



THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

18 June 2018

Excellency,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter dated 15 June 2018 from H.E. Mr. Kai Sauer, Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations, and H.E. Ms. Sima Sami I. Bahous, Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations, the co-facilitators for the sixth review of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, informing the Member States on the next steps on the facilitation.

I encourage Member States to continue to be actively involved in the consultations in order to reach consensus on this important issue.

Please, accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Lajčák', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Miroslav Lajčák

To All Permanent Representatives  
and Permanent Observers to the United Nations  
New York



THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE HASHEMITE  
KINGDOM OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS



Permanent Mission of Finland  
to the United Nations

New York, 15 June 2018

Excellencies,

The 6<sup>th</sup> Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is coming to an end. The third and final reading of the resolution based on attached REV1 begins on Monday 18 June at 11 a.m. in Conference Room D.

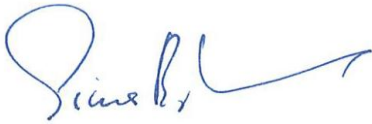
We are going to produce the final version of the Draft Resolution right after the third reading in order to submit it to the President of the General Assembly on Wednesday 20 June COB. We will incorporate in the final draft those new text proposals that enjoy broad consensus among the Member States. In absence of broad consensus, we will revert to the original agreed language of the Resolution 70/291 from 2016, or delete the proposal. We strongly encourage delegations to make a final attempt to reach compromise on outstanding proposals before we conclude the third reading.

The Resolution is planned to be adopted at the plenary meeting dedicated to the issue and scheduled to be held on 26 June 2018.

To all Permanent Representatives  
and Permanent Observers of the United Nations  
New York

We would like to thank all the delegations for their invaluable efforts and dedication to this crucial subject. We appeal to all Member States to show flexibility in order to have a consensus document that will achieve the desired impact. Our consensus on this document would send a resounding message of unity and solidarity of the General Assembly and the United Nations, and show to the world that we can overcome our differences in a concerted effort to defeat the scourge of terrorism.

Please accept, Excellencies, the assurance of our highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sima Bahous', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Sima Sami Bahous  
Co-facilitator  
Permanent Representative  
of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
to the United Nations

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kai Sauer', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kai Sauer  
Co-facilitator  
Permanent Representative of Finland  
to the United Nations

[PP.1] *Reaffirming* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, and recalling Assembly resolution 68/276 of 13 June 2014, which called for, inter alia, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism 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, **[agreed ad ref]**

[PP.2] *Recalling* the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy, **[agreed ad ref]**

[[PP2 bis] *Reaffirming* the validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and the need to uphold and respect the norms of international law, particularly in the context of counter terrorism activities, [Proposed by Venezuela]]

[PP3] Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017, in which it decided to establish the UN Office of Counter Terrorism, and underscoring the competencies and functions of United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism 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 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and endorsed in resolution 71/291, including in (i) provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary General; (ii) enhancing coordination and coherence across the 38 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy; (iii) strengthening the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States; (iv) improving the visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts; and (v) 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; [agreed to lift this previous PP12 ter to be PP3].

[PP3 bis] *Recognizing* the central role of the United Nations in responding to evolving global terrorist threats, in accordance with international law, through a comprehensive multilateral counter-terrorism architecture being developed through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions; [Proposed by Small Group on OCT and Capacity Building]

~~[[PP.4] *Recalling* also General Assembly resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011, recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, [Russia delete: established] within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task~~

~~Force Office United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its role in [EU delete: building the capacity [Saudi Arabia prefers to keep original language: “and its role in building the capacity” ] supporting the delivery of capacity building assistance] [through the funding of capacity building projects efforts in Member States [OIC] [OIC: delete] to [EU] [EU delete: of] Member States, taking into account their changing needs and adapting the Centre's programs and projects accordingly, [EU] to counter and respond to terrorism, noting with appreciation its continued contribution to [EU delete: strengthening United Nations counter-terrorism efforts] the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy [EU], [EU delete and] encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard, and welcoming the fact that the Office of Counter-Terrorism, upon request and with consent of concerned Member States [OIC] [EU, Switzerland, U.S. have reservations; Iran, Sudan support addition] will take into account the recommendations and analysis of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in the implementation of its programs and mandate, [EU] [Switzerland, Syria have comments; Algeria, Pakistan oppose new language in PP4] [Co-facilitators encourage concerned Member States to discuss]]~~

~~[[PP.4] *Recalling* also General Assembly resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011, recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, within United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its role in [providing capacity-building and supporting the delivery of technical assistance in Member States] [EU] [conducting capacity-building projects and programmes and supporting the delivery of technical assistance in Member States] [OIC] supporting the delivery of technical assistance and capacity building projects and programs in Member States, taking into account their changing needs and adapting the Centre's programs and projects accordingly, to counter and respond to terrorism, noting with appreciation its continued contribution to the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard, and welcoming the enhanced partnership and cooperation between OCT and CTED, in line with their respective mandates, and in that regard also welcoming/taking note of the joint report of United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and CTED pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security resolution 2395 (2017) [NEW COMPROMISE proposal by FR, UK, Egypt, Pakistan, RF, Iran, EU, US, Tunisia, Algeria to replace PP4. Compromise package includes paras OP64, OP64bis, OP61bis and UNCCT paras to be considered]]~~

~~[[PP4 bis] *Reaffirming* the principal responsibility of Member States for implementing the Strategy, and reassuring that transparency and inclusiveness should be upheld and mainstreamed in all areas of United Nations counter-terrorism activities, including the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre and its Advisory Board.] (source: Res 71/291 PP6+ new language) [Proposed by Syria]]~~

[PP.5] *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; [**agreed ad ref**]

[PP.6] *Reaffirming* that terrorism and [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (terrorist ideology) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

[PP.7] *Recalling* the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,<sup>1</sup> [agreed ad ref]

[PP.8] *Noting with appreciation* the continued contribution of United Nations entities and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UN Global Counter-Terrorism Compact) entities [agreed ad ref]

[PP9] *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,

[PP9 Alt 1.] *Emphasizing once again that, in working to achieve effective action against international terrorism on the basis of the rule of law, we consider violations of the principles of State sovereignty, equality of rights and territorial integrity, and non-interference in States' internal affairs, to be inadmissible, and that the use of terrorist and extremist groups to further political and geopolitical objectives is absolutely unacceptable.*(source: Statement by the Heads of State of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on joint action to counter international terrorism, Astana, 9 June 2017) [China]

[PP9 bis] *Recognizing that full observance of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States and peoples, either directly or indirectly, is essential to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, [Proposed by Russia]*

[PP9 ter] *Stresses on the importance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States, taking into consideration that violations to these principles could be conducive to terrorism and extremism conducive to terrorism. [Proposed by OIC]*

[PP.10] *Recognizing* that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language]-extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) ] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language], must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter, in particular the purposes and

---

<sup>1</sup> [Resolutions 53/243 A and B.](#)

principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, and underscoring 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 and notes the importance of respect for the rule of law at national and international level [Pakistan] so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and noting 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, (Adapted from UNSCR 2396, PP 7) [U.S.]

[[PP.11] Convinced that the General Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

[PP.12] *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, **[agreed ad ref]**

[[PP12] [Alt] Taking note of the Reports of the Secretary-General on conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy; (S/PRST/2018/1) [Proposed by the Republic of Korea]]

[[PP12 bis] Underlining the importance of promoting the United Nation' s ability to deliver on its founding determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and putting emphasis on prevention, preventive diplomacy, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, sharing best practices as well as formulating forward-looking recommendations and strategies on them in light of the increasingly transnational nature of the causes, consequences and contributing factors of conflict, including terrorism, armed group activities, proliferation of WMD, organized crime, illicit trafficking of conventional weapons, in particular small arms and light weapons. (S/PRST/2018/1) [Proposed by the Republic of Korea]]

[PP13 was agreed ad ref to be deleted]

[PP14 was agreed ad ref to be deleted]

[PP.15] Reaffirming that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening territorial integrity and the security of States and at destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to build a united front against terrorism acting in accordance with international law and [NEW Russia] enhance cooperation to prevent



and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner,

[PP.16] *Reiterating* the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and to criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories, with the intention that the funds be used, or with the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts,

[[PP16 bis] *Reaffirming* that acts, methods, and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and that knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts are also contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and *recalling* that the protections afforded by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 28 July 1951, together with its Protocol adopted on 31 January 1967 Refugees shall not extend to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and (based on PP7, 8, UNSCR 1624) [Proposed by Russia]]

[[PP16 bis] [Alt.1] *Recognizing* further the obligations that Members States have agreed to under the standards set by the Financial Action Task Force that promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system, and the role that international financing plays in terrorism and terrorist acts, [Proposed by U.S.]]

[[PP16 ter] *Welcoming* the recent FATF reports on the Financing of the Terrorist Organization ISIL (published February 2015) and Emerging Terrorist Financing Risks (published October 2015), and ongoing FATF work related to terrorist financing, including the development of risk indicators related to terrorist financing, welcomes further the recent FATF guidance on criminalizing terrorist financing (October 2016), including Interpretive Note to Recommendation 5, clarifying that Recommendation 5 applies to “funds or other assets” and that this term covers the broadest range of financial assets and economic resources, including petroleum and petroleum products and other natural resources, and other assets which could be used to obtain funds, the relevant elements of resolution 2178 (2014), specifically clarifying that terrorist financing includes the financing of the travel of individuals who travel or attempt to travel 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 the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and highlights that FATF Recommendation 5 applies to the financing of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act; (UNSCR 2368 OP18) [Proposed by U.S.]]



