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Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

Capacité du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

Rapport du Secrétaire général

I. Introduction

1. Le présent rapport a été établi conformément au paragraphe 70 de la résolution [70/291](#) de l'Assemblée générale, adoptée le 1^{er} juillet 2016 à l'occasion du cinquième examen de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies. Dans cette résolution, l'Assemblée générale a prié le Secrétaire général d'examiner, en concertation avec elle, la capacité du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres qui le demandaient à appliquer la Stratégie de manière équilibrée, notamment en renforçant la coopération avec d'autres organisations internationales et régionales et en améliorant la mobilisation des ressources nécessaires pour financer les projets de renforcement des capacités, en vue de lui présenter des propositions concrètes à ce sujet d'ici à mai 2017 pour qu'elle les examine à sa soixante et onzième session.

2. L'examen a été effectué en réponse à la demande de l'Assemblée générale et en consultation avec elle. Le Président de l'Assemblée a organisé une réunion informelle le 22 février 2017, au cours de laquelle j'ai présenté ma proposition en la matière et entendu les vues des États Membres. En outre, en réponse à une note verbale datée du 23 février 2017, 28 États Membres ont présenté des observations écrites, ainsi que trois organisations, au nom de leurs membres : l'Union européenne, la Ligue des États arabes et l'Organisation de la coopération islamique.

3. L'adoption, par consensus, de la résolution [70/291](#) a montré que la communauté internationale était déterminée à agir de concert pour lutter contre le terrorisme, phénomène qui évolue à vive allure. Par cette résolution, l'Assemblée générale a également démontré qu'elle jouait un rôle central dans l'actualisation et l'application de la Stratégie et de ses quatre piliers, qui sont les suivants : a) mesures visant à s'attaquer aux conditions propices à la propagation du terrorisme; b) mesures visant à prévenir et combattre le terrorisme; c) mesures



visant à renforcer les capacités des États de prévenir et combattre le terrorisme et à renforcer le rôle des organismes des Nations Unies à cet égard; d) mesures visant à faire du respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit la base de la lutte contre le terrorisme¹. Depuis l'adoption de la Stratégie en 2006, l'objectif de l'examen biennal conduit par l'Assemblée a été de faire de la Stratégie un document évolutif s'adaptant à des priorités en constante mutation.

4. Le cinquième examen mené par l'Assemblée générale, sur lequel porte la résolution 70/291, visait à actualiser la Stratégie pour qu'elle réponde plus efficacement à l'évolution de la menace terroriste à laquelle la communauté internationale fait face. Malgré les progrès accomplis par les États Membres et leurs récentes avancées militaires, des groupes terroristes tels que l'État islamique d'Iraq et du Levant (Daech), Al-Qaida et Boko Haram continuent de faire peser une menace sur la paix et la sécurité internationales. En outre, le terrorisme a des effets dévastateurs sur le développement durable, les droits de l'homme et l'action humanitaire à l'échelle mondiale, régionale et nationale.

5. Pour remédier à ce problème, nos efforts de lutte contre le terrorisme doivent s'inscrire dans une démarche internationale de grande ampleur, qui appuie l'application équilibrée de la Stratégie. Bien que l'examen de la capacité du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie montre que des progrès ont été réalisés, il reste encore beaucoup à faire.

6. Guidée par les buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies, la restructuration du dispositif antiterroriste proposée dans le présent rapport nous permettra de mieux coopérer afin d'accroître notre influence sur le terrorisme à l'échelle nationale, régionale et internationale. L'idée n'est pas de modifier les mandats des diverses entités des Nations Unies. La restructuration devrait améliorer la capacité du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres, dans le strict respect du principe de souveraineté. Les propositions tiennent compte de la réforme générale de la gestion de l'Organisation, qui vise notamment à accroître l'efficacité et la simplicité de son fonctionnement, et à en améliorer la coordination et la cohésion.

II. Examen de la capacité actuelle du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

A. Cadre normatif et juridique international de lutte contre le terrorisme

7. Les États Membres ne cessent de dénoncer le terrorisme comme étant une grave menace pour la paix et la sécurité internationales. L'élimination de cette menace est une priorité pour le système des Nations Unies, comme en témoigne le nombre croissant de résolutions récemment adoptées par l'Assemblée générale, notamment la résolution 70/291 relative à l'examen de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies, la résolution 71/38 sur des mesures visant à empêcher les terroristes d'acquérir des armes de destruction massive, la résolution 71/66 sur la prévention de l'acquisition de sources radioactives par des terroristes et la résolution 71/151 sur des mesures visant à éliminer le terrorisme international, ainsi que par le Conseil de sécurité, notamment la résolution 2309 (2016) relative aux menaces terroristes contre l'aviation civile, la résolution 2322 (2016) sur la

¹ Voir résolution 60/288 de l'Assemblée générale, annexe.

coopération judiciaire internationale dans la lutte contre le terrorisme, la résolution 2331 (2016) relative à la traite des êtres humains et au terrorisme et la résolution 2341 (2017) sur la protection des infrastructures critiques contre les attaques terroristes.

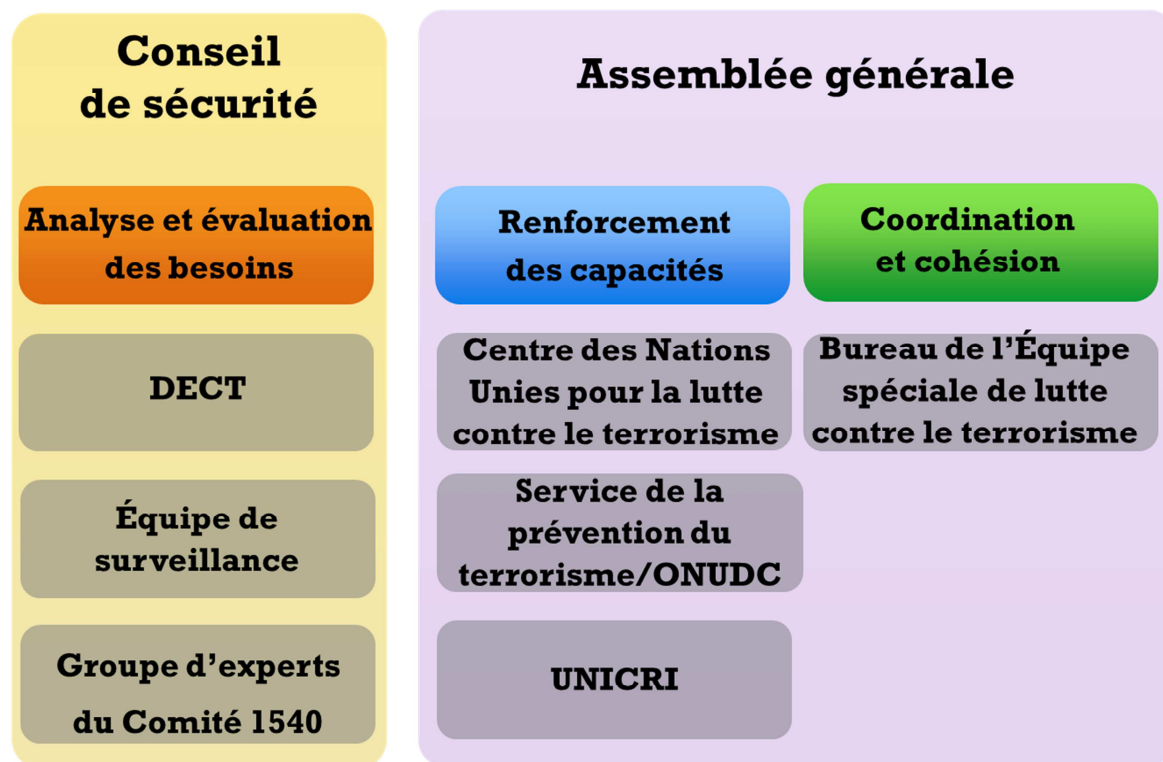
8. Si tous les États Membres appliquaient pleinement le cadre juridique international de lutte contre le terrorisme, la coopération internationale contre cette menace en serait nettement renforcée. Dans sa résolution 71/151, l'Assemblée générale a encouragé tous les États Membres à redoubler d'efforts pour résoudre les questions en suspens afin d'achever l'élaboration du projet de convention générale sur le terrorisme International.

B. Aperçu de l'actuel dispositif antiterroriste du système des Nations Unies

9. Afin de tirer profit des avantages comparatifs que présentent les activités normatives et la capacité de mobilisation du système des Nations Unies à l'appui de l'action qu'ils mènent face à la menace terroriste en constante évolution, les États Membres ont mis en place un dispositif de lutte contre le terrorisme, qui comprend des organes mandatés par le Conseil de sécurité et par l'Assemblée générale (voir fig. I).

Figure I

Principaux organes de lutte contre le terrorisme du système des Nations Unies



Abréviations : Groupe d'experts du Comité 1540 : Groupe d'experts du Comité créé par la résolution 1540 (2004); DECT : Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme; Équipe de surveillance : Équipe d'appui analytique et de surveillance des sanctions créée par les résolutions 1526 (2004) et 2253 (2015) du Conseil de sécurité concernant l'EIL (Daech), Al-Qaida, les Taliban et les personnes et entités qui leur sont associées; UNICRI, Institut interrégional de recherche des Nations Unies sur la criminalité et la justice; ONU DC : Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime.

