



THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

18 March 2021

Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, a letter from H.E. Mohammed Al Hassan, Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations, and H.E. Mr. Agustin Santos Maraver, Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, the co-facilitators for the Seventh Review of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS).

The co-facilitators, via the aforementioned letters, have requested circulation of the zero draft of the Seventh Review of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, and the proposed work plan for the process in the upcoming weeks. I look forward to your continued support and engagement with the co-facilitators in this important process.

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

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Volkan BOZKIR

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



Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the
United Nations

New York



New York, March 16th, 2021

Excellency,

The Co-facilitators want to thank you for your active participation in the first two informal consultations of the negotiation process of the Seventh Review of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS), held last 5 and 12 of March. These meetings were a very important and useful opportunity to listen to the views and priorities of the Member States regarding the negotiation process of the Review and the zero draft.

As a result of these two meetings, and the consultations we held in the last weeks with a number of Member States and Regional Groups, as well as with United Nations entities that are part of the Global Counter Terrorist Compact, and Civil Society Organizations involved in CT efforts, we have elaborated the zero-draft of the Seventh GCTS Review in the basis of the following principles:

- Consensus: our main common objective is the adoption of the Strategy on June 28 by consensus, after working in finding points of convergence and advancing in addressing this important issue.
- Ongoing effort; the basis of the zero draft is the text of the Sixth Review, adopted three years ago. As explained during the consultations, we have made an effort of streamlining and reorganizing the text, with the sole aim of trying to rationalize it and give more coherence to it, while keeping the balance and all the content approved by consensus three years ago.
- New developments: The extensive consultations that we have held during the last weeks have allowed us to identify a number of elements where, at our view, there is a general convergence on the opportunity of these issues being addressed. Following the mandate in the Sixth Review to review the Strategy and adapt it to the new developments, we think that the discussion of these elements will serve in advancing our work.
- In order to fulfill this task we intend to celebrate the different consultations in person.

The meetings scheduled to take place in the General Assembly Hall are the following ones:

- First Reading: 23-24 March
- Second Reading: 12-13-14 April
- Third Reading: 10-11-12 May
- Fourth Reading: 27-28 May

Following the views expressed in the consultations, we will ask the Secretariat about the possibility of organizing more in person meetings, if needed, throughout the negotiations.

In case the Member States have any question they are kindly invited to approach Mr. Ahmed Al Zadjali, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Mission of Oman (email: meer11@gmail.com), and Mr. David Izquierdo, Counsellor at the Mission of Spain (email: david.izquierdo@maec.es).

Please accept your Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

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Mohammed Al Hassan
Co-Facilitator
Permanent Representative of Oman
United Nations

A handwritten signature in blue ink, featuring a large, sweeping curve that encompasses several vertical strokes.

Agustín Santos Maraver
Co-Facilitator
Permanent Mission of Spain to the
to the United Nations

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy - 7th Review

ZERO DRAFT

The General Assembly,

PP1 Reaffirming the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, and the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy, convinced that it is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

PP2 Recalling its resolution 72/284 of 26 June 2018, which called for, inter alia, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States and for consideration to be given to updating the Strategy to respond to changes, and its decision 74/556 postponing the review to its seventy-fifth session considering the unprecedented technical and logistical challenges posed by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic,

PP3 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,

PP4 Condemning in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism including those on the basis of, or in the name of race, ethnicity, religion or belief, recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace, reaffirming that terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group and recalling its resolution 73/285 of 4 April 2019 on Combating terrorism and other acts of violence based on religion or belief, as well as its resolution 73/296,

PP5 Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,

PP6 Alarmed by the acts of intolerance, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, including sectarian violence, and terrorism in various parts of the world, which claim innocent lives, cause destruction and displace people, and rejecting the use of violence, regardless of motivation,

PP7 Concerned that terrorist groups have sought to take advantage of the fears, disruption and grievances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to radicalize, recruit, incite and conduct terrorist attacks, and stressing the need to anticipate, monitor and address evolving trends in the threat of terrorism in the wake of the pandemic,

PP8 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 steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner,

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,

PP10 Recognizing that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent and counter violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law,

PP11 Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, other United Nations entities and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council to the work of the United Nations global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in support of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States,

PP12 Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy, and recalling in this regard its resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017 establishing the Office of Counter-Terrorism and endorsing its competencies and functions as set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the Strategy,