[[PP.17] Recognizing **with concern** the importance of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit use of small arms and light weapons by terrorists, ~~and recognizing that the illicit transfer, theft from poorly secured stockpiles, [Egypt: delete] unlicensed and illicit craft production can be a source of small arms and light weapons which can enable terrorist groups to considerably increase their armed capabilities (based on PP.9, UNSCR 2370) [Russia] [Australia: add recognizing “with concern” that...~~ [EU will revert; U.S. reserves its position]]]

[PP17 bis] *Expressing concern* that terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure could significantly disrupt the functioning of government and private sector alike and cause knock-on effects beyond the infrastructure sector and therefore underlining a growing importance of protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks for the security of States, [**agreed ad ref**]

[[After agreeing ad ref, Ukraine proposed to merge PP17bis with PP17 ter and delete PP17 ter: *Concerned* that terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure could significantly disrupt the functioning of government and private sector alike and cause knock-on effects beyond the infrastructure sector and therefore underline a growing importance of the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and of fostering comprehensive preparedness for such attacks, including through public-private partnership, as appropriate.]]]

[[PP17 bis] [Alt. 1] *Remaining* gravely concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that terrorist groups may acquire, develop, traffic in or use nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by using the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce to that end, (based on PP4 of UNSCR 2325) [Proposed by Venezuela] (Similar to OP40 of current text, but to have also a reference in the PP section)]]

~~[[PP17 ter] “Recognizing that preparedness for terrorist attacks includes prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery with an emphasis on promoting security and resilience of critical infrastructure, including through public-private partnership as appropriate,” (UNSCR 2341, PP11) [Proposed by Ukraine]~~

[PP.18] *Recognizing also* the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism and encouraging the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) entities, in accordance with its mandate, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism,

[[PP18 bis] *Recognizing* that countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism are both whole of government and whole of society endeavors, that is led by

but extends beyond national governments and includes civil society actors, and calls on Member States to link [Sudan: delete “education based efforts” ] education-based efforts to build with similar efforts in the sectors of youth, culture, media and information, and social development, [NOR/US]]

[[PP18 ter] Gravely concerned that national security and counter-terrorism legislation and other measures, such as laws regulating civil society organizations, are in some instances misused to target human rights defenders or have hindered their work and endangered their safety in a manner contrary to international law, (A/RES/72/247 - GA72 HRDs) [Proposed by Norway]]

[PP.19] *Alarmed* by the acts of intolerance, [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) ] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language], 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,

[[PP.20] [PP.20 from 70/291]PP.20 Expressing grave concern over the continued acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely individuals who travel 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 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 (update from 2396), emphasizing the need for States to address this issue, including through the implementation of their international obligations, and underlining the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building in accordance with existing mandates to assist States, including those in the most affected regions, upon their request, [Mostly agreed language from 2016][FTF Package]]

[[PP20 bis deleted as part of FTF package]

[[PP20 bis] [Alt. 1] 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, preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, developing and implementing risks assessments on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, and prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, consistent with applicable international law, (UNSCR 2396, PP17) [Proposed by U.S., Egypt]] [FTF package]

[[PP20 bis] [Alt. 2] deleted as part of FTF package]]]

[[PP20 bis] [Alt. 3] deleted as part of FTF]]

[[PP20 bis] [Alt. 4] Emphasizing the necessity to regulate, within a global [Egypt] framework, the prevention of the usage of the Internet, social media and the media for terrorists' purposes. [Proposed by OIC]]

[[PP20 ter] *Expressing concern over the increasing threat of terrorist attacks from radicalized individuals and groups who have never left their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts, and acknowledging the role of local actors, civil and religious society, community leaders, the business community and educational institutions [Saudi Arabia: delete radicalized and/or vulnerable individuals] in efforts to detect radicalized and/or vulnerable individuals, [based on S/RES/2354 (2017)] [Proposed by the EU]*

[[PP. 21] *Expressing concern that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking of arms, persons, human organs, [Russia] drugs and cultural property and from the illicit trade as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, as well as from creation of commercial organizations and investments in legitimate businesses, based on the recent SG' s reports on ISIL) [Russia] and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries,*

[[PP.22] *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, including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, and noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity,*

[PP22 bis] *Expressing deep concern that acts of sexual and gender-based violence are known to be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of certain terrorist groups, used as a tactic of terrorism, and are used as an instrument to increase their power through supporting financing, and recruitment, and through the destruction of communities, [agreed ad ref]*

[PP23] *Expressing deep concern about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this evolving challenge, [agreed ad ref]*

[[PP24] *Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace, [and determined to condemn acts of violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original*

language] extremism conducive to terrorism and incitement to commit terrorist acts that spread hate and threaten lives

[PP25] *Taking note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,<sup>2</sup> including its conclusions and recommendations, [***agreed ad ref***]

[[PP25 bis] [Alt. 1] *Recalling* the right to freedom of expression, reflected in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1948 ( “the Universal Declaration” ), and recalling also the right to freedom of expression in Article 19 [and 20] [Pakistan] of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1966 ( “ICCPR” ) and that any restrictions thereon shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary on the grounds set out in paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the ICCPR (UNSCR 2354 PP11) [Proposed by U.S.]

[[PP25 ter] Encourages Member States to work together 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 privacy and human rights. [Proposed by Nigeria]]

[[PP.26] *Deeply deploring* the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to their families, expressing its profound solidarity with them, [EU] *recognizing* [EU delete: the role that] victims of terrorism *as* valuable key actors in all efforts to prevent and counter terrorism, including their narratives [Mexico] [EU delete: in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism], *recognizing their unique rights and needs, particularly that of women and children, reaffirming* [EU] [EU delete: and emphasizing] the need to promote international solidarity in *their* [EU] support [EU delete: of victims of terrorism] and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect, *and emphasizing that resilience of victims and communities effected by terrorism are integral to preventing and countering terrorism* [moved from OP12/new] [EU]]

[PP26 bis] *Welcoming* in that regard, the proclamation of 21 August by the General Assembly as the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorists, 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; [***agreed ad ref***]

[[PP.27] *Affirming* the importance of education as a tool to help prevent terrorism and [violent] ] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism conducive to terrorism *(the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to*

---

<sup>2</sup> A/HRC/25/59.

violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] and welcoming the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's engagement with Member States to implement strategies to prevent [violent] ] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] through education,

[[PP27 bis] *Recognizing* the growing contribution of sport to preventing and countering violent extremism, and to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of youth and women, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives, [Based on A/RES/70/1, OP37] [Proposed by U.S.]]

[PP 28] *Noting* the important contribution of women to the implementation of the Strategy, and encouraging Member States, United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure the participation and leadership of women in efforts to prevent [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] and counter terrorism,

[PP29 agreed ad ref to be deleted]

[[PP29 bis] *Recalling* the role of Member States and United Nations entities to implement relevant provisions of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, [Proposed by Canada]]

[PP30] *Expressing concern about terrorist narratives, and the danger in this context of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, including in prisons and through the exploitation of information and communications technologies, and notes with concern that youth are often targeted by terrorist narrative, in particular through the usage by terrorists of technological advances, including encrypted communications and the dark web; and welcoming in this regard the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism as well as for the promotion of peace and security [Proposed merge of the following three paragraphs: PP30, PPA, PPC].*

~~[[PP.30] [U.S. delete *Noting*] *Welcoming* [U.S.] the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts to counter terrorism and prevent [Belarus, China, Egypt, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russia, Syria Delete: violent] extremism conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence)[Russia], 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 in prisons, and through the exploitation of information and communications technologies, [Singapore:], Proposed addition to reflect the concern about online radicalization]~~

~~[PP A] Notes with concern that young people are often targeted by terrorist narrative, among others, due to a lack of opportunity, when it comes to education and employment; a sense of discrimination and exclusion; as well as due to the oppressive nature of prolonged and unresolved conflicts which also pose a significant threat to the cohesion and safety of our societies and communities and hinder the efforts of the international community to maintain peace and security, protect human rights and foster sustainable development (New PP Paragraph) [Proposed by OIC]~~

~~[PP C] Extremely concerned that terrorist tactics have continued to evolve in particular technological advances in recent years that have made it easier for terrorists to spread propaganda and hate speech, recruit followers online by exploiting social media, including encrypted communications and the dark web, to spread expertise, such as designs of improvised explosive devices and attack methodologies, as well as to coordinate and facilitate terrorist attacks [Proposed by OIC]~~

[PP 31] *Stressing* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems, 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 on Member States' continued efforts to combat terrorism through national legislation and establish such justice systems, and further 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, [**agreed ad ref**]

~~[[PP31 bis] Recognizing that achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which comprises universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike, can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy [Revised proposal by Norway]]~~

[PP.32] *Stressing also* that a national criminal justice system based on respect for human rights and the rule of law, due process and fair trial guarantees, is one of the best means for effectively countering terrorism and ensuring accountability, [**agreed ad ref**]

~~[[PP33] Recognizing that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and taking note of the assistance provided by the UN to requesting Member States in building national capacities for the prevention of violent~~



extremism in response to national policies and priorities, with special focus to the development and implementation of national PVE Action Plans; [resolution 70/262; adapted from UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021] [Proposed by the EU] [PVE related paragraph]]

[[PP34 bis] *Noting* the crucial role of judiciaries in interpreting legislation to adjudicate terrorism cases while respecting rule of law at the international level [Iran] within a rule of law framework, including the protection of civil liberties, as well as respect for international law and international customary law [Iran] in order to ensure effective, transparent, accountable, and fair justice for all [Proposed by U.S.]]

[[U.S. delete para.] [PP.35] *Reaffirming* Member States' determination to continue to do all 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,]

[[PP35 bis] *Emphasizing* that States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, the media and civil society as a whole have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief, (UNGA 3C 72/177 PP14) [Proposed by U.S.]]