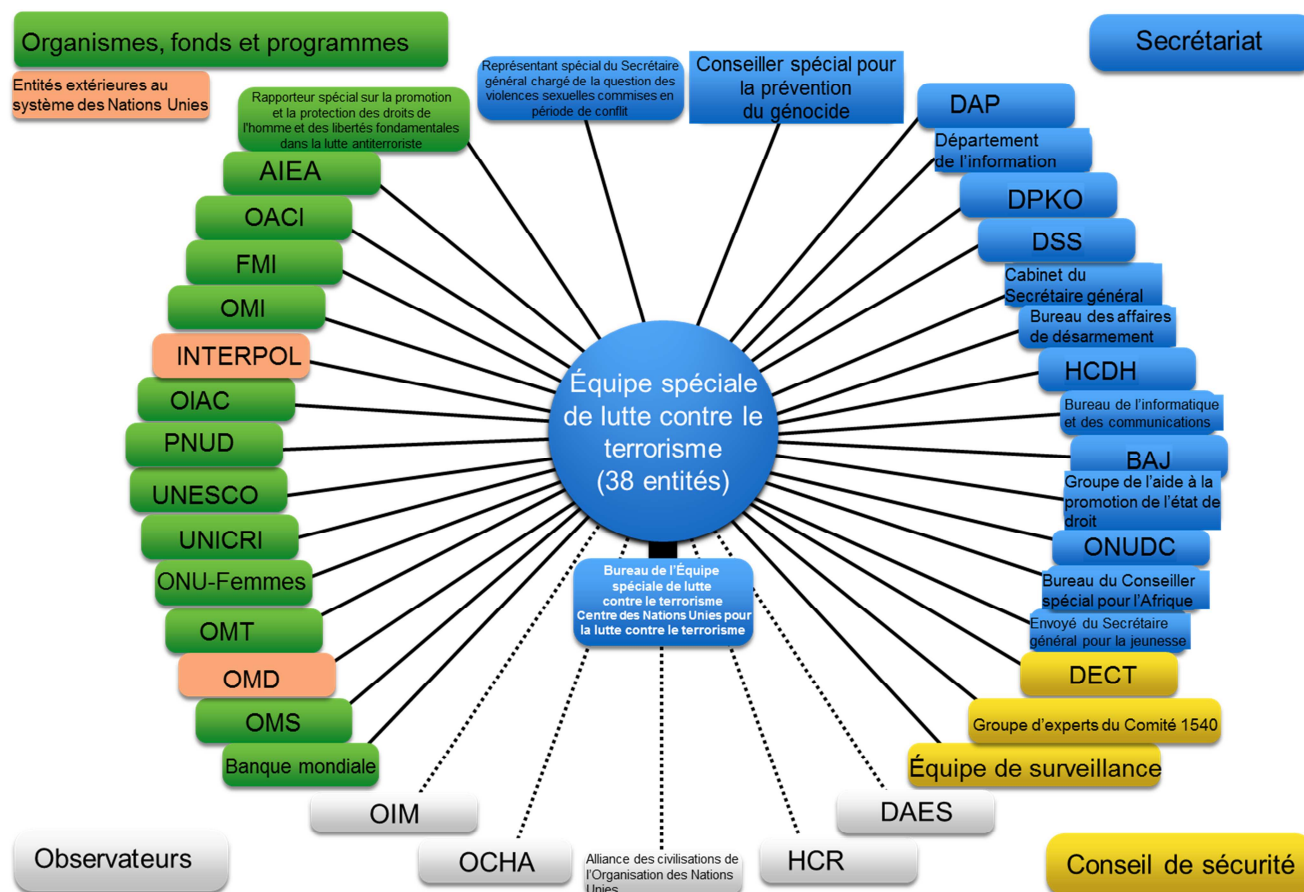
10. Les organismes des Nations Unies chargés de la lutte contre le terrorisme ont trois fonctions principales : a) conduire des évaluations des besoins et des analyses de lacunes en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme, fonction assumée par les organes mandatés par le Conseil de sécurité et en partie prise en charge par les organismes spécialisés dans le renforcement des capacités dans le cadre de la Stratégie; b) apporter une assistance technique en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et une aide au renforcement des capacités dans ce domaine, ce dont se chargent principalement les organes mandatés par l'Assemblée générale, notamment le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC), l'Institut interrégional de recherche des Nations Unies sur la criminalité et la justice (UNICRI), le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme (HCDH) et l'Entité des Nations Unies pour l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes (ONU-Femmes); c) veiller à la coordination et la cohésion de l'action antiterroriste, responsabilité qui incombe au Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme, qui relève du Département des affaires politiques².

11. Il arrive que les responsabilités définies dans les divers mandats de ces organes se chevauchent. Par exemple, en facilitant des initiatives de renforcement des capacités antiterroristes au titre de leurs mandats, certains organes du Conseil de sécurité sont amenés à jouer un rôle important dans l'organisation et la réalisation de ces initiatives. Les organes mandatés par l'Assemblée générale peuvent, à l'occasion, réaliser des évaluations partielles pour repérer les problèmes et définir des perspectives. Les chevauchements peuvent également être thématiques, étant donné que plusieurs entités distinctes sont chargées de traiter de sujets similaires, même si elles les abordent sous des angles différents. Lorsqu'ils concernent des thèmes tels que la nécessité de respecter les droits de l'homme dans la lutte antiterroriste, la prévention de la radicalisation, les victimes du terrorisme ou la sécurité et la gestion des frontières, ces chevauchements compliquent le travail de coordination des Nations Unies.

12. Le Secrétaire général a créé l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme en 2005 pour renforcer la coordination et la cohésion dans le domaine de la lutte contre le terrorisme. Dans sa résolution [60/288](#) relative à la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, l'Assemblée générale a accueilli favorablement l'intention du Secrétaire général d'institutionnaliser, dans la limite des ressources existantes, l'Équipe spéciale au sein du Secrétariat. Le Secrétaire général a alors intégré l'Équipe dans son cabinet. Dans sa résolution [64/235](#) de 2009, l'Assemblée générale a prié le Secrétaire général de prévoir les ressources nécessaires pour achever d'institutionnaliser l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme. En décembre 2009, le Secrétaire général a décidé que le Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale relèverait du Département des affaires politiques.

² Voir www.un.org/undpa/fr/issues-terrorism.

Figure II

Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme (38 organismes des Nations Unies et entités extérieures)

Abréviations : AIEA : Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique; BAJ : Bureau des affaires juridiques; DAES : Département des affaires économiques et sociales; DAP : Département des affaires politiques; DECT : Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme; DPKO : Département des opérations de maintien de la paix; DSS : Département de la sûreté et de la sécurité; FMI : Fonds monétaire international; HCDH : Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme; HCR : Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés; INTERPOL : Organisation internationale de police criminelle; OACI : Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale; OCHA : Bureau de la coordination des affaires humanitaires; OIAC : Organisation pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques; OIM : Organisation internationale pour les migrations; OMI : Organisation maritime internationale; OMD : Organisation mondiale des douanes; OMS : Organisation mondiale de la Santé; OMT : Organisation mondiale du tourisme; ONUDC : Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime; ONU-Femmes : Entité des Nations Unies pour l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes; PNUD : Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement; UNESCO : Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture; UNICRI : Institut interrégional de recherche des Nations Unies sur la criminalité et la justice.

13. Entre 2005 et aujourd'hui, la composition de l'Équipe spéciale s'est élargie, passant de 22 entités des Nations Unies à 36, dont des organes mandatés par l'Assemblée générale et le Conseil de sécurité, des départements, des bureaux, des groupes, des organismes, des fonds et programmes, et 2 entités extérieures au système des Nations Unies, à savoir l'Organisation internationale de police criminelle (INTERPOL) et l'Organisation mondiale des douanes (OMD). Parmi ceux qui ont rejoint récemment l'Équipe spéciale, on peut mentionner ONU-Femmes, le Conseiller spécial pour la prévention du génocide et l'Envoyé du Secrétaire général pour la jeunesse (voir la figure II). Le Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires politiques exerce simultanément les fonctions de Directeur exécutif du

Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme et de Président de l'Équipe spéciale.

14. L'institutionnalisation en 2009 de l'Équipe spéciale, financée au moyen des ressources du budget ordinaire, a permis de la doter d'un bureau à effectif réduit relevant du Département des affaires politiques et dont les fonctions principales sont les suivantes : assurer la coordination et la cohésion d'ensemble de l'action antiterroriste menée par les organismes des Nations Unies; diriger les initiatives communes des organismes des Nations Unies qui visent à appuyer l'application de la Stratégie; faciliter et soutenir les initiatives et les activités menées par les entités du système des Nations Unies dans le cadre de leurs mandats respectifs et selon leurs compétences pour contribuer à l'application de la Stratégie sous tous ses aspects; assurer des services essentiels de secrétariat et l'appui fonctionnel, organisationnel et administratif nécessaires à l'Équipe spéciale pour mener ses travaux, y compris les activités d'information; engager le dialogue avec les États Membres, les organisations internationales et régionales, des établissements universitaires et des organisations de la société civile afin de faire progresser la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie.

15. En 2006, tous les États Membres de l'ONU ont reconnu que la création d'un centre international de lutte contre le terrorisme pouvait être envisagée dans le cadre des efforts engagés à l'échelle internationale pour combattre le terrorisme, comme prévu dans la Stratégie. Par sa résolution 66/10 de 2011, l'Assemblée générale s'est félicitée de la contribution apportée par l'Arabie saoudite, ainsi que de la création du Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme au sein du Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale. Le Centre contribue à la mise en œuvre équilibrée des quatre piliers de la Stratégie grâce à son programme de travail quinquennal et à sa participation active dans les 12 groupes de travail de l'Équipe spéciale. Le Conseil consultatif du Centre, nommé par le Secrétaire général pour un mandat de trois ans (il exécute actuellement son deuxième mandat, qui prendra fin en avril 2018), est présidé par l'Arabie saoudite et compte 21 États Membres d'origines géographiques variées, ainsi que l'Union européenne en qualité d'invité, qui l'aident et l'orientent dans ses activités³. Il se réunit chaque trimestre. Son mandat est présenté à l'annexe II du présent rapport.

C. Capacité du système des Nations Unies d'évaluer les besoins et d'analyser les lacunes en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme

16. Trois organes subsidiaires du Conseil de sécurité traitent directement des menaces terroristes et procèdent à des évaluations et à des analyses des lacunes. Le Comité du Conseil de sécurité faisant suite aux résolutions du Conseil de sécurité 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) et 2253 (2015) concernant l'État islamique d'Iraq et du Levant (Daech), Al-Qaida et les personnes, groupes, entreprises et entités qui leur sont associés reçoit l'aide de l'Équipe de surveillance. Conformément à son mandat, décrit aux paragraphes 43 et 44 et dans l'annexe de la résolution 2160 (2014), ainsi qu'aux paragraphes 88 à 95 et dans l'annexe I de la résolution 2253 (2015), l'Équipe de surveillance est notamment chargée des tâches suivantes : présenter des rapports au Comité; l'assister dans l'examen des propositions d'inscription sur la

³ L'actuel Conseil consultatif a été nommé par le Secrétaire général en avril 2015. Le mandat de ses membres prendra fin le 30 avril 2018. Les membres du Conseil sont les suivants : Arabie saoudite (qui assure la Présidence), Allemagne, Algérie, Argentine, Belgique, Brésil, Chine, Égypte, Espagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, Fédération de Russie, France, Inde, Indonésie, Maroc, Nigéria, Norvège, Pakistan, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, Suisse et Turquie. L'Union européenne a la qualité d'invité.

Liste relative aux sanctions contre l'EIL (Daech) et Al-Qaida et des noms qui y figurent, et aider le Médiateur à s'acquitter de son mandat; réunir des informations au nom du Comité; réaliser des études de cas; adresser des recommandations en vue d'aider les États Membres; faciliter les échanges de renseignements; échanger des avis avec les États Membres, les entités des Nations Unies et les intervenants concernés; coopérer avec INTERPOL et les États Membres concernant la publication des Notices spéciales INTERPOL-Conseil de sécurité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

17. Le Comité du Conseil de sécurité créé par la résolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concernant la lutte antiterroriste est secondé par la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme (DECT). Celle-ci joue un rôle central dans le système des Nations Unies, qui consiste à surveiller, faciliter et promouvoir l'application par les États Membres des résolutions du Conseil de sécurité relatives à la lutte contre le terrorisme, notamment en conduisant des évaluations de leurs capacités de lutte contre le terrorisme et en procédant à une analyse des lacunes, tendances et problèmes relatifs à l'application de ces résolutions. Compte tenu des informations sensibles contenues dans ces rapports, la DECT ne peut faire part de ses évaluations, documents d'orientation et rapports analytiques qu'aux entités concernées et après approbation du Comité. Les organes mandatés par l'Assemblée générale n'ont pas accès à ces rapports dans le cadre de leurs activités de renforcement des capacités.