PP13 Recalling also its resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011, recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, as a center of excellence, and its Advisory Board, within the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its role in building the capacity of Member States to counter and respond to terrorism, noting with appreciation its continued contribution to strengthening United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard,

PP14 Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in providing integrated and coordinated assistance at the field level and welcoming in this regard the progress made by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism in expanding its field presence in order to ensure the delivery of programmes closer to beneficiaries, enhance their impact and cost-effectiveness, promote coordination and coherence of the United Nations' technical and capacity-building support to Member States, upon their request,

and strengthen cooperation with national and local counter-terrorism actors, as well as regional bodies and other providers and recipients of assistance

PP15 Recognizing the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism, and encouraging the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, in accordance with existing mandates, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism,

PP16 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 and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and in this regard recalling the responsibility of Member States for the achievement of equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

PP17 Expressing deep concern that discrimination against women and girls and acts of sexual and gender-based violence are known to be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of certain terrorist groups and are used as a tactic of terrorism and as an instrument to increase their power by supporting financing and recruitment and through the destruction of communities ,

PP18 Noting also the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, as well as for the promotion of peace and security, and in this regard expressing concern about the danger of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, including in prisons,

P19 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,

PP 20 Emphasizing the need to give full effect to the right to education for all children and In particular to take all feasible measures to protect schools from attacks, as well as persons entitled to protection in relation to them in situations of armed conflict, and to refrain from actions that impede children's access to education.

PP 21 Recognizing the contribution to the counter-terrorism efforts of Member States and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities including dialogue with and, as appropriate, support and partnership with civil society actors committed to the principles and objectives of the Charter.

PP22 Stressing the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems that respect human rights and adhere to the rule of law, due process and fair trial guarantees, taking into account, inter alia, the rights and needs of children, in accordance with applicable

international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, calling for Member States' continued efforts to combat terrorism through national legislation and the establishment and maintenance of such justice systems, and stressing the need for training of professionals in the criminal justice systems of Member States, including through bilateral and multilateral programmes and experience-sharing, upon their request with a view to developing a common understanding of threats and providing an effective response,

PP23 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, and expressing concern over the exploitation of digital technologies, including virtual assets, for terrorism financing,

PP24 Recognizing the importance of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit use of small arms and light weapons by terrorists,

PP25 Deeply concerned by the use of the Internet and other forms of communication for terrorist purposes, including the continued spread of terrorist, and violent extremism conducive to terrorism content, and encouraging 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 international law, including human rights law,

PP26 Expressing concern that terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure could significantly disrupt the functioning of government and the private sector alike and cause knock-on effects beyond the infrastructure sector, and therefore underlining the growing importance of protecting critical infrastructure and other vulnerable targets, including religious sites, from terrorist attacks and of fostering comprehensive preparedness for such attacks, including through public-private partnership, as appropriate,

PP27 Expressing grave concern over the continued acute 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, 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,

PP28 Underlining the importance of strengthening international cooperation to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including on information-sharing, border security, investigations, judicial processes, extradition, improving prevention and addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and countering incitement to commit terrorist acts, preventing radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, developing and implementing risk assessments on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, and prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, consistent with applicable international law,

PP29 Expressing deep concern that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime, including from the trafficking of arms, persons, drugs and cultural property and from the illicit trade in natural resources as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes, including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this challenge, and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries,

PP 30 Recognizing the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect, and recalling, in this regard, its proclamation of 21 August as the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism, in order to honour and support the victims and survivors of terrorism and to promote and protect the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP 31 Emphasizing that victims of terrorism should have their right to access to justice and redress mechanisms, as provided for in applicable domestic law, fully respected, and that the establishment, strengthening and expansion of funds, as permitted under domestic law, for compensation or reimbursement to victims should be encouraged, and recalling in this regard its resolution 73/305 of 2 July 2019 on Enhancement of International Cooperation to Assist Victims of Terrorism;

PP 32 Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein

PP 33 Reaffirming the determination of Member States to continue to do all that they can to resolve conflict, end foreign occupation, confront oppression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all and the rule of law, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures,

PP 34 Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socioeconomic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism,