[[PP.36] *Reaffirming* also the commitment of Member States to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and violent xtremism [as and when conducive to terrorism] [EU], including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, military interventions; the disregard for international law, including human rights and international humanitarian law; the insufficient implementation of relevant [Iran] Security Council and General Assembly resolutions (based on para 5, A/70/826 (report of the SG) [Russia] 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, including as a result of the promulgation and implementation of illegal [Egypt] unilateral coercive measures [Venezuela] while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism, and violent extremism [as and when conducive to terrorism] [EU],

[[PP36 bis] *Noting* the importance of creating a more equitable polycentric world order that meets the interests of each and every state, is based on international law and the principles of mutual respect and consideration of each other's interests, mutually beneficial cooperation, freedom from confrontation and conflicts, and equal and indivisible security, and will contribute to forging a human community sharing a common destiny



(source: The Astana declaration of the Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Astana, 9 June 2017 ) [Proposed by China]

[[PP36 bis] [Alt 1] Recognizing that good governance and rule of law at the international level [Iran], and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to seek, receive and impart information, the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs and the right to a fair trial before a competent, independent and impartial court, established by law, are essential in efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism (derived from A/HRC/35/L.34 pp11) [Proposed by U.S.]

[[PP36 bis] [Alt.2] Reaffirming the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity of states and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, [Proposed by OIC]

[[PP36 ter] Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, [Proposed by OIC]

[[PP36 ter] [Alt. 1] Expressing concern over the increasing tendency of certain States to resort to unilateralism, including in the global fight against terrorism, and recalling in this regard that UN Security Council sanctions regimes cannot be supplemented or substituted by [illegal] [Cuba] unilateral coercive measures, particularly those of an extraterritorial nature, [Proposed by Venezuela]

[1. *Reiterates* its strong and unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes declare that terrorist attacks committed by individuals or groups associating themselves with a particular religion or convictions must never serve as the pretext for intolerance towards persons on grounds of their religious affiliation, believe it wholly unacceptable to associate terrorism with any religion, and resolutely condemn all manifestations of intolerance, discrimination or violence with regard to any Christians, Muslims or representatives of other faiths [China] (source: Statement by the Heads of State of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on joint action to counter international terrorism, Astana, 9 June 2017 ) [China]; [paragraph 1 of the resolution 70/291]]

2. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy<sup>3</sup> and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, 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; [***agreed ad ref***]

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

4. *Affirms* the importance of the integrated and balanced implementation of all pillars of the Strategy, recognizing the need to redouble efforts for even attention paid to and even implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy; [***agreed ad ref***]

[5. *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; the United Nations has an important role in promoting coordination and coherence at the national, regional and global levels so as to best provide assistance to Member States, upon their request, for the balanced implementation of the Strategy.(source: Report of the Secretary-General P5);[China] [paragraph 9 of the resolution 70/291]]

[6. [***U.S. delete*** *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

---

<sup>3</sup> [Resolution 60/288](#).

regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism; [paragraph 26 of the resolution 70/291] ] Calls upon all States to become party to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible, whether or not they are a party to regional conventions on the matter, as well as to become party to other relevant international conventions to support international cooperation in criminal matters, such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the Protocols thereto, and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are a party, and further calls upon all States to make every effort to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism that will advance and strengthen the framework for global cooperation and reinforce the message that no cause or grievance justifies terrorism (from UNSCR 2311 [2322 – Russia] OP1 and OP11) [U.S.]

[OP6] [Alt. 1] Calls upon States that have not done so to become parties to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible and recalls the commitments of Member States with regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism; [Prosed by Brazil and Peru]]

[OP6 bis] Calls upon all States to, in line with the call contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, make every effort to conclude during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly the comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and to that end, recalls that the questions of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations should be considered [Proposed by Brazil and Peru]]

[OP6 ter] Stresses that the conclusion of the convention of international terrorism would contribute to the harmonization of the legal framework relating to counterterrorism, facilitate mutual legal assistance and cooperation, create improved conditions for ensuring due process and compliance with human rights while countering terrorism, and more generally advance and strengthen the framework for global cooperation reinforcing that no cause or grievance justifies terrorism. [Proposal by Brazil and Peru]]

[7. Recalls all resolutions of the General Assembly on measures to eliminate international terrorism and 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, including Security Council resolution 2242 (2015), [Canada] 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; [paragraph 65 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP7 bis] Requests continuing the important efforts towards achieving a world free of terrorism" (based on PP28, A/RES/72/123) [Proposed by OIC]]

[8. Stresses the significance of a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate, and incapacitate-counter] [U.S.] the terrorist threat, (PP6, UNSCR 2354) [Russia] in line with national priorities and underscored by the principle of national ownership [ROK], 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, and that preventing conflict and fostering sustainable development are essential to efforts to counter terrorism and vice versa [based on report A/72/840 para. 69] [ROK]; [paragraph 8 of the resolution 70/291]]

[9. 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 refugee law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, they not only betray the values they seek to uphold, they may also further fuel [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism that can be conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] and, in this regard, condemns in the strongest terms and rejects any violations of international law under the pretext of anti-terrorism operations [Russia]; [paragraph 16 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP9 bis] Recognizes the important role parliaments could play in preventing and countering terrorism, including in ensuring an integrated and balanced implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and adopting appropriate counter-terrorism legislation; [Proposed by the EU]]

[[OP9 bis] [Alt.1] Emphasizes the inadmissibility of violating the principles of sovereignty and equality of States, as well as of using terrorist groups as a tool to achieve political and geopolitical goals, (based on PP.8, Convention of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Combating Extremism) [Proposed by Russia]]

[[OP9 bis] [Alt.2] Expresses concern with regard to setting indicators, categorizing and ranking Member States in the area of counter terrorism, which may be misused on political grounds and undermine the ultimate goal of countering terrorism. [Proposed by Iran]]

[[OP9 bis] [Alt.3.] Stresses the need to ground UN efforts to support the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a human rights and rule of law-compliant approach in accordance with the Strategy [Revised proposal by Norway]]

[[OP9 bis] [Alt. 4] Rejects the targeting of other States under the pretext of the fight against terrorism, as well as the unilateral preparation of lists accusing States of allegedly supporting terrorism, which are inconsistent with international law and constitute on their part a form of psychological and political terrorism, [Proposed by Venezuela]

10. *Encourages* Member States to engage media, [Russia] relevant local communities and non-governmental actors, where appropriate, in developing tailored strategies, based on research and evidence, [U.S.] to counter [violent extremist] terrorist narratives [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] that can incite recruitment to terrorist groups and the commission of terrorist acts and welcomes private-public partnerships in this sphere with shared responsibility between States and civil society [Russia] and to address the conditions conducive to the spread of [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism, as and when conducive to terrorism; [paragraph 11 of the resolution 70/291]] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language]

[[OP10 bis] Underlines the necessity to promote voluntary adoption by media companies of rules of conduct in the event of a terrorist act or a counter-terrorist operation, [Proposed by Russia]]

11. *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, intercultural and interreligious dialogue and develop, as appropriate, an understanding of respect for human dignity, pluralism, diversity, including, as appropriate, through education programmes, that could discourage their participation in acts of terrorism, [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination, also encourages Member States to empower youth through the promotion of media and information literacy, 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] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] 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; [paragraph 13 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP11 bis] Urges Member States to develop and implement educational policies and practices that include not only positive alternatives to terrorist narratives ,but that also raise youth awareness of radicalization to violence and terrorist recruitment, and build youth skills and abilities to recognize and refute terrorist narratives and that build the capacity of education officials, school administrators, teachers, counselors and other relevant personnel to design and implement locally relevant curricula and activities in schools and classroom, [Proposed by U.S.]]

[[OP11 ter] Recognizing that the rise of radicalization to violence and extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, especially amongst youth, threatens stability and development, and can often derail peacebuilding efforts and foment conflict, and stressing the importance of addressing conditions and factors leading to the rise of radicalization to extremism as and when conducive to terrorism amongst youth, which can be conducive to terrorism. (Based on SC/RES//2250 (2015) [Proposed by OIC]

[[OP11 quater] Emphasizes the right to education, recognizing that investment in universal, quality education and training is an important policy investment that States can make to ensure the immediate and long-term development of youth and increase their resilience to terrorism. [Proposed by OIC]]

[12. [EU delete: Deeply deplores the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations ~~including survivors of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, [Canada]~~ and to their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them], Encourages Member States and regional organisations to integrate the best interests of victims of terrorism, including survivors of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence [Canada], and their families in regional and national action plans and strategies, to ensure that their rights and needs are respected, protected and promoted, [EU] to provide them with proper support and assistance immediately after an attack and in the long term [EU] while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, justice and truth, in accordance with international law, and to share on a voluntary basis best practices and lessons learned related to existing frameworks at national and regional level for the protection of victims of terrorism including regarding the provision of legal, medical, psycho-social or financial support;. [new; partly moved to PP 26]; [EU]; [paragraph 24 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP12 bis] Acknowledges the importance of building resilience of victims and their families communities affected by terrorism as an integral part of a countering terrorism strategy, and encouraging Member States to include this aspect in their national counter terrorism strategy, including by providing them with proper support and assistance immediately after an attack and in the long term while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, justice and truth, in accordance with international law, and sharing on a voluntary basis best practices and lessons learned related to existing frameworks at national and regional level for the



protection of victims of terrorism including regarding the provision of legal, medical, psycho-social or financial support [revised EU];

[13. *Emphasizes* that tolerance, pluralism, respect for diversity, dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of [Turkey delete interfaith and intercultural] understanding among religions and cultures, [Turkey] 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 countering [violent] extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language], and welcomes the various initiatives to this end; [paragraph 37 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP13 bis] [Alt. 1] Underlines the importance of moderation as a value within societies for countering extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for further contributing to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, and encourages efforts, as appropriate, to enable voices of moderation to work together in order to build a more secure, inclusive and peaceful world; (OP10 of A/RES/72/136) [Proposed by Venezuela]]

[[OP13 ter] *Recognizes* the role of youth in promoting a culture of peace, tolerance, and dialogue that aims at discouraging their participation in acts of violence, ~~and~~ encourages Member States to engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors, in developing their national action plans to prevent and counter violent extremism and consider ways to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making in local, national, regional and international institutions; [Based on SCR 2250, OP13 and SCR 2178, OP16] [Revised proposal by Nigeria and U.S.]]

14. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations to unite against [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, namely the ideology and practices aimed at resolving political, social, racial, national and religious conflicts through violent and other unconstitutional actions [Russia], encourages the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities [the -drivers of violent extremism] conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] and to evolve strategies to address them, and underlines that 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; [paragraph 38 of the resolution 70/291]

[15. *Recognizes* the difficulties faced by the international community in addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism [and violent] -extremism, which can be



conducive to terrorism] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language], 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 violent extremism conducive to terrorism, both internal and external, in a balanced manner and based on research and evidence [U.S] [paragraph 39 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP15 bis] Recognizes the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme' s four year Global Programme entitled Development Solutions for the Prevention of Violent Extremism in 2017 [Norway];]

16.-Also recognizes the importance of preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism and, in this regard, recalls its resolution 70/254, in which it welcomed the initiative by the Secretary-General and took note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, 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, 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; [paragraph 40 of the resolution 70/291] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to keep original language]

[[U.S. delete para.] 17. Urges all States to respect and protect the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>4</sup> and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>5</sup> 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; [paragraph 19 of the resolution 70/291] ALTERNATIVE: 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, and calls upon States, while countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception

---

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>5</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law, and urges them to take measures to ensure that any interference with the right to privacy is regulated by law, which must be publicly in mind what is reasonable to the pursuance of legitimate aims; (A/HRC/35/L.27 OP20) [revised proposal by U.S.] -]

[18. *Calls upon* States, while countering terrorism and preventing [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language]-extremism conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language], 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, 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; [paragraph 20 of the resolution 70/291]

19. *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 and implement more effective means to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, including by countering terrorist narratives through innovative technological solutions the most effective means to counter terrorist propaganda, incitement and recruitment, including through the Internet, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law notably the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ICCPR, arts. 19 and 20. **(agreed ad ref)**

[[U.S. delete para.] 20. Notes that terrorists may craft distorted narratives that are based on the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of religion to justify violence, and exploit gender dynamics [Canada] [Canada delete: which are utilized], to recruit supporters and foreign terrorist fighters, mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, in particular by exploiting information and communications technologies, including through the media outlets,[Syria] Internet and social media, [EU delete: and further notes, in this regard, the urgent need for the international community to globally counter such activities.] and the importance of sharing best practices of countering online radicalization.[Singapore]; [Singapore: This builds on our proposed addition to PP30 above, regarding the concern about online radicalization] Considering the critical importance of the fight against the spread of terrorist ideology and propaganda, including public justification of terrorism with the aim of inciting people to commit terrorist attacks, the member states will step up their efforts to counteract the radicalisation of society leading to manifestations of radical forms of extremism, including terrorism, primarily among young people, as well as to prevent religious, ethnic, ideological and political extremism, ethnic and racial intolerance, and xenophobia. (source: The Astana

declaration of the Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Astana, 9 June 2017) [China]]

[OP20] [Alt. 1] Stresses the need to continue voluntary cooperation with private sector and civil society to develop and implement more effective means to counter the use of information communication technologies for terrorist purposes, including by developing counter-terrorist narratives and through innovative technological solutions, and the need for more capacity building in that regard as well as sharing of information in compliance with [Proposed by Nigeria]]

[[OP20 bis] Stresses that States should consider engaging, where appropriate, with religious authorities and community leaders, that have relevant expertise in crafting and delivering effective counter-narratives, in countering narratives used by terrorists and their supporters, and counter-narratives should aim not only to rebut terrorists' messages, but also to amplify positive narratives, to provide credible alternatives and address issues of concern to vulnerable audiences who are subject to terrorist narratives (Adapted from UNSCR 2354, OP 2(f) and (j)) [Proposed by U.S.]]

[[OP20 bis] [Alt.1] Expresses deep concern that incitement and indoctrination to violence prevalent in educational materials and official media outlets leads to terrorism, further expresses concern about the glorification of terrorism by political leaders, and emphasizes the importance of countering these forms of incitement. [Proposed by Israel]]

[[OP20 ter] Urges States to safeguard the work of civil society by ensuring that counter-terrorism laws and measures are consistent with and are applied in a manner that fully respects human rights, and to acknowledge that the active participation of civil society can reinforce ongoing governmental efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/RES/72/180 OP5 (g) and (h)) [Revised proposal by U.S, New Zealand and Switzerland.]]

[21. Encourages civil society, including non-governmental organizations, women, youth, and locally-focused entities, [EU] to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system, and encourages Member States and ~~the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force~~ the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) entities to enhance engagement with civil society, academia, think tanks, and the private sector, [EU] in accordance with their mandates, as appropriate, and to support its role in the implementation of the Strategy, bearing in mind States' prerogatives in this regard, as well as their legal, political, cultural, religious and other specificities and sensitivities [Russia]; [paragraph 10 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP21 bis] Encourages the Secretary-General to develop a plan for structured engagement between United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and civil society related to the implementation of the GCTS and the United Nations PVE POA in order to enable United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism to strengthen existing and build new partnerships with civil society, including women- and youth-led organizations, and informed by best practices for UN-civil society engagement in other relevant fields, [Proposed by U.S.]

[22. *Calls upon* all Member States, given the complex global security context today, and considering the roles women may have in committing acts of terrorism and violent extremism, [EU] to highlight the important role of women in countering terrorism and [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language]-extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language], and urges Member States and United Nations entities to integrate a gender analysis on the drivers of radicalization of women to terrorism into their relevant programmes, to consider, [US delete: when appropriate], the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations and to seek greater consultations with women and women's organizations when developing strategies to counter terrorism and [violent] [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language] extremism conducive to terrorism (the spread of terrorist ideology/radicalization to violence) [PVE related, co-facilitators propose to revert to original language]] [paragraph 12 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP22 bis] *Encourages* Member States to mainstream, [as appropriate] [Syria], gender perspectives into criminal justice responses to terrorism, in full compliance with human rights law [Iran: replace with international law], in order to prevent the recruitment of terrorists and promote the full protection of women and girls from any form of exploitation or violence perpetrated by terrorists, and calls upon the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to support Member States, [upon their request] [Egypt], in this regard; [Proposed by the EU and U.S.]

[[OP22 bis] [Alt.1] deleted as part of FTF package:]

[[OP22 bis] [Alt.2] deleted as part of FTF package]]

[[OP22 ter] *Calls upon* all Member States and United Nations entities to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue into their counter terrorism activities, address the empowerment of women and girls, and consult local women's rights organizations throughout their efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, (based on S/RES/2242 OP11, 12, 13) [Proposed by Canada, the EU]]

[[OP22 ter] [Alt.1] deleted as part of FTF package]]

[[23. Recognizes the need for Member States to prevent the abuse of non-governmental, non-profit and charitable 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 ~~and bearing in mind that exercise of the right to freedom of expression may be subject to certain restrictions, in accordance with State's obligations under applicable international human rights instruments [Russia]] [paragraph 14 of the resolution 70/291]~~

[[OP23 bis] Request the UNCCT to enhance its coordination with Member States upon their request, to support them in the mobilization of the necessary resources for the implementation of counter terrorism capacity building projects, as well as for the continuation of the implementation of the existing projects at regional and sub regional level. [Proposed by OIC]]

[[OP23 bis] [Alt.1] *Reiterates* that States should identify and take effective and proportionate– actions against non-profit organizations that either are exploited by or knowingly support terrorists or terrorist organizations taking into account the specifics of the case, (based on PP.31. UNSCR 2368) [Proposed by Russia]]

[24. Reaffirms the need for enhanced dialogue ~~and coordination [U.S.]~~ 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 that regard recalls the role of the United Nations system, in particular ~~the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force~~ the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building as elements of the Strategy; [paragraph 29 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP24 bis]-*Encourages* the Security Council, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to strengthen, within their mandates, the links, cooperation and dialogue with relevant human rights bodies, giving due regard to the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law in their ongoing work relating to counter-terrorism (Adapted from A/HRC/35/L.27 OP 28 and A/RES/72/180 OP 22) [Revised proposal by U.S.]]

[OP24 bis] [Alt.1] Welcomes the creation of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and Encourages the Office and all relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and



programmes, and international, regional and subregional organizations involved in supporting counterterrorism efforts, in particular those that are participating in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) and that provide technical assistance relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism to consenting States, including the UNCCT, to include, as appropriate and where consistent with their mandates, respect for international law, in particular human rights law and, as applicable, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, as an important element of the technical assistance they offer to States in the area of counterterrorism [OP 34 HRC 35/34] [Revised Proposal by Switzerland]

[[OP24 bis] [Alt. 2] *Recognizing* the importance of enhanced cooperation among the United Nations, regional and sub regional organizations and other multilateral forums, such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum, will also play a supporting role in helping to advance international efforts to effectively counter terrorism. And in this regard welcome the adoption of several Memoranda, which also play an important role in establishing good practices [Proposed by Morocco]

[[OP24 ter] *Welcomes* the meetings held by the working groups of the CTITF, CTED and the GCTF last September in on the margin of the 8<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting of the GCTF to explore areas of more fruitful cooperation and exchanging on methods, works and good practices, encouraging them to continue on this path [Proposed by Morocco]

[[OP24 quater] *Takes note* of the briefing made by the co-chairs of the GCTF to the Counter-terrorism committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 and the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) [Proposed by Morocco]

[25. *Underlines* that safe havens provided to terrorists continue to be a significant concern (PP18, UNSCR 2129) and [Russia] Calls upon all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under applicable international law, including the Charter, to deny terrorist groups safe haven, freedom of operations, movement and recruitment and [U.S. delete financial, material or political support] financial or other material support [U.S.], which endanger national, regional and international peace and security, [U.S. delete and to bring to justice or, where appropriate, extradite, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute,] and to bring to justice, including through extradition or prosecution, as appropriate, the perpetrators of terrorist acts or any person who supports, facilitates or participates or attempts to participate in the [U.S. delete financing], planning, or preparation or commission [Russia] of terrorist acts, or the financing of an individual terrorist or terrorist organization, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act [U.S.] or provides safe havens (PP18, UNSCR 2129, UNSCR 1566, UNSCR 1333, UNSCR 1267) [Russia]; [paragraph 31 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP25 bis] [Alt.1] *Strongly condemns* support by governments and state institutions to internationally designated terrorist organizations, including financial support, and reiterates the obligations of governments to prevent acts of terror, and expresses grave concern about the inclusion of terrorist organizations in governments; [Proposed by Israel]]