18. Le troisième organe subsidiaire est le Comité créé par la résolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), qui est appuyé par un groupe d'experts. Dans la résolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), le Conseil de sécurité demande à tous les États de s'abstenir d'apporter un appui, quelle qu'en soit la forme, à des acteurs non étatiques qui tenteraient de mettre au point, de se procurer, de fabriquer, de posséder, de transporter, de transférer ou d'utiliser des armes nucléaires, chimiques ou biologiques ou leurs vecteurs, en particulier à des fins terroristes. Le Comité 1540 et son groupe d'experts suivent de près l'application de cette résolution et jouent un rôle centralisateur pour aider les États Membres à l'appliquer.

19. L'Équipe de surveillance, la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme et le Groupe d'experts du Comité 1540 font partie de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme. Une coopération étroite entre les organes de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil de sécurité permet d'aider les États Membres dans les efforts qu'ils font pour appliquer la Stratégie et le cadre juridique international de lutte contre le terrorisme.

D. Capacité du système des Nations Unies d'aider les États Membres à se donner les moyens de lutter plus efficacement contre le terrorisme

20. Depuis le cinquième examen de la Stratégie, l'Équipe spéciale n'a eu de cesse de renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'assistance que le système des Nations Unies fournit aux États Membres en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme dans le cadre de la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies.

Principaux organismes des Nations Unies chargés de la lutte contre le terrorisme et autres entités de l'Équipe spéciale

21. Parmi les 38 entités qui composent l'Équipe spéciale, certaines, dont le mandat consiste spécifiquement à combattre le terrorisme, peuvent être considérées comme les principaux organismes des Nations Unies chargés de lutter contre cette menace. Outre les trois organes du Conseil de sécurité décrits précédemment, les

principales entités chargées d'aider les États Membres à renforcer leurs capacités en la matière sont le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, le Service de la prévention du terrorisme de l'ONUDC et l'UNICRI. D'autres entités fournissent une assistance en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et de prévention de l'extrémisme violent dans le cadre de mandats plus larges.

22. Le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, qui est en train de s'imposer comme l'un des principaux organismes des Nations Unies pour ce qui est du renforcement des capacités, a reçu des contributions d'un montant total de 132 millions de dollars provenant de plus de 20 donateurs au cours des cinq dernières années. Son principal bailleur de fonds est l'Arabie saoudite, qui a apporté 110 millions de dollars dans le cadre de deux contributions généreuses. Le Centre présente des rapports trimestriels et annuels à son Conseil consultatif, et un compte rendu trimestriel à ses membres. En 2014, le Secrétaire général, agissant en consultation avec le Conseil, a élaboré une déclaration de principes établissant six priorités essentielles pour le Centre :

- a) Devenir un centre d'excellence rassemblant des spécialistes des questions relatives à la lutte contre le terrorisme qui ne sont pas couvertes par d'autres organismes des Nations Unies;
- b) Fournir une assistance au renforcement des capacités des États Membres et des organisations régionales aux fins de la mise en œuvre équilibrée des quatre piliers de la Stratégie;
- c) Utiliser les ressources affectées au renforcement des capacités de façon stratégique afin de produire des résultats à court, à moyen et à long terme;
- d) Offrir aux équipes de pays, aux missions politiques spéciales et aux opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies les conseils techniques dont elles ont besoin pour intégrer la lutte contre le terrorisme dans leurs travaux, en respectant scrupuleusement le mandat de chacune et les demandes formulées par les États Membres;
- e) Appuyer l'action menée pour lutter contre le terrorisme en contribuant au financement de projets de renforcement des capacités et en recherchant des cofinancements chaque fois que possible;
- f) Assurer une gestion efficace des programmes et des projets.

23. Pour atteindre ces objectifs prioritaires, le Centre a lancé en 2016 un programme quinquennal visant à s'assurer que ses activités n'empiètent pas sur celles d'autres entités de l'Équipe spéciale mais permettent de mettre à profit les compétences par une action concertée. Il a recensé 4 grands objectifs pour chacun des quatre piliers de la Stratégie et 12 produits spécifiques relevant de ses domaines d'intervention.

24. Ces produits sont : la prévention de l'extrémisme violent et la lutte contre les combattants terroristes étrangers (pour le pilier I); les stratégies antiterroristes, la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, la sécurité et la gestion des frontières et la cybersécurité (pour le pilier II); l'Initiative d'assistance intégrée pour la lutte antiterroriste (Initiative I-ACT), la lutte contre le terrorisme dans le cadre de la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies, la constitution de réseaux et l'appui à différentes modalités de coopération (pour le pilier III); les droits de l'homme et les victimes (pour le pilier IV).

25. Par l'intermédiaire de son Service de la prévention du terrorisme et de ses bureaux extérieurs, l'ONUDC encourage les États Membres à ratifier les conventions et protocoles internationaux relatifs au terrorisme et les aide à les

appliquer. Il fournit une assistance juridique dans les domaines de l'examen et de l'élaboration de lois contre le terrorisme et donne aux systèmes de justice pénale les moyens de lutter efficacement contre le terrorisme. Chaque année, le Service prête son assistance à 70 pays en moyenne. Depuis 2003, il a contribué à 688 nouvelles ratifications de conventions et protocoles internationaux relatifs au terrorisme, et à la révision ou à l'élaboration de 156 textes législatifs. Il a également permis à plus de 26 000 agents de la justice pénale d'améliorer leurs connaissances et leurs compétences en matière de prévention du terrorisme. L'ONUDC est présent dans plus de 150 pays par l'intermédiaire de son réseau de bureaux régionaux et nationaux. Ses experts et mentors dans le domaine de la prévention du terrorisme sont basés dans plus de 20 bureaux extérieurs, qui couvrent l'Asie du Sud, l'Asie du Sud-Est et le Pacifique, l'Asie occidentale et centrale, l'Afrique et le Moyen-Orient, le golfe Persique, l'Europe du Sud-Est et l'Amérique latine.

26. L'UNICRI aide les organisations intergouvernementales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des politiques de prévention et de répression de la criminalité plus efficaces, y compris dans le domaine de la lutte contre le terrorisme et de la prévention de l'extrémisme violent. Il s'acquitte de son mandat en menant des activités de recherche et de formation, des opérations sur le terrain et des efforts de collecte, d'échange et de diffusion d'informations, en coopération avec d'autres organismes des Nations Unies, des organisations internationales et des partenaires de recherche. Les activités actuellement mises en œuvre par l'Institut visent à aider les États Membres à s'attaquer aux conditions propices à la propagation du terrorisme (pilier I de la Stratégie) et à faire du respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit la base de la lutte contre le terrorisme (pilier IV).

27. D'autres entités faisant partie de l'Équipe spéciale, telles qu'ONU-Femmes, l'OIAC, l'UNESCO et le HCDH, appuient les actions menées contre le terrorisme par le système des Nations Unies en axant leurs efforts sur des aspects précis de la réponse à la menace, conformément à leurs mandats élargis. En outre, elles contribuent à la coordination et à la cohérence d'ensemble de l'action antiterroriste en participant activement aux groupes de travail interinstitutions de l'Équipe.

28. À titre d'exemple, le PNUD a élaboré des orientations visant à recenser et à promouvoir des solutions durables en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent. En décembre 2016, il a lancé un programme mondial de prévention de l'extrémisme violent à l'échelle locale, nationale, régionale et mondiale pour une période de quatre ans (2017-2020), conformément à son mandat et sur la base de ses avantages comparatifs et des compétences qu'il possède. Il entreprend actuellement de mobiliser les 108 millions de dollars nécessaires au financement du programme.

29. Dans le cadre de l'action qu'elle mène pour lutter contre l'extrémisme violent, l'UNESCO met l'accent sur la prévention en s'attaquant aux causes profondes de la menace et en œuvrant à la réalisation du premier pilier de la Stratégie. Face aux difficultés que rencontrent les jeunes en ce qui concerne l'extrémisme violent, elle met en œuvre une approche intégrée et intersectorielle, en soutenant des politiques et des programmes éducatifs qui favorisent la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, l'initiation aux médias, le dialogue avec les jeunes et leur participation, la connaissance du patrimoine mondial et les activités de sensibilisation.

30. Le HCDH s'attache à promouvoir le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit en tant que base fondamentale des politiques et stratégies antiterroristes nationales, régionales et internationales au moyen d'une assistance technique, d'initiatives visant à renforcer les capacités et d'activités de suivi, de plaidoyer et de communication de l'information en matière de respect des droits de l'homme dans le contexte de la lutte contre le terrorisme.

31. Le programme mondial d'ONU-Femmes sur la prévention de l'extrémisme violent comporte quatre volets : recherche, élaboration de politiques, réaction (améliorer l'accès à la justice et aux services essentiels pour les victimes de la violence sexuelle et sexiste dans le contexte de l'extrémisme violent) et participation (accroître la participation des femmes aux activités visant à prévenir et à combattre le terrorisme). Comme suite à l'adoption des résolutions [2122 \(2013\)](#) et [2242 \(2015\)](#) du Conseil de sécurité, et à la lumière du Plan d'action du Secrétaire général pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, ONU-Femmes est devenue un membre actif de l'Équipe spéciale, dont elle préside le nouveau groupe de travail interinstitutions sur l'adoption d'une démarche différenciée selon les sexes en matière de prévention et de répression du terrorisme.

Aperçu de l'assistance fournie en matière de renforcement des capacités

32. Selon les entités de l'Équipe spéciale, plus de 400 projets et initiatives visant à lutter contre le terrorisme et à prévenir l'extrémisme violent partout dans le monde sont en cours ou ont été récemment achevés. L'appui que le système des Nations Unies fournit aux États Membres pour chacun des quatre piliers de la Stratégie, qui varie en fonction des priorités particulières des États bénéficiaires et des donateurs, a évolué au fil des ans. À l'heure actuelle, les 113 projets ou initiatives de lutte contre le terrorisme mis en œuvre au titre du pilier I de la Stratégie en sont à des stades d'exécution différents, de même que les 58 projets mis en œuvre au titre du pilier II, les 113 projets au titre du pilier III et les 21 projets au titre du pilier IV. Toutefois, plusieurs projets ont des composantes communes à différents piliers; nombre d'entre eux visant notamment les démarches tenant compte de la problématique hommes-femmes et la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit.

33. Du point de vue géographique, l'assistance que le système des Nations Unies fournit aux États Membres pour les aider à lutter contre le terrorisme et à prévenir l'extrémisme violent est majoritairement destinée à l'Afrique de l'Ouest, à l'Asie du Sud, au Moyen-Orient et à l'Europe orientale. Cette répartition géographique découle des demandes d'assistance présentées par les États Membres. Le fait que la majorité des projets et initiatives mis en œuvre relèvent des piliers I et III montre combien il importe de s'attaquer aux facteurs de propagation du terrorisme et de faire le nécessaire pour donner aux États Membres les moyens de prévenir et de combattre le terrorisme. Compte tenu de l'émergence d'un certain nombre de nouvelles menaces, telles que le phénomène des combattants terroristes étrangers, et de la pertinence de questions telles que la gestion des frontières, la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, la protection des infrastructures critiques (y compris le réseau Internet), les mesures visant à empêcher les terroristes d'acquérir des armes de destruction massive et le renforcement des capacités des États Membres en matière de partage de l'information, le nombre de projets mis en œuvre au titre du pilier II de la Stratégie n'a cessé d'augmenter.

