures to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups, including terrorist groups, as guided by the Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (the Paris Principles);

122. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, no later than February 2026, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, containing suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

123. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in order to undertake, by June 2026, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 122 above, as well as of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.

*80th plenary meeting
22 June 2023*