[[OP25 bis] [Alt. 2] deleted as part of FTF package]]

[[OP25 ter] ~~Recognizes the GCTF Rome Memorandum, Acknowledges [Iran, Syria]~~ that states counter-radicalization efforts have the best chance of succeeding when they are nested in a safe, secure, adequately resourced, and well operated custodial setting, and noting that most prisoners will be released, we encourage states to ensure Correctional facilities prepare for release of prisoners beginning at intake and offer a wide range of programs and services to encourage disengagement from violent behavior as well as to partner with religious leaders, family members, the business community, civil society groups and other stakeholders to help prisoners successfully re-enter society, and welcomes support for efforts in this regard, including UNCCT' s programmatic work to address radicalization in prisons [Proposed by U.S., Saudi Arabia]]

[26. 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, welcoming their efforts to elaborate on the existing extradition and mutual legal assistance mechanisms [FTF Package]

[[OP26 bis] deleted as part of FTF package]

[[OP26 bis] [Alt.1] deleted as part of FTF package]]]

[[OP26 bis] [Alt. 2] Reaffirms the importance of full implementation of SC resolutions 1373 and 2368 and recalls in this regard Member States obligations to prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, donations, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of entities or persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts (Based on OP13 of 2368 and 1d of 1373) [Proposed by OIC]]



[[OP26 ter] *Underscores* the need for Member States to strengthen international judicial cooperation in light of the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters, including, as appropriate, to use applicable international instruments to which they are parties as a basis for mutual legal assistance and, as appropriate, for extradition in terrorism cases, *reiterates* its call on Member States to consider strengthening the implementation of, and where appropriate, to review possibilities for enhancing the effectiveness of, their respective bilateral and multilateral treaties concerning extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters related to counterterrorism, and *encourages* Member States, in the absence of applicable conventions or provisions, to cooperate when possible on the basis of reciprocity or on a case by case basis, and *reiterates* its call upon Member States to consider the possibility of allowing, through appropriate laws and mechanisms, the transfer of criminal proceedings, as appropriate, in terrorism-related cases and *recognizing* the role of UNODC in providing technical assistance and expertise in this regard; (OP.24, UNSCR 2396) [Proposed by Russia]]

[[OP26 ter] [Alt.1] deleted as part of FTF package]

[[OP26 quater] FTF deleted as part of FTF package]

[[OP26 quinquies] Expresses concern that terrorist groups actively seek ways to defeat or circumvent aviation security, and are looking to identify and exploit gaps or weaknesses where they perceive them, noting in this regard the high priority risk areas for aviation as identified by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), in its Global Risk Context Statement, and stressing the need for international aviation security measures to keep pace with the evolution of this threat, (Adapted from UNSCR 2309 PP9) [Proposed by U.S.]]

[[OP26 sexies] deleted as part of FTF package]

[[OP26 septies] Welcomes the efforts of the GCTF to create new good practices on watchlisting and homegrown terrorism in this regard, [Proposed by U.S.]]

[[OP26 octies] deleted as part of FTF package]

27. *Calls on* Member States to prevent refugee status from being abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, also calls on 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, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists; (Security Council Res. 2322 (2016) OP10 OIC] while reaffirming the importance to protect refugees and asylum-seekers in accordance with States' obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law; -[paragraph 33 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP27 bis] [Alt. 1] Calls upon all States to ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists; (op. 10 of SC Res. 2322 (2016) [Proposed by OIC]]

28. *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, inciting [Russia] 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 or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens. [paragraph 34 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP28 bis] *Reiterates* the consensus of Member States that nothing can justify terrorism and that terrorism must be prevented and countered in all its forms and manifestations. The harm that acts of terrorism inflict on individuals, communities, entire countries and humanity as a whole is unacceptable. Member States must uphold their international obligations and ensure that terrorists, without exception, are denied access to funds, recruits, weapons, safe havens or any other resources, in full conformity with their obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions (source: -2018 Report of the Secretary-General para 72) [Proposed by China]]

[[OP28 bis] [Alt.1] *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States which contribute to countering the terrorist threat in particular in the region of Middle East and North Africa, in accordance with the norms of international law and purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and calls upon all States to participate to the extent possible in these efforts and to coordinate their activities with the consent of the States, in the territories of which such activities are conducted, on the basis of the UN Charter and in accordance with the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States [Proposed by Russia]]

29. *Expresses concern* over terrorist acts committed by lone terrorists 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; [paragraph 36 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP29 bis] *Strongly* condemns the misuse of civilian objects for military purposes, in particular schools and hospitals for launching terror attacks and storing weapons, and strongly condemns the use of civilians as human shields, which may constitute a war crime; [Proposed by Israel]

[OP29 bis] [Alt. 1] *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 using civilians to shield military objectives from attacks [Proposal by Switzerland]]

[[OP29 ter] *Emphasizes* that Member States are obliged, in accordance with resolution 1373, 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; (Based on 2 e of 1373) [Proposed by OIC]]

[[OP29 quater] deleted as part of FTF package]]

[[OP30] Encourages Member States to consider better ways to cooperate to exchange information, [including by making use of INTERPOL databases and ensuring that law enforcement, border security and customs agencies are connected to these databases through their National Central Bureaus,] [based on UNSCR 2396, OP16] assist each other, prosecute those who use information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes and implement other appropriate cooperative measures to address such threats [Proposed by Japan, Singapore and the EU]]

[[U.S. delete para.] 31. [EU delete: *Expresses its concern* at the increasing use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet and other media, and the use of such technologies to commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist acts,] *expresses further concern at the growing use by terrorists of encrypted communication systems,*(SG report; para.4 &12) [OIC] notes the importance of *concerted [EU] cooperation among stakeholders to exchange information, assist each other, prosecute those who use information and communications technologies for terrorist crimes, and to address this issue [EU]* in the implementation of the Strategy, including among Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector, [EU delete: and] civil society, *including youth, families, women, as well as religious, cultural, and education leaders, and other concerned groups of civil society, [EU] [EU delete: to address this issue,]* while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and complying with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter, and reiterates that such technologies, *if tailored to the specific circumstances of different contexts on all levels, [EU]* can be powerful tools in countering the spread of terrorism, including by promoting tolerance *[language moved from OP 30; S/RES/2354 (2017)] [EU] [OIC delete: and] dialogue and peace [OIC] among peoples [OIC deletion: and peace]; [paragraph 42 of the resolution 70/291]]*

[[OP31 bis] *Stresses* the importance of addressing challenges posed by misuse by terrorists and their supporters of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, robotics, biotechnology, and in this regards calls for greater voluntary cooperation between developers of such technologies and international and regional organisations, as well as relevant governmental authorities in order to take timely and adequate

precautionary measures while acknowledging the positive impact of technologies in the development of humanity [Proposed by Belarus, OIC]]

[[OP31 bis] [Alt.1] *Recognizes* the increasing use of social media and technology as a platform to promote terrorist propaganda and *calls* for collaboration between the private sector and governments to combat terrorists’ use of technology and create counter-narratives to address the problem of incitement; [Proposed by Israel]]

[[OP31 bis] [Alt.2] Welcomes the industry-led Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) and calls for the GIFCT to continue to increase engagement with governments and technology companies globally, [SCR 2396 PP27 (last part) [Proposed by the Republic of Korea]]

[[OP31 bis] [Alt.3] Encourages, in this regard, the development of a United Nations [Algeria] universal legal instrument that would cover the broad spectrum of crimes committed with the use of ICTs [Proposed by Russia]]

[[OP31 bis] [Alt. 4] deleted as part of the-FTF package]

[[OP31 ter] Welcomes the development of the UN CTED-affiliated Tech Against Terrorism initiative and its efforts to foster collaboration with representatives from the technology industry, including smaller technology companies, civil society, academia, and government to disrupt terrorists’ ability to use the Internet in furtherance of terrorist purposes, while also respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, [SCR 2396 PP28] [Proposed by the Republic of Korea]]

~~[[OP31 ter] [Alt. 1] *Recognizing* that the international community has responded to the evolving global terrorist threat by developing a comprehensive multilateral counter-terrorism architecture and that the United Nations has the sole role in developing the international normative and legal counter-terrorism framework in an inclusive manner including through international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and human rights, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and Calls on the members states to further strengthen the existing international framework and cooperate to strengthen action against terrorism [Proposed by OIC] [Has been made into [PP3 bis] and [OP31 ter]]~~

[OP31 ter] [Alt. 2] Calls upon member States to further strengthen the existing multilateral counter-terrorism architecture and to cooperate in its full implementation in order to strengthen action against terrorism [Proposed by Small Group on OCT and Capacity Building];

[[OP31 quater] Requests media and Internet companies and providers to remove without delay any suspected content related to terrorist propaganda or incitement to terrorism, and requests in this regards the Secretary General to present to the General

Assembly a report early 2019 on concrete proposals regarding the prevention of usage of the internet, social media and the media for terrorist purposes, including on means to ensure that the Internet companies and providers shall remove any suspected content related to terrorist propaganda or incitement to terrorism. [Proposed by OIC]]

[[OP31 quinquies REV]: Recognizes the importance of positive narratives to counter and refute terrorist narratives, in particular on-line, and notes that in some jurisdictions, mechanisms have been introduced that bring public and private sector actors together to reduce the accessibility of terrorist content online, including by blocking, filtering or removing such content, and that the manner in which these arrangements are implemented depends upon the national context, as some countries identify online terrorist content and inform companies of the potential abuse of their platforms, while the authorities of other countries cannot require the removal of content, on the basis that doing so would constitute a violation of their applicable human rights obligations, including those embodied in their constitutions (Based on Paragraph 10 of the Comprehensive International Framework S/2017/375). [Small group on counter-narratives and ICT coordinators Chair replacement proposal for OP31quinquies/ OP39bis and OP54bis]]