34. Les activités exécutées au titre de chacun des piliers de la Stratégie sont extrêmement variées et comprennent l'organisation de cours de formation spécialisée, d'ateliers et de conférences; l'élaboration de manuels, de guides et de brochures; l'échange de bonnes pratiques; la fourniture d'une assistance adaptée en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et de prévention de l'extrémisme violent, par exemple pour élaborer des stratégies, des plans d'action ou des lois.

35. Les entités de l'Équipe spéciale ont également créé un certain nombre de plateformes et de réseaux virtuels de lutte contre le terrorisme pour renforcer la coopération internationale, notamment la Plateforme de coopération judiciaire pénale des pays du Sahel, qui relève de l'ONUSD, ainsi que le Réseau de lutte

contre le terrorisme et la liste de conseillers en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme du Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme⁴. On trouvera en ligne un complément d'informations résumant les principaux projets, programmes et activités actuellement mis en œuvre par le système des Nations Unies dans le domaine de la lutte contre le terrorisme et de la prévention de l'extrémisme violent⁵.

L'assistance que le système des Nations Unies apporte aux États Membres pour leur donner les moyens de lutter contre le terrorisme ne cesse d'augmenter

36. Le présent aperçu des travaux menés par le système des Nations Unies pour renforcer les capacités des États Membres en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme depuis l'adoption de la Stratégie, il y a plus de 10 ans, révèle une augmentation sensible du nombre de demandes d'assistance présentées par les États aux niveaux national, régional et mondial. En réponse à cette augmentation, le nombre et la portée des mandats des entités de l'Équipe spéciale ont été élargis, et de nouvelles entités chargées de répondre à ces demandes ont été créées. À titre d'exemple, le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, dont les programmes sont financés au moyen de ressources extrabudgétaires, est passé d'un budget annuel d'environ 2,2 millions de dollars en 2013 à une prévision budgétaire de 20 millions de dollars pour 2018 (ce qui inclut les dépenses afférentes aux projets et au personnel). Le nombre croissant de résolutions et de déclarations de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil de sécurité, et de leurs présidents respectifs, assignant de nouvelles responsabilités aux entités de l'Équipe spéciale, l'augmentation du nombre de membres de l'Équipe et l'accroissement sensible du nombre de nouveaux sujets traités – ou de nouveaux aspects de sujets plus traditionnels –, sont autant d'exemples de cette tendance.

Exemples de mesures prises en vue de prévenir l'extrémisme violent au titre des piliers I et IV de la Stratégie

37. Dans sa résolution 70/291 de 2016, qui élargit les attributions de l'Équipe spéciale, l'Assemblée générale a constaté qu'il importait de prévenir l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme, recommandé que les États Membres envisagent d'appliquer les recommandations du Plan d'action qui les concernaient, en fonction de leur situation nationale, et engagé les entités des Nations Unies, conformément à leurs mandats respectifs, à mettre en œuvre les recommandations du Plan d'action qui les concernaient, notamment en prêtant une assistance technique aux États Membres qui en faisaient la demande. Elle a également invité les États Membres et les organisations régionales et sous-régionales à envisager d'élaborer des plans d'action nationaux et régionaux pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent pouvant conduire au terrorisme, conformément à leurs priorités et en tenant compte, selon que de besoin, du Plan d'action du Secrétaire général et d'autres documents pertinents.

38. En conséquence, l'Équipe spéciale joue désormais un rôle central pour ce qui est de coordonner différentes activités de prévention de l'extrémisme violent menées par les organismes des Nations Unies au titre des piliers I et IV de la Stratégie. Les présidents du Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale, en collaboration avec

⁴ La liste de conseillers en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme compte 81 experts originaires de 29 pays, qui sont en mesure de mener d'urgence des activités de renforcement des capacités à court terme sur le terrain dans des domaines tels que l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de stratégies et de mesures nationales et régionales de lutte contre le terrorisme, la prévention de la radicalisation, la protection des infrastructures critiques et des cibles vulnérables, et la fourniture d'un soutien psychologique et d'une aide à la réadaptation aux victimes du terrorisme.

⁵ Voir https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/files/sg_report20171104.pdf

l'UNESCO et le Groupe de travail sur la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, assurent également le secrétariat du groupe d'action de haut niveau du Secrétaire général pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, qui supervise la mise en œuvre de la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies en la matière. Le Groupe de travail a procédé à de larges consultations et défini six objectifs concrets :

- a) L'établissement d'un tableau récapitulatif des activités menées par le système des Nations Unies dans le cadre des projets visant à prévenir l'extrémisme violent aux niveaux national, régional et mondial dans tous les domaines prioritaires recensés dans le Plan d'action du Secrétaire général;
- b) L'élaboration d'une liste des personnes référentes en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent au sein des organismes des Nations Unies concernés, en vue d'accroître l'échange d'informations et la coopération entre les entités de l'Équipe spéciale chargées de cette question;
- c) La création d'un recueil de pratiques exemplaires et d'enseignements tirés de l'expérience en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent;
- d) La création d'un groupe d'experts internationaux spécialisés dans la prévention de l'extrémisme violent;
- e) L'adoption d'une démarche stratégique commune à l'ensemble du système en vue de mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à la prévention de l'extrémisme violent;
- f) L'organisation d'un séminaire interinstitutions à l'intention d'experts de l'Équipe spéciale portant sur l'élaboration de plans d'action nationaux et régionaux en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent, en application de la résolution 70/291 de l'Assemblée générale. Ce séminaire s'est tenu les 22 et 23 février 2017 à Manhasset (États-Unis)⁶.

E. Capacité du système des Nations Unies d'assurer la coordination et la cohérence de l'assistance fournie en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme

39. Compte tenu du nombre croissant d'activités de renforcement des capacités mises en œuvre par les entités de l'Équipe spéciale en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et de prévention de l'extrémisme violent, il faut renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'action du système des Nations Unies. Depuis sa création, l'Équipe spéciale s'emploie à améliorer la coordination et la cohérence des mesures prises dans le cadre de son mandat, et ce de trois façons : en coordonnant l'élaboration de politiques de lutte contre le terrorisme et en contribuant aux travaux de l'ONU en matière de normalisation; en intensifiant les efforts de coordination des activités de renforcement des capacités mises en œuvre par le système des Nations Unies pour aider les États Membres à lutter plus efficacement contre le terrorisme; en s'attachant à coordonner la lutte contre le terrorisme aux niveaux national et régional afin de maximiser les résultats sur le terrain.

⁶ Le séminaire a réuni 86 experts de haut niveau, provenant principalement des entités de l'Équipe spéciale, ainsi que des représentants des États Membres, des chercheurs et des experts de laboratoires d'idées et d'organisations de la société civile, et les coordonnateurs résidents des pays concernés, pour qu'ils examinent les problèmes et échangent des pratiques exemplaires et des enseignements tirés de l'expérience afin d'établir les principes fondamentaux d'ordre procédural qui pourraient encadrer l'élaboration de plans d'action nationaux et régionaux en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent.

Méthode retenue : la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies

40. L'Équipe spéciale fait sienne la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies dans le cadre de l'exécution de son mandat visant à renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'action menée. L'élaboration par l'Équipe d'un plan de mise en œuvre des projets de renforcement des capacités tendant à endiguer le flot de combattants terroristes étrangers, conformément aux recommandations formulées par le Conseil de sécurité (voir [S/PRST/2015/11](#)), illustre les avantages de cette démarche. Le plan a été élaboré selon une approche participative pour faire en sorte d'associer toutes les parties. Les entités de l'Équipe spéciale ont présenté des projets, que l'Équipe a organisés en fonction de la durée de la menace. La DECT a évalué l'importance de chaque projet, et un groupe de travail interinstitutions ad hoc composé de toutes les entités de l'Équipe a approuvé le plan, qui prévoit l'exécution de 37 projets complémentaires. Cela a permis à l'Équipe de mettre en lumière des domaines cruciaux qui pourraient faire l'objet de projets communs de renforcement des capacités, au lieu d'être traités individuellement par chaque entité. L'un de ces projets, qui vise à sensibiliser aux avantages des renseignements préalables concernant les voyageurs et à renforcer les capacités en la matière, est mis en œuvre conjointement par le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, la DECT, l'OIM, l'OACI, INTERPOL et l'Association du transport aérien international. Bien que le Conseil de sécurité ait demandé aux États Membres de contribuer au financement du plan, les fonds apportés jusqu'à présent sont restés limités. Le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme a annoncé une contribution de 9,5 millions de dollars aux fins de la mise en œuvre des projets prévus au titre du plan, et d'autres donateurs se sont engagés à verser 18,6 millions, ce qui représente au total environ 23 % des fonds nécessaires. Malgré l'élaboration d'un plan bien coordonné visant à répondre à une menace que le Conseil estime prioritaire, des activités de sensibilisation demeurent nécessaires pour que les États Membres intensifient leur action face à ce problème mondial urgent.

Structure mise en place pour renforcer la coordination et la cohérence

41. L'Équipe spéciale a élaboré un cadre de coordination des quatre piliers de l'action des Nations Unies, qui repose notamment sur 12 groupes de travail interinstitutions chargés d'examiner les domaines prioritaires recensés dans la Stratégie, tels que les combattants terroristes étrangers, la sécurité des frontières, la protection des infrastructures critiques, la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, la prévention de l'extrémisme violent et les droits de l'homme. En 2016, ces groupes de travail ont mis en évidence un certain nombre de difficultés et de sujets à examiner, ce qui a abouti à la création de deux nouveaux groupes, l'un sur l'égalité des sexes et l'autre sur les communications.

42. Outre les autres responsabilités qui lui incombent, le Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale assure le secrétariat des groupes de travail de l'Équipe. La réunion stratégique interinstitutions qu'il tient chaque année et les exposés trimestriels qu'il présente aux États Membres et aux entités de l'Équipe spéciale renforcent la coordination et la cohérence. Il coordonne les contributions aux rapports biennaux du Secrétaire général sur la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie, ainsi qu'aux rapports y relatifs que le Conseil de sécurité demande au Secrétaire général de lui présenter, notamment en application de la déclaration du Président du Conseil de sécurité du 13 mai 2013 ([S/PRST/2013/5](#)) et des résolutions [2195 \(2014\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#) et [2292 \(2016\)](#).

43. En sa qualité de structure intégrée au DAP, le Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale présente également des évaluations politiques en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme au Secrétaire général, afin d'assurer la cohérence des messages

institutionnels, de contribuer à l'établissement des priorités géographiques et thématiques en la matière et de faire ressortir les principaux faits nouveaux et tendances.

Moyens mis en œuvre pour renforcer la coordination et la cohérence

44. Dans le cadre de la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies, le Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale assure la coordination et la cohérence de l'action menée en supervisant la conception, l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des projets des groupes de travail de l'Équipe spéciale en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et en créant des tableaux récapitulatifs des activités et projets exécutés par les entités de l'Équipe spéciale afin de faciliter le partage de l'information.