PP 35 Recognizing that achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which comprises universal goals and targets that involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike, can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, and recognizing also the importance of regional development frameworks in this regard, such as the African Union Agenda 2063,

PP 36 Noting the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism,

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Recalls* all the resolutions of the General Assembly on measures to eliminate international terrorism and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and all

resolutions of the Security Council relating to international terrorism, and calls upon Member States to cooperate fully with the relevant bodies of the United Nations in the fulfilment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing these resolutions;

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

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

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

10. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system, and encourages Member States and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to enhance engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, as appropriate, and to support its role in the implementation of the Strategy, in full respect of the rule of law and human rights;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States, to recognize and support the important role of women in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States and United Nations entities to integrate a gender perspective with regard to the drivers of radicalization of women to terrorism into their relevant programmes, and to consider, 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 prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

Pillar I: measures to address the conditions conducive to terrorism

12. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations to unite against violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, encourages the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the drivers of violent extremism conducive to terrorism 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;

13. *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, 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;

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

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

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

17. *Emphasizes* also the importance of education as a tool to help to prevent terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and welcomes the engagement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with Member States to implement strategies to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism through education;

18. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and relevant actors to consider instituting mechanisms to involve youth in the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue and develop, as appropriate, an understanding of respect for human dignity, pluralism and diversity, including, as appropriate, through education programmes, that could discourage their participation in acts of terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination, also encourages Member States to empower youth through the promotion of 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 extremism conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States to take effective measures, in conformity with international law, to protect young people affected or exploited by terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

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 the most effective means to counter terrorist propaganda, incitement and recruitment, including through the Internet and other means of communication, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law;

20. *Notes* that terrorists may craft distorted narratives that are based on the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of religion to justify violence, and stresses that States should consider engaging, where appropriate, with religious authorities and community leaders with relevant expertise, including in crafting and delivering effective counter-narratives and in countering narratives used by terrorists and their supporters, and also stresses that counter-narratives should aim not only to rebut terrorists' messages but also to amplify positive narratives, provide credible alternatives and address issues of concern to vulnerable audiences who are subject to terrorist narratives;

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

Pillar II: measures to prevent and combat terrorism

22. *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 financial, material or political support, which endanger national, regional and international peace and security, and to bring to justice or, where appropriate, extradite, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute the perpetrators of terrorist acts or any person who supports, facilitates or participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning or preparation of terrorist acts;

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

24. *Urges also* 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;

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

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

27. *Expresses concern* over terrorist acts committed by lone terrorists and the rise in attacks by racially, ethnically and ideologically motivated supremacist and other violent extremist groups in various parts of the world, acknowledges the specific

challenges created by such violent extremists and terrorists as they are difficult to detect, and recognizes the need to address these issues expeditiously calling on all Global Compact entities to continue to address the issue;

28. *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, 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;

29. *Expresses concern* at the increasing and rapidly evolving 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, notes the importance of cooperation among stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategy, including among Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to exchange information and implement appropriate cooperative measures to address this issue, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and complying with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter, and reiterates that such technologies can be powerful tools in countering the spread of terrorism, including by promoting tolerance and dialogue among peoples and peace;

30. *Recalls* Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014 and 2396 (2017) of 21 December 2017, as well as the Madrid Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (S/2015/939) and Addendum thereto (S/2018/1177), and reaffirms the need to strengthen efforts to address the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters;

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

preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts or in providing funds to terrorists is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

32. *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 where possible on the basis of reciprocity or on a case-by-case basis;

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

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;

35. *Also expresses* concern at the increasing flow of international recruits to terrorist organizations, including foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat that it poses for all Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, encourages all Member States to address this threat by enhancing their cooperation and developing relevant measures to prevent and tackle this phenomenon, including information-sharing, border management to detect travel, including through the implementation of obligations on the use of advance passenger information, passenger name record and biometric data, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, calls upon Member States to make effective use of the databases of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), as appropriate, by connecting to law enforcement,

border security and customs agencies through their national central bureaux, requests Member States to help to build the capacity of other Member States, upon their request, to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, notes in this regard that some Member States may require technical assistance and capacity-building support, and encourages the provision of assistance to help to address such gaps, and the consideration of the use of United Nations instruments, such as sanctions regimes, as well as cooperation;