[OP31 sexes] Recalls Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017) and reaffirms the need to strengthen efforts to address the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters. [NEW OP - FTF package]

[32. 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, in a timely manner, upon travel, departure, arrival, or deportation, of captured or detained individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are terrorists, including suspected 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 gathering evidence, 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; [FTF Package]



[[OP32 bis] Calls upon all 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 when possible on the basis of reciprocity or on a case by case basis; (OP13 “a” of 2322) [Proposed by OIC]]

[[OP32 quater] Emphasizes its request to Member States to work with the United Nations with due regard to confidentiality, respecting human rights and in compliance with other obligations under international law, to explore ways and means to:

(a) Coordinate efforts at the international and regional levels to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the Internet;

(b) Use the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism, while recognizing that States may require assistance in this regard; (Based on OP12 under Pillar 2 of A/RES/60/288) [Proposed by OIC]]

OP 33 *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, ~~including children~~, preventing the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced border security and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, from crossing their borders, 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, and underscores in this regard the importance of a whole of government approach and recognizes the role 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 and recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, and noting that children may be especially vulnerable to radicalization to violence and in need of particular psycho-social 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; [FTF Package]

[[OP33 bis] Recognizes the need for Member States to address the exploitation and recruitment of children by terrorist groups and notes that children may be especially vulnerable to radicalization to violence and in need of particular social support, such as post-trauma counselling, and that children need to be treated in a manner that observes their rights and respects their dignity, in accordance with applicable international law, and calls upon the UN system, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to

support Member States in this regard; [new, reflecting S/RES/2396(2017) [Proposed by the EU]]

[[OP33 bis] [Alt.1] *Recognizes that radicalization to terrorism often [U.S.] [Brazil: suggest alternative wording] depends, to a great extent, on [Brazil: delete] exclusivist [terrorist] [Egypt, Russia] narratives that promote hatred and discrimination as [U.S. suggest alternative wording] necessary stages to incitement to violence and recruitment into terrorism. Urges member states and all United Nations entities committed to combating hatred and discrimination to take steps to include radicalization to terrorism in their purview and programs. [Proposed by Kenya]*

[[OP33 bis] [Alt.2] deleted as part of the FTF package]

[[OP33 bis] deleted as part of the FTF package]

34. *Expresses concern* 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; [***agreed ad ref***]

35. *Expresses its concern* at the increasing flow of international recruits to terrorist organizations, including foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat it poses for all Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, and 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, and appropriate criminal justice response, and to consider the use of United Nations instruments, such as sanctions regimes, as well as cooperation; [paragraph 53 of the resolution 70/291] [FTF package]

[[OP35 bis] *Calls upon Member States to address the threat posed by radicalization to terrorism in prisons, including through developing risk assessments and tailored and gender-sensitive strategies to address and counter terrorist narratives within the prison system, in accordance with relevant international law and, as appropriate, taking into consideration, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, or “Nelson Mandela Rules,” and calls upon the UN system, especially the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to support Member States in this regard; [based on OP 40 S/RES/2396(2017)] [Revised proposal by the EU and U.S. and as a replacement for the old [OP25 bis], which has now been deleted]*

[[OP35 bis] [Alt.1] delete as part of the FTF package]

[[OP35 bis] [Alt.2] deleted as part of the FTF package]

[[OP35 ter] *Calls upon Member States to strengthen efforts to improve security and protection of particularly vulnerable targets, such as infrastructure and public places, as*



well as 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 effective interaction of all stakeholders involved; [S/RES/2341 (2017)] [Proposed by the EU]

36. *Expresses concern* at the increase, in some regions, in incidents 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 from ransom payments and political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, in accordance with applicable legal obligations, and encourages Member States to cooperate, as appropriate, during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups; [**agreed ad ref**]

[37. *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, including by fully-[Small group coordinators on CFT comment: Support to substance but suggestion to delete fully per delegations concerns.] criminalizing the financing of terrorism, [EU] and also encourages Member States 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 by taking into account the assessments thereof by relevant entities such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or a FATF-style regional body [U.S.]; [new][EU][paragraph 55 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP37 bis] Strongly urges all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force' s (FATF) revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, particularly Recommendation 6 on targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing; to apply the elements in FATF' s Interpretive Note to Recommendation 6, with the final objective of effectively preventing terrorists from raising, moving and using funds, in line with the objectives of Immediate Outcome 10 of the FATF methodology; to take note of, inter alia, related best practices for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing and the need to have appropriate legal authorities and procedures to

apply and enforce targeted financial sanctions that are not conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings; and to apply an evidentiary standard of proof of “reasonable grounds” or “reasonable basis”, as well as the ability to collect or solicit as much information as possible from all relevant sources; [UNSCR 2368 OP17] [Proposed by U.S.]

---

[[OP37 bis] [Alt. 1] Encourages States to cooperate in the implementation of [United Nations] [Iran] targeted sanctions against terrorist groups and individual terrorists under relevant security council resolutions [and stresses in this regard the role that the analytical support and sanctions monitoring team established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) can play to assist Member States in implementing such targeted sanctions) [Switzerland]] [Proposed by OIC]

38. *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; [***agreed ad ref***]

[[OP38 bis] *Calls upon* Member States to enhance their efforts in the fight against the financing of terrorism through addressing anonymity of transactions and through tracing, detecting, sanctioning and effectively dismantling illegal money transmitters and tackling the risks associated with the use of cash, informal remittance systems, prepaid credit/debit cards, crypto-assets and other anonymous means of monetary/financial transactions; as well as to anticipate and address, as appropriate, the risk of new financial instruments being abused for terrorist financing [Revised proposal by the EU, France and Pakistan]] [***agreed ad ref***]

[OP38 bis] [Alt.1] *Recognizes* the importance of information sharing within and between governments to effectively counter the financing of terrorism, calls upon Member States in accordance with resolution 2368 [Iran] to continue exercising 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, and also calls upon Member States to improve integration and utilization of financial intelligence with other types of information available to national governments to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities; [***agreed ad ref***]

[[OP38 ter] [Alt.1] deleted as part of the FTF package]

[39. *Calls upon* all 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, as well as glorification (apology) of

terrorism with the intent to incite the commission of terrorist offences, therefore causing a danger that such offences may be committed (Russia), 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; [paragraph 58 of the resolution 70/291] [Small group on counter-narratives and ICT coordinators comments: Proposal to revert to the original language of the paragraph as it was in 70/291]]

[OP 39 bis replaced by Chair of small group on counter-narratives and ICT coordinators by new OP31quinquies REV]]

[OP39 ter] *Calls* upon Member States to collaborate in the pursuit of developing and implementing effective counter-narrative strategies in accordance with resolution 2354 (2017), and the “Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives” (S/2017/375), 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, as applicable; **[agreed ad ref]** [merger proposal from small group on narratives]

40. *Calls upon* all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, 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, and encourages cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard; **[agreed ad ref]**

[41. *Recognizes* that improvised explosive devices may be used in terrorist activities, takes note of the work of ~~the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism~~ in this regard and urges its further attention to the issue of improvised explosive devices in line with the mandates of its associated entities; [paragraph 60 of the resolution 70/291]]

[OP41 bis] Recognizes that improvised explosive devices are increasingly being used in terrorist activities, takes note of the work of the UN Office on Counter-Terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate in this regard and urges its further attention to the issue the use of improvised explosive devices by terrorists in line with the mandates of its associated entities; [A/RES/72/36] [Proposed by OIC]]

42. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions and reaffirms that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, to terrorists, as well as prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade of said weapons, including their diversion, to terrorists; **[agreed ad ref]**

[[OP42 bis] [Alt.1] *Recognizes* the need for Member States to undertake appropriate measures consistent with international law to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, in particular to terrorists, including by enhancing, where appropriate and consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, national systems for collection and analysis of detailed data on illicit trafficking of such weapons to terrorists, and putting in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production, export, import, brokering, transit or retransfer of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, taking into consideration the “Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects” in order to prevent the illicit trafficking to terrorists of such weapons; (OP.5, UNSCR 2370) [Proposed by Russia]]]

[[OP42 ter] Encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism to ensure overall coordination and strategic coherence of counter-terrorism activities of the UN system and other relevant stakeholders for a balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, both at Headquarters and in the field, recognizing that an integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, security and developmental actors, within and outside of the United Nations system, is critical to countering the threat of terrorism; [Proposed by the Republic of Korea]]

[[OP42 quater] Underlines that the complex and rapidly evolving threat of terrorism can be effectively addressed through close strategic and operational partnerships between the UN and key stakeholders, including Member States, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector, and encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism to consider options for regular exchanges and joint initiatives with key stakeholders, taking into account national priorities and policies; [Proposed by the Republic of Korea]]

[OP42 quater] [Alt. 1] “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, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from damage from terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure facilities, 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 soft targets or public places **[agreed ad ref]**”

43. *Recognizes* that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and its affiliates continue to pose a widespread challenge in the fight against terrorism, encourages Member States to integrate the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) of

15 October 1999, 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2253 (2015) of 17 December 2015, into their national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, including by proposing for inclusion on the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, reminds Member States of their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory do not make economic resources available to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and takes note of the significant contribution of the Office of the Ombudsperson, since its establishment, in providing fairness and transparency to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, and stresses the need to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear; [*agreed ad ref*]

[[OP43 bis] Affirms the necessity for United Nations counter-terrorism sanctions to contain adequate and effective humanitarian exemptions clauses to avoid adverse consequences on populations in need, and further affirms that counter-terrorism [Syria] sanctions should be structured in a way that will not impede, thwart or delay the activities of impartial humanitarian organizations [Syria: delete] or governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to populations in need; [Revised proposal by Switzerland]]

[[OP44] Welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, as decided in the resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017;]

45. *Encourages* Member States and the 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; [*agreed ad ref*]