45. L'Initiative I-ACT, qui vise à coordonner l'appui que l'ONU fournit aux États Membres qui en font la demande aux niveaux national et régional, illustre bien la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies défendue par l'Équipe spéciale. Elle contribue à garantir une approche holistique grâce à l'établissement d'un cadre intégré de renforcement des capacités en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et de prévention de l'extrémisme violent. Elle fait fond sur les travaux des entités de l'Équipe spéciale, qu'elle complète sans les remplacer ni les chevaucher, et a pour objet de mobiliser les capacités et ressources existantes au sein du système des Nations Unies. La mise en œuvre de l'Initiative a abouti à un engagement politique fort de la part des pays et organisations régionales partenaires. En outre, l'Initiative a permis aux entités de l'Équipe spéciale non seulement de travailler en étroite collaboration avec les pays bénéficiaires, les organisations régionales, les donateurs et les présences des Nations Unies sur le terrain – telles que le Bureau des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et le Sahel et la Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation au Mali –, mais aussi d'harmoniser les priorités, de coordonner les approches et de produire des résultats.

F. Renforcement de la coopération avec d'autres organisations internationales et régionales

46. Au-delà du système des Nations Unies, l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme s'emploie également à favoriser la collaboration avec d'autres organisations multilatérales, comme l'a demandé l'Assemblée générale. Les États Membres ont réaffirmé dans la résolution 70/291 de l'Assemblée qu'il fallait promouvoir la coopération internationale, régionale et sous-régionale et faire mieux connaître la Stratégie en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme. Les organisations internationales et régionales qui se consacrent à la lutte contre le terrorisme sont des partenaires essentiels de notre action concertée. La diversité de leurs mandats et des formes que peut prendre l'aide qu'elles fournissent aux États Membres permet de mettre en œuvre la Stratégie sous différents angles. Les organisations régionales et sous-régionales connaissent très bien le contexte local et sont un atout précieux dans l'élaboration de stratégies de lutte contre le terrorisme adaptées et l'apport d'une aide sur mesure. L'établissement de partenariats avec des organisations régionales permet d'amplifier l'aide apportée par l'Organisation des Nations Unies en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et de l'inscrire dans la durée.

47. Au cours de l'année écoulée, les entités des Nations Unies ont étendu leur collaboration avec des organisations internationales, régionales ou autres pour lutter contre le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent, conformément à leurs mandats. Aux niveaux stratégique et politique, l'Organisation travaille en étroite collaboration avec des organisations telles que l'Union africaine, l'Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est, l'Union européenne, le Conseil de coopération des États arabes

du Golfe, la Ligue des États arabes et l'Organisation de la coopération islamique pour déterminer quels domaines thématiques et quelles zones géographiques doivent bénéficier en priorité de l'aide apportée aux États Membres.

48. Aux niveaux opérationnel et technique, les entités de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme travaillent notamment avec l'Union africaine et son Centre africain d'études et de recherche sur le terrorisme, l'Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est, la Communauté d'États indépendants, la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique centrale, la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, l'Autorité intergouvernementale pour le développement, la Ligue des États arabes, l'Organisation des États américains, l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe, l'Organisation de Shanghai pour la coopération et la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe pour élaborer des projets de renforcement des capacités. Il s'agit notamment de mettre au point des stratégies régionales de lutte contre le terrorisme, de s'attaquer au phénomène des combattants terroristes étrangers, au financement du terrorisme et à l'enlèvement contre rançon, et de renforcer les contrôles aux frontières. À ces fins, les entités de l'Équipe spéciale collaborent également avec d'autres organismes multilatéraux tels que le Forum mondial de lutte contre le terrorisme et le Groupe d'action financière, ainsi qu'avec de nombreuses organisations de la société civile.

49. Soucieux de renforcer la collaboration entre les centres nationaux, régionaux et internationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme, et notamment la mise en commun d'informations, le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme a créé un réseau de lutte contre le terrorisme, qui regroupe actuellement 32 centres nationaux, régionaux et mondiaux. Le réseau a déjà permis de recenser 17 nouveaux domaines dans lesquels la collaboration gagnerait à être renforcée. Ses membres participent tous les deux ans à une conférence lors de laquelle ils échangent des informations et nouent des partenariats. Entre deux conférences, ils collaborent par l'intermédiaire d'un portail Web dédié et sécurisé.

50. Le grand nombre d'entités des Nations Unies qui collaborent à différents niveaux avec des organisations internationales et régionales en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme pose parfois des problèmes de coordination. Une vision stratégique plus cohérente et précise des activités menées par l'Organisation pour lutter contre le terrorisme et prévenir l'extrémisme violent pourrait permettre de surmonter ces problèmes en favorisant un pilotage plus efficace de l'action, un renforcement des partenariats existants avec ces organisations et l'établissement de nouveaux partenariats.

G. Mobilisation de ressources

51. Bien que les États Membres accordent une attention toujours plus grande à la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent, il faut redoubler d'efforts pour mobiliser les ressources financières et techniques dont l'Organisation des Nations Unies a besoin pour mener ses activités de lutte contre le terrorisme.

52. Le renforcement de la coordination et de la cohérence des activités des diverses organisations et l'utilité à long terme de l'aide fournie par l'Organisation dépendent de l'appui apporté par les États Membres. Cet appui est d'autant plus urgent qu'un nombre croissant d'États Membres sollicitent l'aide de l'Organisation. Il n'est pas aisé d'offrir aux États Membres un appui technique fiable et prévisible, en particulier pour les entités des Nations Unies qui ne reçoivent qu'une part modeste des ressources du budget ordinaire. Une conduite plus énergique de l'action et des activités de collecte de fonds coordonnées et intégrées à l'échelle du système des Nations Unies sont nécessaires pour encourager une collaboration plus

étroite et rassurer les donateurs quant à la rareté des doubles emplois et des chevauchements.

53. Il convient de noter que les ressources financières et techniques dont disposent actuellement les entités des Nations Unies pour aider les États Membres à mettre en œuvre la Stratégie sont modiques par rapport aux ressources mobilisées par les États Membres aux niveaux national et bilatéral. Par exemple, le budget annuel que le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme consacre à ses projets de renforcement des capacités s'élèvera à environ 15 millions de dollars d'ici à 2018. Le Centre tente de tirer le meilleur parti de ses efforts de mobilisation de ressources en recourant au cofinancement de projets de renforcement des capacités. Outre l'Arabie saoudite, dont les contributions s'élèvent à 110 millions de dollars, plus de 20 autres États Membres ont contribué aux projets du Centre depuis 2011. Cette diversification des sources de financement des projets de lutte contre le terrorisme du Centre et d'autres entités des Nations Unies demeure une importante priorité stratégique.

54. Il convient également de citer l'exemple de l'ONUDC, qui bénéficie du soutien de près de 20 donateurs par an et qui reçoit chaque année environ 25 millions de dollars de contributions volontaires destinées à financer ses projets d'assistance technique visant directement à prévenir et à combattre le terrorisme, somme sur laquelle l'Office alloue quelque 15 millions à son Service de la prévention du terrorisme. Des donateurs fournissent également des fonds supplémentaires chaque année pour financer des projets d'assistance technique plus généraux, dont certaines composantes ont trait à la lutte contre le terrorisme, tels que le Projet de communication aéroportuaire et l'initiative « Éducation pour la justice ».

55. Pour sa part, l'Institut interrégional de recherche des Nations Unies sur la criminalité et la justice apporte son aide aux États Membres dans le cadre de 11 projets de renforcement des capacités, dont 7 portent exclusivement sur des aspects précis de la lutte contre le terrorisme et 4 sont plus généraux. Le budget total alloué au portefeuille de programmes de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'Institut est d'environ 19 millions de dollars, et son budget pour l'exercice biennal 2016-2017 est estimé à 11,6 millions de dollars. Cinq pays et fondations contribuent actuellement au programme de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'Institut.

56. La présentation d'une vue d'ensemble complète et cohérente des ressources financières dont disposent les entités des Nations Unies pour mener des activités d'assistance en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et l'ouverture d'un dialogue à haut niveau avec les États Membres à ce sujet permettraient de sensibiliser à la nécessité d'accroître l'appui fourni. En outre, j'encourage les États Membres à appuyer ces efforts de sorte que l'Organisation des Nations Unies soit plus à même de répondre à la multiplication des demandes d'aide en matière de renforcement des capacités émanant d'États Membres.

H. Difficultés

57. L'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme a contribué de manière déterminante aux progrès accomplis au cours des 10 dernières années pour ce qui est d'intensifier les efforts de coordination et de cohérence faits par l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de promouvoir une mise en œuvre équilibrée de la Stratégie et d'aider les États Membres à renforcer leurs capacités. Néanmoins, compte tenu de la nature évolutive de la menace, l'Organisation doit adapter son action et améliorer en permanence ses méthodes. En outre, plusieurs difficultés pratiques subsistent et entravent l'efficacité de ses travaux.

58. Les 10 dernières années ont été marquées par une augmentation exponentielle des demandes d'assistance adressées par des États Membres à l'Organisation pour faire face à la menace terroriste, qui est de plus en plus transnationale et multidimensionnelle, aux niveaux mondial, régional et national. La quantité et la portée des mandats conférés aux entités des Nations Unies, les actions coordonnées qu'il est nécessaire d'entreprendre et les ressources dont l'Organisation a besoin pour mener des activités de renforcement des capacités véritablement efficaces sur le terrain vont elles aussi grandissant.

59. La complexité et la portée de la menace, qui touche aujourd'hui tous les principaux domaines d'activité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, vont également croissant. Dans ce contexte, il faut accroître les effets de synergie entre le Siège de l'Organisation et les entités présentes sur le terrain pour que l'action sur le terrain soit plus efficace. En outre, dans le droit fil de la nécessité, soulignée par les États Membres, de prévenir l'extrémisme violent dans le contexte des piliers I et IV de la Stratégie, il est essentiel d'apporter une réponse globale, stratégique et durable au terrorisme.

60. L'évolution du terrorisme et de la lutte contre le terrorisme ne s'est pas accompagnée des changements institutionnels nécessaires pour doter l'Organisation d'une autorité forte chargée exclusivement de la lutte contre le terrorisme. Le Président de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme doit concilier de lourdes responsabilités en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et ses fonctions de chef du Département des affaires politiques. Les multiples attributions dévolues au Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires politiques limitent le temps qu'il peut consacrer à la lutte contre le terrorisme, notamment à des entretiens plus fréquents et approfondis en la matière avec de hauts fonctionnaires des Nations Unies, d'autres organisations internationales et régionales et les États Membres.

61. La mise en place, au sein du système des Nations Unies, d'une architecture de lutte contre le terrorisme solide doit permettre, à terme, de rationaliser les méthodes de travail pour que l'aide apportée aux États Membres soit plus efficace et utile. Or il n'est pas possible, en l'absence d'un haut fonctionnaire des Nations Unies chargé exclusivement de la lutte contre le terrorisme, d'adopter une démarche intégrée des Nations Unies en matière d'aide apportée aux États Membres pour combattre le terrorisme ni de renforcer la capacité de l'Organisation à mobiliser des ressources et à coordonner les activités de collecte de fonds, à l'heure où les donateurs revoient leurs contributions à la baisse en raison de besoins concurrents. Ces facteurs portent également atteinte à la capacité de l'Organisation d'appuyer plus efficacement la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie, de resserrer la coopération internationale et, à terme, de mieux combattre et prévenir le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent.