36. *Takes note* of the Key Principles for the Protection, Repatriation, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women and Children with Links to United Nations-listed Terrorist Groups set out by the Secretary-General to enhance coordination and coherence of United Nations support in this regard, and encourages United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, including for the voluntary repatriation, with the consent of relevant Governments and in line with international law, international humanitarian law and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of children with family links to United Nations designated terrorist groups, stranded in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic;

37. *Expresses concern* over 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;

38. *Recognizes the need* to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, and 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;

39. *Urges all* Member States to assess specifically their terrorist financing risk and to identify economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist financing, including but not limited to non-financial services, and 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;

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

41. *Recognizes* the importance of intensifying and accelerating the timely sharing information, relevant operational information and financial intelligence, within and between Governments to effectively counter the financing of terrorism, calls upon Member States, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2368 (2017) of 20 July 2017, 2462 (2019) of 28 March 2019, and 2482 (2019) of 19 July 2019 to continue to exercise vigilance over relevant financial transactions and improve information-sharing capabilities and practices within and between Governments through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units, and also calls upon Member States to improve the integration and utilization of financial intelligence with other types of information available to national Governments in order to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats;

42. *Emphasizes* the vital role played by non-profit organizations in national economies and social systems, calls upon Member States to implement a risk-based approach and to work cooperatively with non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent the abuse of such organizations by 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;

43. *Recalls* that all measures undertaken by Member States to counter the financing of terrorism should comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, and urges Member States, when designing and applying such measures, to take into account their potential effect on exclusively humanitarian activities, including medical activities, that are carried out by impartial humanitarian actors in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law;

44. *Encourages* United Nations entities to continue to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in close cooperation with other Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to enhance coordination with the aim of delivering integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures;

45. *Encourages* Member States and international and regional organizations to enhance knowledge of and support initiatives to address, in the design and implementation of global, regional and national counter-terrorism strategies, the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime;

46. *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 in said weapons, including their diversion, to terrorists;

47. *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 to take preparedness measures, including effective responses to such attacks, as well as promoting better coordination in security as appropriate and consequence management and facilitating the effective interaction of all stakeholders involved, and encourages cooperation among and between Member States, United Nations and regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard;

48. *Expresses concerns* that improvised explosive devices continue to be used extensively in terrorist activities, including in attacks on United Nations peacekeepers, takes note of the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities in this regard, and urges its further attention to the issue of improvised explosive devices in line with the mandates of the entities;

49. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to improve the 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 the effective interaction of all stakeholders involved;

50. *Calls upon* Member States to establish or strengthen national, regional and international partnerships with stakeholders, both public and private, as appropriate, to share information and experience in order to prevent, protect against, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from damage from terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure facilities and vulnerable targets, 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;

51. *Recognizes* that the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh), Al-Qaida and their 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 (ISIL/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 (ISIL/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 (ISIL/Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, 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 (ISIL/Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, and stresses the need to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear;

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

52. *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" and the update thereto and the efforts deployed by the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and underlines the importance of providing the resources necessary for the implementation of their projects and activities;

53. *Also takes note* of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as referred to in paragraph 12 and paragraph 16 respectively of the report of the Secretary-General and the update thereto, and considered at the seventh biennial review of the Strategy, on XX June 2021, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;

54. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced dialogue and coordination among the counter-terrorism officials, including among law enforcement entities and financial intelligence units, of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in this regard recalls the United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, held in New York on 28 and 29 June 2018, the organization by the Office of Counter-Terrorism of regional high-level conferences in follow-up to that conference, as well as the Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week, held from 6 to 10 July 2020, the participants of which included representatives of Member States, regional organizations, civil society organizations and the United Nations;

55. *Reaffirms* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy while recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United

Nations, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;

56. *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 ongoing international counter-terrorism cooperation, especially among special services, security agencies and law enforcement organizations and criminal justice authorities;

57. *Recognizes* the role of 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;

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

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

60. *Notes with concern* that the Office of Counter-Terrorism continues to draw on voluntary contributions to carry out its core functions to provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General, to enhance coordination and coherence across the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and to promote the balanced implementation of the Strategy, decides

that the resources required for these functions should be provided gradually from the regular budget of the Organization,

61. *Emphasizes* the importance of a balanced implementation of the Strategy and decides that the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities shall be assisted by a Human Rights Ombudsperson with the mandate to examine and review the actions and activities of UN entities in implementation of the GCTS, in an independent and impartial manner and with the resources needed being provided from the regular budget of the Organization.