[[OP45 bis] Encourages Member States to implement relevant international legal instruments and to develop capacity building programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the destruction of and trafficking in cultural heritage [Switzerland proposal: to prevent and counter terrorism] [Switzerland: delete] by terrorists [Brazil: delete] and by [affiliated] [Saudi Arabia] criminal organizations, and call upon the UN, especially the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide technical assistance in that regard; [based on OP11 GA/RES/72/194] [Proposed by the EU]]

[[OP45 bis] [Alt.1.] Expresses concern about the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, and, in this regard, Calls upon member States to further intensify and accelerate, in accordance with applicable international law, the exchange of information regarding transnational organized crime including, traffic in arms, persons, drugs and cultural property and from the illicit trade in all its forms as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery. [Proposed by OIC]]



[[OP45 ter] Underscores in this regard [OIC] the importance of an enhanced coordination of efforts by developing partnerships between the United Nations, and [Russia] regional and subregional organizations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant Statutes of the regional and subregional organizations. [Proposed by OIC]]

46. *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, narratives used by terrorists to mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, including by exploiting information and communications technologies, and on the ongoing international counter-terrorism cooperation, especially among special services, security agencies and law enforcement organizations and criminal justice authorities; **[agreed ad ref]**

[[OP46 bis] deleted as part of the FTF package]]

[47. *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” ,<sup>6</sup> welcomes the summary matrix of counterterrorism projects implemented by United Nations entities around the world<sup>7</sup> and the efforts deployed by ~~the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office~~ the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism –in this regard, and underlines the importance of providing the necessary resources for the balanced [EU] implementation of these projects and welcomes the joint report of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) [new] [EU]; [paragraph 4 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP47 bis] The proponents of OP 47bis (OIC) and OP 61 (China) have agreed to merge the two paragraphs. As a result, OP 61 can be deleted; OP 47 bis can be retained as follows, with an amendment: Urges Member States, the UN, and other international, regional, and sub regional organizations to provide technical capacity-building assistance and resources and facilitate capacity building to Member States, upon their request, and while respecting the principle of the national ownership, in order to assist them and enhance their capabilities in implementing the Strategy as well as their obligations

---

<sup>6</sup> A/72/840

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., annex II.



pursuant to Security Council resolutions related to countering terrorism; (Based on OP12 and OP13 of 2396) [Proposed by OIC/China ]

~~[[OP47 bis] [Alt.1] Takes note of the Joint report of CTED and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) [Proposed by Russia, deletion proposed by proponents of the amendment in the end of op. 47 (EU) and op. 47 bis Alt 1 (Russia) have agreed to delete the references to the joint OCT-CTED report. They propose to add a reference to the joint report in Op. 64 bis.]]~~

~~[[OP47 bis] [Alt.2] Welcomes CTITF entities past and ongoing support for more than 266 PVE projects in 84 countries;[U.S. Delete:] including Algeria, Egypt, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, India, and Bolivia, [Revised by U.S.]]~~

~~[[OP47 ter] Welcomes UNDP' s report "Journey to Extremism in Africa," which presents the results of a two-year UNDP Africa study aimed to generate improved understanding about the incentives and drivers of violent extremism, as expressed by recruits to the continent' s deadliest groups themselves, and encourages further related efforts to better understand violent extremism, [Proposed by U.S.]]~~

~~[48. Also takes note of the measures that [China delete: Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as referred to in paragraph 5122 of the report of the Secretary-General, which are to be considered at the fifth-sixth biennial review of the Strategy, on 30 June and 1 July 20186, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;] The international community has responded to the evolving global terrorist threat by developing a comprehensive multilateral counter-terrorism architecture at the global, regional and national levels. The United Nations has a key role to play in developing the international normative and legal counter-terrorism framework and putting in place arrangements for its effective implementation. Currently, this framework includes international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and human rights, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other General Assembly and Security Council resolutions (see annex I). Other multilateral bodies, such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum, also play an important role in establishing good practices. In addition, many Member States have developed their own national legislative frameworks on the basis of the existing international framework, and have cooperated bilaterally and regionally to strengthen action against terrorism. (source: Report of the Secretary-General P32) [China] [paragraph 5 of the resolution 70/291]]~~

~~[49. Reaffirms the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy and their primary role in this regard [Russia]], while further recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Counter-Terrorism~~

~~Implementation Task Force the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism~~, 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; [paragraph 6 of the resolution 70/291]]

[50. ~~[EU delete: Recognizes the work done and efforts made by]~~ Urges [EU] the relevant United Nations bodies and entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations to increase efforts [EU] aimed at supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights and needs [EU] of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and urges them to increase the knowledge and capacity building of Member States to assist victims of terrorism and the communities affected by terrorism, including by building victims' resilience [new; Israel] and, to strengthen civil society participation, especially the victim support community, in this respect [EU] [EU delete: 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]; [EU] [paragraph 23 of the resolution 70/291]]]]

51. *Recognizes* 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 United Nations 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, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work [***agreed ad ref***]

[[OP51 bis] Calls on the Office of Counter-Terrorism for more efforts to be devoted to gender-sensitive approach as a cross-cutting issue in preventing and countering terrorism and building capacities of member states, upon their request, including through the activities conducted by the relevant CTITF Working Groups; [Revised proposal OIC and Russia]]]

[[OP51 bis] [Alt. 1] Calls on the Office of Counter-Terrorism for more efforts to be devoted to a structured engagement with civil society in preventing and countering terrorism in the implementation of the Strategy; [Revised proposal by ROK, Switzerland as an merged alternative to the old [OP21 bis] [Alt. 1] and [OP21 ter] which have been deleted]]]

52. Welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to increase its transparency, accountability and effectiveness in enhancing cooperation among relevant Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) entities, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office is well-organized to achieve these objectives, and report on progress in this regard on an annual basis, including on transparency in selection and funding of projects and their impact as well as on the efficiency of shared funding arrangements with a view to enable meaningful review of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Architecture at the 7th review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the 74th session [EU], and calls upon the [EU] the Task Force United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to [EU delete: improve] support the coherent development and implementation by relevant entities of capacity-building and technical assistance projects aligned to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate's assessments and analysis, thus improve [EU] the strategic [EU delete: nature] and planning [EU] rigorously measure and evaluate the [Norway] impact of their programmes and policies; [new][EU]; Enhancing the coordination and coherence of United Nations efforts in the area of counter-terrorism will also help us to better leverage the United Nations system to have greater impact in the field. Member States are increasingly requesting support, and the approach of the United Nations is demand driven. While peacekeeping operations cannot take on counter-terrorism mandates, there is a need to further enhance capacity-building to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. It is however not possible for the United Nations to provide effective counter-terrorism support for the activities of Member States in conflict situations without a clear mandate to do so (source: Report of the Secretary-General P65) [China]; [paragraph 25 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP 52 [Alt 1]] Recognizes the needs for a clear mandate for the United Nations to provide effective counter-terrorism support for the activities of Member States in conflict situations. [China proposal, based on SG report]

[OP52 bis] Takes note of the important work carried out by the United Nations Counterterrorism Centre, and encourages further active engagement of all member states in its activities in a transparent and inclusive manner, and in this regard:

(i) decides that, upon the completion of the term of its current members, the members of the Advisory Board of the Center will be elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years;

(ii) requests the President of the General Assembly during the 73rd session, to appoint co-facilitators to start a consultative intergovernmental process to introduce a

draft resolution, for the approval of the General Assembly, to develop and modify the terms of reference and working methods of the Center, including on the membership of its advisory board; in accordance to the provisions of this resolution and the principle of equitable regional representation;

(iii) invites all member states who are not members of the Advisory Board to participate in all its meetings as observers. [merger proposed by Syria and Iran]

[[OP52 bis [Alt.1] Notes the important work of the UNCCT, as a provider of capacity building assistance to Member States, at their request and in furtherance of balanced implementation of the Strategy, and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly, a technical, operationally-focused report no later than March 2019 with recommendations for strengthening the efficiency of the UNCCT and the impact of its activities, to improve planning, implementation, and transparency of funding and governance, drawing on best practices of UN partnership funds, multi-donor trust funds and relevant programmes inside and outside the UN, and in consultation with Member States, including Members of the UNCCT Advisory Board, for further consideration by the General Assembly; [proposed by Canada and Switzerland]]

[OP54] Takes note of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, a framework between the Secretary General and the heads of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (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 UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other relevant United Nations resolutions-[Algeria: delete] and mandates, while ensuring compliance with international law, including international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law and looks forward to the periodic briefings of the UN Office of Counter-terrorism to Member States on the activities of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact signatory entities.[NEW compromise proposal by FR, UK, Egypt, Pakistan, RF, Iran, EU, US, Tunisia, Algeria. Proposal includes deletion of PP13. Final placing to be decided]

[OP 54 bis replaced by Chair of small group on counter-narratives and ICT coordinators by new OP31quinquies REV]

[[OP 54 bis] [Alt.1] Requests the Secretary General to submit a comprehensive report by the 74th session on the global trends on Terrorism including a comprehensive analysis on the emerging threats and challenges on the issue and of the activities of all

UN bodies in this regard with a view to working towards a coherent UN response to the threat posed by Terrorism. [Proposed by India]]

[[OP 54 ter] Takes note, [with appreciation], [OIC] of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact that aiming at would enhance coordination and coherence of United Nations System efforts and encourages the relevant UN entities, including those that signed the compact, to work closely with Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to identify and share best practices and help in capacity building better assist requesting Member States in building and upgrading their capacities-[Algeria] to prevent and counter terrorism and further calls on the Office of Counter-terrorism to brief Member States, on a regular basis, through detailed progress reports, on the implementation activities of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact signatory entities. [Proposed by OIC] [OCT small groups suggested deletion of Algerian proposals]]

55. *Recognizes* the role of the regional organizations, structures and strategies in combating terrorism, 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; [***agreed ad ref***]

56. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and to contribute to the implementation of its activities within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) entities, 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; [***agreed ad ref***]

57. *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, and preventing the flow of foreign terrorist fighters , by United Nations entities, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) entities, inter alia, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and *encourages* the Task Force to ensure focused delivery of capacity-building assistance, including in the framework of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative; [FTF Package]