III. Suggestions concernant le renforcement des capacités du système des Nations Unies : établissement d'un nouveau bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme

62. Des efforts ont été faits pour renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'appui que l'Organisation apporte aux États Membres pour mettre en œuvre la Stratégie, mais il est possible d'aller plus loin encore. Lors de la discussion informelle que j'ai eue avec l'Assemblée générale le 22 février 2017, j'ai suggéré que l'actuel Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme et le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, ainsi que leur personnel et toutes leurs ressources ordinaires et extrabudgétaires, soient détachés du Département des affaires politiques et forment un nouveau bureau de lutte contre le

terrorisme, qui serait dirigé par un Secrétaire général adjoint, lequel serait à la fois Président de l'Équipe spéciale et Directeur exécutif du Centre.

63. Le nouveau Secrétaire général adjoint assurerait la direction stratégique de la lutte contre le terrorisme menée par l'Organisation des Nations Unies, participerait au processus de prise de décisions de l'Organisation et veillerait à ce que les travaux de celle-ci tiennent compte des causes et des répercussions transversales du terrorisme.

64. Le bureau aurait cinq fonctions principales : a) piloter l'action menée au titre des divers mandats de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'Assemblée générale qui m'ont été confiés à l'échelle du système des Nations Unies; b) renforcer la coordination et la cohérence des activités des 38 entités de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme pour assurer la mise en œuvre équilibrée des quatre piliers de la Stratégie; c) accroître l'aide que l'Organisation fournit aux États Membres pour renforcer leurs capacités de lutte contre le terrorisme; d) promouvoir davantage les activités de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'Organisation, leur donner une plus grande visibilité et renforcer la mobilisation de ressources dans ce domaine; e) veiller à ce que la priorité voulue soit accordée à la lutte contre le terrorisme dans l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies et que les travaux importants menés s'agissant de la prévention de l'extrémisme violent soient fermement ancrés dans la Stratégie.

65. Le bureau s'emploierait également à tisser d'étroites relations avec les organes du Conseil de sécurité et les États Membres, en renforçant les partenariats existants et en nouant de nouveaux grâce à des voyages fréquents et une participation régulière de son personnel à des réunions ayant trait à la lutte contre le terrorisme.

66. Ce nouveau bureau respecterait les compétences et mandats établis des organes de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil de sécurité. Il n'aurait aucun contrôle sur les organes subsidiaires du Conseil de sécurité et ferait rapport à l'Assemblée générale par mon intermédiaire.

67. Le bureau respecterait aussi pleinement les principes de la souveraineté nationale et de non-ingérence. Il ne serait pas habilité à surveiller, à superviser ou à orienter les mesures prises par les États Membres pour mettre en œuvre la Stratégie et les autres composantes du cadre juridique international contre le terrorisme. Toutes les activités du nouveau bureau seraient menées à la demande et à l'appui des États Membres, auxquels il incombe au premier chef de mettre en œuvre la Stratégie. L'objectif du bureau serait de consolider le partenariat entre l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les États Membres pour mieux combattre la menace transnationale que constitue le terrorisme.

68. Les postes actuels du Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme et du Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme seraient transférés au nouveau bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme. Si certains de ces postes sont financés au moyen du budget ordinaire, la plupart le sont grâce à des ressources extrabudgétaires. Les accords existants relatifs aux contributions, ainsi que les fonctions et la composition du Conseil consultatif du Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, seraient maintenus. Six des postes actuels sont financés par le budget ordinaire, tandis que 29 postes, y compris celui du directeur adjoint (D-1) et d'un administrateur auxiliaire, sont financés au moyen de ressources extrabudgétaires. Les ressources nécessaires à la création du nouveau poste de secrétaire général adjoint et d'un nouveau poste d'assistant spécial du secrétaire général adjoint (P-3) seraient imputées au budget ordinaire. Les fonctions du nouveau secrétaire général adjoint seront définies de telle sorte que celui-ci soit hautement qualifié et chevronné, et qu'il ait une connaissance approfondie du

contexte stratégique de la lutte contre le terrorisme, notamment de la prévention de l'extrémisme violent.

IV. Décisions que l'Assemblée générale est appelée à prendre

69. L'Assemblée générale souhaitera peut-être :

- a) Approuver la création d'un poste de secrétaire général adjoint et d'un poste d'assistant spécial (P-3);
- b) Approuver l'établissement, au titre du chapitre 3 du budget-programme de l'exercice biennal 2016-2017, d'un bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme indépendant du Département des affaires politiques et dirigé par le nouveau Secrétaire général adjoint qui fera directement rapport au Secrétaire général;
- c) Approuver le regroupement du Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme et du Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, ainsi que de leur budget-programme et de leurs ressources extrabudgétaires et leur transfert au sein du nouveau bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme.

Vues et suggestions des États Membres

70. Le 22 février 2017, le Président de l'Assemblée générale a convoqué une réunion informelle de l'Assemblée pour me permettre de me concerter avec les États Membres sur le renforcement des capacités du système des Nations Unies, comme l'Assemblée me l'avait demandé au paragraphe 70 de sa résolution 70/291. Après que j'ai présenté ma proposition de regrouper le Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme et le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, ainsi que leur personnel, dans le cadre d'un nouveau bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme dirigé par un nouveau secrétaire général adjoint, 42 délégations⁷ ont pris la parole.

71. De nombreux États Membres se sont engagés à soutenir ma proposition et ont formulé des remarques constructives. Leurs observations étaient axées sur cinq thèmes centraux : a) le respect de la souveraineté des États Membres et la transparence de la procédure d'établissement du bureau de lutte contre le terrorisme; b) la nécessité de garantir l'impartialité et la viabilité du bureau à long terme; c) la division du travail et la coordination entre les organismes des Nations Unies chargés de la lutte contre le terrorisme; d) l'application des dispositions de la résolution 70/291 relatives à la prévention de l'extrémisme violent et la mise en œuvre équilibrée de tous les piliers de la Stratégie; e) le renforcement de la coordination des activités des organismes des Nations Unies en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et du dialogue avec les organismes externes.

72. En réponse à ma demande, 28 États Membres et 3 organisations s'exprimant au nom de leurs membres (la Ligue des États arabes, l'Organisation de la

⁷ Afghanistan, Albanie, Algérie, Arabie saoudite (à titre national et au nom de l'Organisation de la coopération islamique), Argentine, Australie (au nom de l'Australie, du Canada et de la Nouvelle-Zélande), Bangladesh, Belgique, Brésil, Chili, Chine, Cuba, Égypte, États-Unis d'Amérique, Fédération de Russie, France, Inde, Indonésie, Iraq, Iran (République islamique d'), Islande, Israël, Japon, Jordanie, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liban, Maldives, Mexique, Maroc, Norvège, Pakistan, Pérou, République arabe syrienne, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Rwanda, Suisse, Tunisie, Turquie, Uruguay et Venezuela, ainsi que l'Union européenne.

coopération islamique et l'Union européenne)⁸ ont présenté des observations écrites, qui figurent à l'annexe I du présent rapport.

73. Une large majorité d'États Membres ont exprimé leur soutien à ma proposition. En ce qui concerne la mise en œuvre de cette réforme, un grand nombre d'États Membres ont souligné que la procédure devait être transparente et ouverte et que les principes de la souveraineté nationale et de non-ingérence devaient être respectés. Les États Membres ont également fait de précieuses suggestions concernant notamment la structure, les effectifs et le mandat du bureau, les fonctions du nouveau Secrétaire général adjoint qui le dirigera et la manière dont le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme devrait être organisé pour continuer de remplir son mandat.

74. Un certain nombre d'États Membres ont estimé que le nouveau bureau ne devait pas considérer la lutte contre le terrorisme en dehors de son contexte politique, et qu'il fallait donc maintenir des mécanismes de coordination étroite avec le Département des affaires politiques.

75. La plupart des États Membres ont souligné qu'il fallait veiller à ce que cette réforme contribue à la mise en œuvre équilibrée des quatre piliers de la Stratégie et au renforcement de la coordination et de la cohérence des activités menées par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour combattre le terrorisme. Dans ce contexte, une majorité d'États Membres ont mis l'accent sur la nécessité de faire en sorte que la prévention de l'extrémisme violent reste une priorité et fasse partie intégrante du mandat du bureau, dans le cadre de la Stratégie.

76. En ce qui concerne les ressources du nouveau bureau, un certain nombre d'États Membres ont fait valoir que celles-ci devaient être viables et prévisibles afin de renforcer la capacité de l'Organisation d'aider les États Membres, s'ils en font la demande. Un groupe de pays a estimé que les contributions extrabudgétaires ne devaient servir qu'à la fourniture d'une assistance technique.

77. Je tiens à remercier les États Membres de leur appui à ma proposition et de leurs observations constructives, dont j'ai pris bonne note. J'entends maintenir un dialogue ouvert, inclusif et transparent avec l'ensemble des États Membres dans les semaines à venir pour parvenir à un consensus sur les modalités du renforcement du dispositif de lutte contre le terrorisme de l'Organisation.

78. Cette proposition constitue la première réforme institutionnelle majeure de l'Organisation depuis que j'ai pris mes fonctions de Secrétaire général. Comme je l'ai déclaré lors de la réunion informelle de l'Assemblée générale du 22 février, cette initiative trouve sa justification dans l'urgence que revêt la lutte contre une menace manifeste et immédiate pour la paix et la sécurité internationales, et dans la nécessité d'établir un nouveau partenariat avec les États Membres pour combattre le terrorisme et prévenir l'extrémisme violent. Je tiens à réaffirmer que je m'engage sans réserve à collaborer avec les États Membres de manière transparente et inclusive pour garantir la crédibilité et l'efficacité de l'action que mène l'Organisation pour lutter contre le terrorisme.

⁸ Les 28 États Membres sont les suivants : Afghanistan, Australie, Canada, Colombie, Cuba, Égypte, Émirats arabes unis, États-Unis d'Amérique, Fédération de Russie, France, Inde, Iran (République islamique d'), Kenya, Liechtenstein, Maroc, Nigéria, Nouvelle-Zélande, Norvège, Pakistan, Pérou, Philippines (les), République arabe syrienne, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Suisse, Thaïlande, Tunisie, Turquie et Ukraine. Les trois organisations sont les suivantes : la Ligue des États arabes (représentée par Oman), l'Organisation de la coopération islamique (représentée par l'Arabie saoudite) et l'Union européenne.

Annex I

Written replies from Member States for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General on the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Afghanistan

1. The Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to create an office of counter-terrorism, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, to lead the overall efforts of the United Nations to combat international terrorism with more efficiency and effectiveness. We consider this initiative to be a timely decision, in the light of the current security environment worldwide, in which the terrorist threat continues to grow rapidly. As the Office of the Secretary-General is now in the process of gathering additional input from Member States on the mandate of the proposed office, we wish to provide the following recommendations.

2. First: we believe the creation of the office and the appointment of an Under-Secretary-General to lead it would help provide for a clear and direct line of address for States as they carry out their national efforts to adequately combat terrorism in all its aspects. The creation of the office and the appointment of an Under-Secretary-General to lead its work would help to speed up and streamline decision-making processes.

3. Second: we need to make sure that we have the right person in the right place. There is a need for tailor-made terms of reference for this position. We believe that the person assuming the position of Under-Secretary-General needs to be someone with extensive experience in the area of counter-terrorism and, on that basis, to come from a country that has been proactively engaged in combating this threat over an extensive period of time.