62. *Confers* to the Office of Counter Terrorism the mandate to provide grants and make payments to its implementing partners, i.e., United Nations Funds, Programmes and other subsidiary organs and the Organizations of the United Nations System, civil society organizations, non-governmental, and inter-governmental organizations, to carry out activities aiming towards preventing and countering terrorism and consistent with policies, aims and activities of the United Nations, based on the principles of fairness, integrity, transparency and the interest of the United Nations.

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

64. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building, including in the areas of countering the financing of terrorism, border control, maritime and aviation security, victims of terrorism, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters and associated family members, and countering the travel of foreign terrorist fighters, by United Nations entities, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and the 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 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 Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the focused and integrated delivery of capacity-building assistance;

65. *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 under the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, , takes note in this regard of the multi-year appeal coordinated by the Office of Counter-Terrorism for capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States, and encourages Member States to provide financial and other assistance to the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact

entities, needed for the effective delivery of the projects mentioned in the appeal, in close consultation with Member States;

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

67. *Recalls* its resolution 74/175 of 7 January 2020, and notes with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the crime prevention and criminal justice context;

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

69. *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;

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

71. *Underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, including in assessing issues and trends relating to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005, 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014,

2396 (2017) of 21 December 2017, and 2462 (2019) of 28 March 2019, in accordance with its mandate and Council resolution 2395 (2017) of 21 December 2017, and in sharing information, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, encourages *the Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism* to ensure coordination in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, Member States, donors and recipients to use expert assessments and recommendations of the Directorate as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the Strategy across all four of its pillars, except when requested by the assessed Member States to keep selected information confidential;

72. *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;

73. *Calls* for standardization and alignment of monitoring and evaluation frameworks, methodologies and tools used by Global Compact entities to assess the impact of their counter-terrorism and prevent violent extremism activities including application of common risk assessments, with human rights risks, and the human rights due diligence policy, and ways to mitigate risks on all projects prior to implementation

74. *Encourages* Member States to support the development of voluntary national and/or regional plans to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, other relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, guided by the assessments of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and its ensuing recommendations, as agreed by Member States, for the provision of prioritized and coordinated United Nations technical assistance, through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact;

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

75. *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;

76. *Calls for* increased attention and action at the national and international levels to ensure the full compliance of all counter-terrorism measures with international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, and encourages in this regard Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to strengthen their engagement with and, upon request, the provision of support to Member States, within their respective mandates, and further stresses the need to ensure to this end the provision of adequate financial and technical resources to relevant United Nations bodies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women.

77. *Calls upon* States, while countering terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism, to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and 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, 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;

78. *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;

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

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

81. *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;

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

83. *Acknowledges* the importance of building the resilience of victims and their families as an integral part of a counter-terrorism strategy, and encourages Member States to include this aspect in their national counter-terrorism strategies, including by providing victims and their families with proper support and assistance immediately after an attack and in the long term and sharing on a voluntary basis best practices and lessons learned related to the protection of victims of terrorism, including regarding the provision of legal, medical, psychosocial or financial support; in this regard calls upon all Member States to develop comprehensive assistance plans for victims of terrorism, consistent with domestic law, (taking into account a gender perspective), to address the immediate, short-term and long-term needs of victims of terrorism and their families, with regard to their relief and rehabilitation;

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

85. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to convene the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism and encourages Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities within their respective mandates especially the Office of Counter-Terrorism through the global victims of terrorism support programme and the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal of the UNCTC to continue to raise awareness on victims of terrorism and the promotion and protection of their rights, including in the criminal justice process, to further strengthen the capacity of Member States to assist victims of terrorism, and to strengthen their engagement with relevant civil society and private sector organizations which can play a valuable roles in assisting and supporting victims of terrorism.

86. *Reiterates* that, given their potential status as victims of terrorism as well as of other violations of international law, all children alleged to have, accused of

having or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated in a manner consistent with their rights, dignity and needs, including for psychosocial support, in accordance with applicable international law, in particular obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the best interests of the child as the primary consideration, 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;

87. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session, no later than February 2023, 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;

88. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in order to undertake, by June 2023, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 84 above, as well as of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.