[[OP57 bis] Encourages Member States to work with relevant stakeholders to fully implement the Global Aviation Security Plan and work with CTED and United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, in line with their respective mandates, to identify and deliver the necessary technical assistance to implement the specific measures and tasks assigned to them in Annex A [of GAsEP], and to support ICAO's work in this regard. [Revised proposal by the EU]

[OP 57 bis] [Alt.1] Recalling [Brazil] also General Assembly resolution 72/194 of 19 December 2017, noting 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, (OP11, GA 72/194) [Proposed by U.S.] ]

[[OP57 ter] Encourages the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to work with the International Civil Aviation Organisation to develop, establish and implement a standard for the collection, use, processing and protection of Passenger Name Record data; [Proposed by the EU]]]

58. *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, 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 of 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. [**agreed ad ref**]

59. *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; [**agreed ad ref**]

[60. *Stresses* the need to continue to provide tangible capacity-building assistance to Member States in counter-terrorism matters, recognizes in this regard the need to contribute more resources for capacity-building projects, welcomes in that respect the development of the United Nations capacity-building implementation plan for countering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and encourages Member States to provide needed financial and other assistance to the Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre for the effective delivery of



the projects mentioned in that plan, in close consultation with Member States; [FTF Package]

[[OP60 bis] [deleted as part of the FTF package]

[61. The proponents of OP 47bis (OIC) and OP 61 (China) have agreed to merge the two paragraphs. As a result, OP 61 can be deleted:]61. Calls for the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact) entities and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism. As part of its capacity-building role, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities should facilitate and provide capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States. A decisive emphasis on implementation is needed, and it is critical to assist requesting Member States in building and upgrading their capacities to prevent and counter terrorism. The Office will continue to strive for greater impact, which is sustainable and demonstrable, including through integrated field-level engagement and monitoring and evaluation. (source: Report of the Secretary-General P75) [China]; [paragraph 62 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP61 bis] Requests the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) prioritize the delivering capacity-building projects on the national and local levels in line with the priorities of concerned Member States, and upon their request, with the aim of achieving tangible and concrete impact on the grounds, based on the priorities decided by the requesting states, whilst continuing to implement projects on the global and regional level, as well as the recommendations of the relevant bodies within the United Nations, upon the consent of the concerned Member States. [NEW compromise package by FR, UK, Egypt, Pakistan, RF, Iran, EU, US, Tunisia, Algeria to place OP61 bis after 64 bis. Package includes NEW PP4, OP64, OP64 bis, OP61 bis and UNCCT paras to be considered]

[62. ~~Requests the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force~~ the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism to continue its positive efforts in interacting with Member States, and further requests the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism [EU] to continue to provide quarterly briefings/other format [EU] and to provide a periodic workplan ~~for the Task Force~~, including the activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and to provide full transparency to all Member States on its work and programmes; [EU]; [paragraph 63 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP62 bis] [Alt. 1] Stresses the need to ensure adequate funding for the UNCCT, to make it capable of fully implementing its mandate and operationalizing effectively, and in this regard:

- a) Decides that the core funding for the UNCCT shall be provided from the regular budget of the UN;
- b) Urges Member States, to also continue providing multi-year, predictable, stable and sustainable voluntary extra budgetary contributions to the UNCCT,
- c) Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration during the 73rd session a report on the implementation of the provisions with a view to ensuring adequate predictable and sustainable resources for UNCCT. [Proposed by OIC]]

63. *Encourages* the United Nations 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 potentially vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure, and recognizes the importance of developing public-private partnerships in this area; **[agreed ad ref]**

64. *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 and 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014, in accordance with its mandate and Council resolution 2129 (2013) of 17 December 2013 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 and *calls on* United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, all other relevant United Nations funds and programs, Member States, donors, and recipients to use Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate expert assessments and recommendations as they design technical assistance and capacity building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across all four of its pillars, **[agreed ad ref]** [NEW: OP64 is part of new compromise package by FR, UK, Egypt, Pakistan, RF, Iran, EU, US, Tunisia, Algeria including NEW PP4, OP64, OP64 bis, OP61 bis placed after 64 bis and UNCCT paras to be considered]

[OP64 bis] Underscores the importance of strong coordination and cooperation between the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, as they work within their mandates and in their distinct roles to ensure effective alignment of United Nations technical and capacity building assistance with gaps in implementation and capacity as identified by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, in support of a balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as well as other counterterrorism resolutions, welcomes in this respect the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to

make country assessments, recommendations surveys and analytical products available throughout the United Nations system as well as the the joint report of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) [new] [EU]; [based on S/RES/2395 (2017)] [Proposed by the EU - the proponents of the amendment in the end of op. 47 (EU) and op. 47 bis Alt 1 (Russia) have agreed to delete the references to the joint OCT-CTED report. They propose to add a reference to the joint report in Op. 64 bis.]

65. *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; **[agreed ad ref]**

[[OP65 bis] [Alt.1] Calls upon donors to place national perspectives of recipients at the Centre of capacity building efforts in order to strengthen national ownership, coordination and delegitimize terrorist narratives against recipient states. [Proposed by Kenya]]

[66. *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 human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as of international refugee and humanitarian law, committed in the context of countering terrorism underscoring 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 and notes the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism [EU] [S/RES/2396 (2017)] [Revised proposal by EU] [paragraph 15 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP66 bis] Calls upon States to mobilize resources dedicated to promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the implementation of the Strategy, and urges United Nations entities to mainstream human rights in their counter-

terrorism efforts; [Revised proposal by Switzerland]]

[[OP66 bis] [Alt.1] ~~Expresses serious concern~~ Condemns [Brazil] at the violations [of the United Nations Charter] [Russia] [of the rules governing the use of force], [Brazil] of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of international refugee law and international humanitarian law in the context of countering terrorism and [Cuba, Venezuela, Egypt: delete] violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (A/HRC/35/L.27 OP 2) [Proposed by U.S.]]]

[[OP66 bis] [Alt. 2] Calls upon 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 prevent or counter terrorism has access to justice, due process and an effective remedy, and that victims of human rights violations and abuses receive adequate, effective and prompt remedy and reparations, which should include, as appropriate, restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and guarantees of non-repetition as a fundamental basis of any strategy to prevent and counter terrorism [compromised proposal by Switzerland based on A/RES/72/180 and [OP6 A/HRC/RES/37/27 [OP6] [Proposed by Switzerland]]]

[[OP66 ter] Welcomes the publications developed by the CTITF Working Group on human rights and the rule of law, and calls upon States to seek guidance from these documents in order to ensure that their counter-terrorism activities are implemented in compliance with international human rights law. [Proposed by Switzerland]]]

67. *Reiterates* that, given their potential status as victims of terrorism as well as of other violations of international law, every child alleged as, accused of 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 his or her rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with applicable international law, in particular obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>8</sup> and, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice in this regard, urges Member States to take relevant measures to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups, including terrorist groups; [***agreed ad ref***]

68. *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, human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction and proportionality; [paragraph 21 of the resolution 70/291]

[[OP68 bis] *Calls for* the reform of the sanctions regime on terrorist entities with a system of reforms based on methodological review of individuals involved in terrorist

---

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

operations and their integration into society through the means to meet their social, cultural and professional needs. [Proposed by OIC]]

[[OP68 bis] [Alt.1] Expresses concern with regard to any national [Syria] policy or practice which may result in disregarding the immunity of states and their institutions under the pretext of countering terrorism, which is in contravention of international law. [Proposed by Iran]]

[69. [U.S. delete: 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; [paragraph 22 of the resolution 70/291]] Urges States, while undertaking counter-terrorism activities, to respect their international obligations, including whenever international humanitarian law is applicable, regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations, as well as recognizes the key role humanitarian organizations play in the provision of principled humanitarian assistance, while also recognizing the importance of preventing and suppressing the financing of and other forms of support to terrorism (72/133 UNGA resolution on humanitarian assistance); [U.S.]]]

[[OP69 bis] [Alt. 1] Reaffirms the principles of international humanitarian law against the criminalization of any person for carrying out impartial humanitarian activities, including medical activities compatible with medical ethics [inspired by PP20 UNSC Res 2286 and Common Article 3 to the 1949 Geneva Conventions] [Proposed by Switzerland, Mexico]]

[OP69 ter] Emphasizing that measures adopted by governments, whether internationally or nationally, aimed at ~~repressing~~ combatting [EU] acts of terrorism must [Norway] be crafted so as to not impede humanitarian activities foreseen under international humanitarian law and, in that regard, further emphasizes that legislation [EU: delete] and regulations establishing criminal offences concerning persons or entities involved in acts of terrorism must [Norway] exclude from the scope of such offences activities that are exclusively humanitarian and impartial in character, [Proposed by Norway]]

70. *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; [**agreed ad ref**]

[OP70 bis] Takes note of the initiative of the Secretary-General to convene the first ever High-Level Conference of the Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of member states, which will take place on 28 and 29 June 2018, [**agreed ad ref**]

[[OP70 bis] [Alt.1] Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, during its seventy-third session, no later than May 2019, a report containing concrete recommendations and options on ways to systematically monitor and evaluate assess the impact and progress of implementation of the Strategy by the United Nations entities with a view to informing discussion among Member States in advance of the seventh review of the Strategy during the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly; [Revised proposal by Switzerland, Republic of Korea]]

[OP70 ter] Recognizes that terrorism has a grave impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and that it potentially hampers development, including but not limited to destroying infrastructure, harming the tourism industry, diverting foreign direct investment, impeding economic growth and increasing security costs; (OP5 of A/RES/72/246) [Proposed by OIC]]

71. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, no later than February 2020, 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; [paragraph 71 of the resolution 70/291]]

[[OP71 bis] Urges States to protect persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction by preventing and countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in full compliance with their international legal obligations, and to respect and protect all human rights while countering terrorism in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international law; (OP6 of A/RES/72/246) [Proposed by OIC]]

72. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy fourth session the item entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in order to undertake, by June 2020, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 71 above, as well as of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes [**agreed ad ref**]