4. Third: we concur with the view that enhancing the United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building role for Member States should be a key element in the mandate of the proposed office. In this respect, the Under-Secretary-General should work, in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), to assess and provide requisite technical assistance to States for the fulfilment of their counter-terrorism obligations.

5. Fourth: we believe the activities of the new office should be guided by a clear commitment to ensure a “balanced and consistent implementation” across all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy — consistent with the broad consensus on this issue among the membership of the Organization. In our assessment, progress in meeting the goals of the Global Strategy has, thus far, lacked proper consistency in relation to each of the four pillars.

6. Preventing and combating terrorism constitutes a core element of the Global Strategy, within which States are called on to “ensure full cooperation in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe-haven and bring to justice ... any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist attacks.”

7. In this respect, it is hoped that the activities of the proposed office will also focus on ensuring effective action on the part of States to meet their obligations, in adherence to the spirit and tenets of the Charter of the United Nations.

8. Fifth: the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism has significant value in the context of the United Nations overall counter-terrorism architecture. It seeks to address some of the internal sources of violence and extremism in various settings. That said, we are pleased to note that due consideration is being given to the incorporation of the prevention of violent extremism agenda in the activities of the office. We also stress the importance of national ownership regarding the implementation of goals on the prevention of violent extremism by Member States, within the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

9. Sixth: we believe the proposed office should seek to ensure greater synergy, coordination and coherence among various United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and agencies, as well as effective implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and international counter-terrorism conventions.

10. The Government of Afghanistan reiterates its full support for the initiative of the Secretary-General to create an office on counter-terrorism, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, and looks forward to continuing our dialogue and cooperation with the Office of the Secretary-General during the next steps forward in the operationalization of the said office.

Australia

1. The proposal outlined by the Secretary-General on 22 February 2017 during the informal meeting of the General Assembly is one which has Australia's full backing and support.

2. Australia agrees that the mandate for the Under-Secretary-General position, and the newly created office, should be firmly rooted in ensuring the balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including the prevention of violent extremism. The new office might be referred to as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Implementation Office and should include a dedicated team on the prevention of violent extremism.

3. Australia sees the role of any new office as one dedicated to:

(a) The delivery of enhanced counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism capacity-building assistance to Member States;

(b) Ensuring better strategic coordination both within the United Nations and with key external actors, such as the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum;

(c) Ensuring a high-level authoritative public United Nations voice on counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism.

4. United Nations standards of human rights and respect for international law must continue to guide its counter-terrorism efforts and must be applied to the mandate of the new office.

5. Australia expects that any new Under-Secretary-General role would be filled by a senior, highly qualified and credible individual in this field.

6. Forward budget planning should be undertaken to ensure the long-term sustainability of the office.

7. Australia would support adoption of a General Assembly resolution as the mechanism to confirm the establishment of any new office and Under-Secretary-General position.

Canada

1. The Government of Canada welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General in swiftly moving forward towards implementation of paragraph 70 of General Assembly resolution 70/291 concerning the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. The Government of Canada strongly supports efforts to modernize and improve the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture. We welcome the consultative approach adopted by the Secretary-General and encourage continued transparency and collaboration throughout this process.

3. Canada supports the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a dedicated office of counter-terrorism. We agree that there is a need for increased coordination of the Organization's counter-terrorism efforts and enhanced coherence of United Nations efforts with those of other international bodies.

4. Canada considers it important that the United Nations has a strong champion who can advocate for and ensure the implementation of all four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced and coordinated fashion.

5. In this regard, Canada emphasizes the need to rebalance international efforts, including those of the United Nations, in order to ensure enhanced efforts on the prevention of violent extremism and the promotion of human rights. As was established in the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, international efforts to date have been heavily focused on pillars II and III of the Global Strategy. Ensuring a renewed emphasis on pillars I and IV should be a core task of the new coordinator.

6. To this end it will be essential that the coordinator have credibility across all pillars and with the broad range of actors involved in international efforts to prevent violent extremism, counter violent extremism and counter terrorism. The coordinator must have the qualifications to work in close collaboration with partners and stakeholders from all sectors, including civil society (including women, youth and children), development, social policy, human rights, law enforcement, justice and the military — garnering confidence and trust as effectively with civil society as with security sector actors.

7. As a major donor to United Nations capacity-building efforts, Canada also agrees that there is a need to bring about more coherence and streamlining in the capacity-building efforts of the Organization's various agencies in order to reduce duplication and ensure that each agency can focus on its areas of relative strength. The coordinator should also ensure that the counter-terrorism programmes of United Nations agencies are rigorously assessed, evaluated and measured for impact so as to ensure that the desired objectives are being achieved (working with appropriate partners in the most cost-effective and efficient way possible). Much of the infrastructure needed for this to happen already exists, what is lacking is clear mandates, defined relationships and institutional agreements that allow one organization to leverage another's expertise in advance of common and agreed upon strategic objectives (for example, the use of the field offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) or access to its technical expertise).

8. Canada notes that the current proposal does not clearly delineate the mechanisms for functional coordination between the proposed office of counter-terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED). In order to ensure that the two bodies work in a complementary fashion, Canada considers that there should be institutionalized mechanisms that ensure regular coordination. Basic degrees of coordination, such as establishing procedures for sharing Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)/CTED assessments with relevant United Nations entities, would go a long way towards enhancing the ability of United Nations bodies to provide targeted and tailored technical assistance to Member States in gaps identified through these assessments.

9. Canada has long advocated for reforms to the United Nations system that will bring about greater effectiveness, accountability and coordination, and that do not create new costs. As the office of counter-terrorism is established, prudent budget planning and a diversified donor base will be keys to its sustainability.

10. In addition to our written input, we have the honour to refer to the statement delivered by Ambassador Gillian Bird, Permanent Representative of Australia, on 22 February 2017 on behalf of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Colombia

1. Colombia, reiterating that terrorism is unacceptable and unjustifiable in all its forms and manifestations, supports the balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. With this objective, countries should work together, strengthening their capacity and coordinating their efforts against this threat.

2. For each one of the four pillars presented in the Global Strategy, there are some recommendations that can be applied to start working on a better balanced implementation of this document.

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

3. **Understand the context:** before addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, Governments should understand local conditions and actors. Plans and programmes must be adapted before being adopted, to be adjusted to local conditions and challenges.

4. **Promote comprehensive approaches:** an individual measure to address conditions conducive to terrorism will not be enough. Measures should be part of larger and comprehensive approaches to improve the well-being of communities. These efforts must be intended to promote social and economic development, not only to stop terrorism. Social evolution can promote societies to reject violence and terror, while embracing dialogue and understanding.

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

5. **Strengthen the criminal justice systems against terrorist offences:** criminal justice systems must be a deterrent against terrorism. Without the support of the rule of law, measures to prevent and combat this threat will never be enough.

6. **Cooperate in novel ways:** cooperation between countries is almost guaranteed nowadays. However, in order to assure its effectivity and relevance, it should be innovative and include non-conventional channels, such as permanent internships, working scholarships and social networks, among others.

7. **Fight terrorism and crime together:** terrorism and transnational organized crime are perceived as differential criminal phenomena. However, in recent years these threats have formed close links, creating a criminal alliance with the capacity to affect any State. Therefore, it is important to create international awareness about this relationship and its consequences, and to develop joint responses to effectively fight this threat. To contain its operative capacity, the fight against terrorist organizations should include the fight against criminal groups, emphasizing the action against their finances and the money obtained through criminal activities. Effective control of the international financial system and the informal value transfer system will bring about an important reduction of the financial capabilities of terrorists, which will reduce their capacity to take action against States.

8. **State control of the territory:** criminal structures take advantage of non-controlled territories. To avoid this, States must control the complete territory of the countries, not only with their military presence, but also with the permanent provision of public services, education, culture and security. When a community is close to the authorities, it is harder for criminal organizations to find recruits and act against local laws.

Measures to build the capacity of States to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system

9. **Create an international compendium of programmes and initiatives within the United Nations system to prevent and combat terrorism:** the variety of agencies responsible for the fight against terrorism within the United Nations, makes difficult the interaction with States. If all of the offered initiatives were to be compiled under one agency it might be easier to understand the workings of the programmes, articulate efforts within them and adapt them to local needs. Within the compendium, it might be possible to include initiatives designed by non-governmental organizations, the academy and civil society. It also can be a scenario to exchange information, experiences and good practices.

10. **Use technology to bring the United Nations closer to Member States:** platforms and social networks offer different alternatives to connect experts and practitioners. Videoconferences, chat rooms, e-learning spaces, among other alternatives, can strengthen the relationship between the United Nations and Member States. These tools can also facilitate the capacity-building process for States with budgetary restrictions.

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism

11. **Promote the respect of human rights in the military forces and law enforcement agencies:** during the recruitment and formation process for military forces and law enforcement agencies it is important to highlight respect of human rights. This is not only intended to combat terrorism, but also to guarantee the rule of law in the fight against all the criminal activities that affect societies.

12. **Highlight the successes of the fight against terrorism:** fighting against terrorism is a hard duty and, as such, its successes must be highlighted and celebrated. Presenting the troops and law enforcement agencies with the results achieved by other authorities, while combating terrorism, respecting human rights and the rule of law, might increase their morale and commitment in the fight against this threat.

13. **Give voice to the victims:** there have been cases, when fighting terrorism, where authorities have abused their power and affected the human rights of civilians. It could be useful to present these cases, giving a voice to the victims and

telling their story, in order to make the military and law enforcement agents understand the impact and the responsibility they have in guaranteeing the rule of law.

Cuba

1. Cuba condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever, by whomever and against whomsoever committed, including those acts in which States are directly or indirectly involved. Acts of terrorism are unjustifiable, whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them.

2. Our country maintains its unwavering commitment to the integrated implementation of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It was therefore actively involved in the fifth biennial review of the Global Strategy held by the General Assembly in June 2016.

3. Cuba is currently considering the recent proposal of the Secretary-General for the establishment of a new structure to address terrorism, which would involve, inter alia, setting up a new office of counter-terrorism within the framework of the United Nations.

4. In this regard, Cuba wishes to place on record the following preliminary considerations:

(a) We strongly support the collective efforts of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is a key instrument in the international campaign against this scourge. The General Assembly should continue to play a central role in that respect;

(b) The new structure should focus on more effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, without prejudice to the central implementing role of Member States;

(c) Clearly, the new structure must be based on full respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in international law, particularly respect for sovereign equality and non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, and under no circumstances may it constitute a mechanism for the monitoring of States;

(d) The mandates of the new structure should facilitate implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars in a balanced and comprehensive manner;

(e) Discussions on the establishment of the new structure must be transparent and inclusive and take place within the General Assembly. Decisions on this matter should be taken with the agreement of all Member States;

(f) The Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism is a valuable contribution that is complemented by, but can never be a substitute for, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

(g) The new structure should take due account of the fundamental importance of international cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Egypt

1. Egypt supports the idea of establishing a post of Under-Secretary-General as head of the proposed office of counter-terrorism. However, accepting the establishment of this post is directly linked to agreement on its mandate.
2. The mandate of the post should include a provision to ensure that the incumbent of this post will not interfere in any form in the domestic affairs of Member States, in particular in their efforts to counter terrorism, including through monitoring or instructing, and that he/she shall respect the principle of sovereignty and shall assist Member States only upon their request. This assurance should also be reflected explicitly in the resolution of the General Assembly establishing the post.
3. The Arab countries should be well represented in both the office of the new Under-Secretary-General and in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force through the regular budget.
4. It is important that the new Under-Secretary-General be included as a member of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to enable him/her to participate in taking decisions on issues of strategic consequence.
5. The structural reform of the Secretariat related to counter-terrorism should include eliminating or ending any sort of duplication or contradiction between the functions or activities being undertaken by the United Nations entities in charge of countering terrorism.

France

1. The United Nations currently plays a major role in many core counter-terrorism issues, including by:
 - (a) Creating international standards through Security Council resolutions (a significant number of Security Council resolutions have thus been adopted in recent years, particularly since the rise of Daesh in 2014);
 - (b) Conducting terrorism threat analysis, primarily led by the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team, which produces many high-quality reports;
 - (c) Evaluating the implementation of State obligations and identifying capacity-building needs, as a result of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED);
 - (d) Providing capacity-building support for Member States by means of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre.
2. However, as the result of its exchanges with its main partners, Member States, United Nations entities, other international organizations and civil society, France has become aware that there now exists a shared perception that we can do more and, especially, that we can do better. Faced with a continually evolving threat of terrorism, we must adapt our response. Three core functions that are not currently fulfilled in a satisfactory fashion by the United Nations are:
 - (a) The strategic focus necessary to develop the priorities and vision of the Secretary-General at the operational level, building on the expertise of the various entities of the United Nations system;

(b) The internal coordination necessary to ensure that all entities and agencies work together;

(c) The level of visibility and communication with regard to the outside world needed to strengthen the coherence of the United Nations response.

3. The proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an office of counter-terrorism headed by a high-level coordinator (Under-Secretary-General) would fully satisfy current needs and demands. The reorganization proposal submitted to the General Assembly on 22 February 2017 would not only ensure that the functions identified above were better performed, but also that the prevention of terrorism and radicalization was duly taken into account by all stakeholders.

4. France thus unambiguously supports this proposal and welcomes the transparent and inclusive consultation process undertaken by the Secretary-General and his team to date. We hope that the report of the Secretary-General in response to paragraph 70 of General Assembly resolution 70/291 will be submitted to the Member States as soon as possible, ideally by the end of March 2017. We stand ready to support the efforts of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to make this reform a success.

5. A more detailed joint contribution by the States members of the European Union, with which France fully aligns itself, will be sent to the Secretariat before the 9 March deadline.

India

1. Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is one of the gravest and most complex challenges faced by Member States, both collectively and individually, in a long time. In today's day and age, terrorist networks use modern platforms, including social media and cyberspace, and exist in parallel worlds alongside us, threatening the very existence of humanity and our way of life in more ways than we can imagine. Almost all terrorist networks are sustained by transboundary networks for ideology, recruitment, propaganda, funding, arms, training and sanctuary. These organizations are not bound by the borders, norms, legal frameworks and bureaucracy that bind Member States and the United Nations at all levels. Therefore, no single nation alone can tackle this menace decisively. There is no stronger case for more multilateral action, more coordination and more cooperation on any matter among all stakeholders than terrorism.

2. In this regard, the creation of an office of counter-terrorism and the post of coordinator is a much awaited first step. It is important that it is set on a solid and strong foundation for achieving the goal of establishing a strong United Nations brand on counter-terrorism at the political, normative and operational levels; enhanced multilateral cooperation and honest exchanges between Member States in the multilateral format and norm setting and the sharing of best practices across regions and platforms for better coordination and collaboration in dealing with threats from transnational terrorist networks. It is crucial that the individual who occupies the proposed post of Under-Secretary-General for counter-terrorism be able to take positions and speak on behalf of "all of the United Nations" and begin the critical task of building an "all United Nations" approach in dealing with the terrorist threat at the multilateral level, including:

(a) A certain convening power/authority/role on counter-terrorism matters with the different United Nations bodies, including not only General Assembly-mandated bodies, bodies of the Department of Political Affairs and the Economic and Social Council, but also bodies mandated by the Security Council, so as to be

on the top of issues to be dealt with, and to set the counter-terrorism agenda on behalf of and in consultation with Member States;

(b) In addition to the cooperation with regional bodies like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization regional counter-terrorism structure, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the African Union, which is envisaged, there should also be cooperation with crucial international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which work in the fields of terrorist financing and investigating funding of terrorist networks. Coordination with all such organizations should be strengthened to bring greater coherence and effectiveness in the United Nations response to the terrorist threat;

(c) Enhanced political and technical engagement with Member States so as to build strong relations in advancing their collective counter-terrorism agenda;

(d) To develop, and to be considered by all, as the United Nations voice on counter-terrorism issues, not merely one voice on counter-terrorism; this is especially important for building the United Nations narrative for the ordinary people at large.

3. India supports the proposal of the Secretary-General for the creation of an office of counter-terrorism in order to address the need to enhance coordination of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. India will extend all possible support in bringing the proposal to its fruition.

Islamic Republic of Iran

1. The creation of the office of counter-terrorism and the new post of Under-Secretary-General to coordinate counter-terrorism related activities across the United Nations system can contribute to the enhancement of the Organization's capacity as a whole and bring stronger coherence to the entire United Nations system. It can also expand the capacity of the United Nations to better address the root causes of terrorism and violent extremism. In this process, we also underline the significance of a sustainable approach to counter-terrorism by taking long-term policy directions and reinforcing the capacity of Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, particularly by focusing on preventive measures.

2. In the preamble of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, there is a reaffirmation that the "international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner". Transparency and inclusiveness are among the core principles that 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. In our view, the Counter-Terrorism Centre is one of the main bodies, which needs to be well reformed in this process to reflect those main principles. Given the important role of the Centre in providing capacity-building projects to Member States, transparency and inclusiveness should be the main characteristics in dealing with sovereign Member States apart from any irrelevant political or other considerations. The new structure should also improve in a way that encourages active engagement of all Member States in the activities of the Centre without distinction, paving the way for voluntary and other forms of support from a larger number of the general membership.

3. We are of the view that the Centre should be bound by United Nations rules and long-standing respected traditions. The Centre, at its inception, could have seen

some exceptions in this regard, but after years of operation as part of the United Nations system, it needs to be enhanced to the level of other normative United Nations entities. Therefore, the members of its Advisory Board should be elected or appointed in a transparent process, after consultation with regional groups, and for a limited time period, with due regard to geographical distribution, ensuring the widest form of representation by the Member States. This would provide the basic requirements for equal opportunity for the entire membership in the active participation and effective engagement in its activities. This is something that we expect to see in the clear development of any draft proposal by the Secretariat. A detailed draft proposal to meet those conditions will bring about confidence in Member States and coherence in the ability of the United Nations system to deliver quality services with regard to the high objectives of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including capacity-building measures. While voluntary contributions play a key role in implementing counter-terrorism projects, any attempt to create an exclusive arbitrary decision-making apparatus within the United Nations is a clear deviation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

4. For a balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, guaranteeing the professionalism, impartiality and transparency of the proposed office of counter-terrorism in providing technical assistance, the following conditions seems to be inevitable: (a) funding for any new structure or office should be met through the regular budget, or at least a mix of regular budget and voluntary contributions; (b) extrabudgetary contributions are highly welcomed, but need to be limited to the provision of technical assistance only; (c), the General Assembly should allocate sufficient and sustainable funding from the regular budget for capacity-building to meet the needs of Member States, upon request, in an impartial, balanced and sustainable manner.

5. My delegation supports the ongoing process, based on the mandate of General Assembly resolution [70/291](#), and is ready to engage with other partners to find best viable ways to strengthen the counter-terrorism structure with a view to countering terrorism as the “global and unprecedented threat to international peace and security”.

Kenya

1. The adoption by Member States of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006 established horizontal cooperation and coordination structures within the United Nations, in particular through the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. During the review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at its tenth anniversary in 2016, Member States noted that, due to many challenges, the United Nations system response to counter terrorism was not functioning optimally in terms of coherence and coordination. They called for measures to improve this response, as captured in paragraph 70 of General Assembly resolution [70/291](#).

2. This paper reaffirms Kenya’s commitment to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including its four pillars, in a balanced manner and expresses its solidarity with the call by Member States for more coherence and coordination of global efforts against terrorism. We believe that the leadership of the United Nations is crucial in fostering inter-organizational cooperation within and between nations and regions in the fight against terrorism. The United Nations provides a unique framework for understanding and comprehending the complexity of the ever-evolving transnational threat posed by terrorism to international peace and security. This calls for a United Nations system

with the necessary horizontal cooperation networks and capacity to manage the many intertwined inter-organizational challenges. At a minimum, this entails a strong, unified leadership of United Nations efforts in addressing the transnational menace.

3. Terrorism is a networked transnational threat. Kenya, from its own experience, believes that the United Nations system should embrace a truly comprehensive network approach to decimate the threat.

On coordination and coherence

4. There have been persistent concerns on how to optimally coordinate the over 30 United Nations entities with unique primary mandates and funding mechanisms in the fight against terrorism. Studies have shown that coordination problems generally occur when two or more agencies share the same policy responsibilities for a common set of problems. In addition, competition over the control of policy can lead to conflict among agencies and the development of parallel/duplicitous, redundant and costly systems. Furthermore, agencies in a shared policy space can become rivals when they seek funding from the same limited sources.

5. While it has been noted that coordination problems inhibit the overall effectiveness of agencies to respond to a problem, solutions can be realized through cooperative policymaking. This is what the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force has been doing over the last 10 years, as attested in the report of the Secretary-General. The report calls for an “All of United Nations” collective approach to systematically implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as well as measures to implement the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

6. Kenya, from its own experience, believes that the following options will further enhance the coherence and coordination of the United Nations system in counter-terrorism activities, including its efforts to assist Member States to implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced manner:

(a) We support the Secretary-General’s proposal to create a dedicated office of counter-terrorism headed by an Under-Secretary-General, accountable to the General Assembly. The office will provide unified leadership to the 38 entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and will reduce their ability to compete over policy space given their different mandates. It will provide an avenue for various United Nations entities to recognize their shared interests and objectives in counter-terrorism through an open exchange of information among them;

(b) The evolving nature of terrorism as a transnational threat that exploits globalization and advances, through the use of modern communications and transportation technology, to recruit, fundraise and finance itself through credible trading enterprises, calls on the United Nations system to respond in a unified manner. It calls on the United Nations system to invest its resources efficiently by encouraging its entities to invest more in dual-purpose initiatives, such as dual-use information systems, joint training and data repositories on best practices against the evolving threat;

(c) The need for the United Nations system to expand its policy focus to include long-term planning and the establishment of durable linkages and international cooperation with regional and subregional entities, other international organizations, academia and civil society to promote cooperative regimes against terrorism in all its forms. Sustainable ways of mobilizing resources and capacity-building for Member States will be achieved through such cooperative regimes with

leadership by the United Nations. However, all such initiatives must be nationally owned, regionally anchored and internationally supported;

(d) The activities of the office of counter-terrorism must be coherent in carried out in an inclusive manner, including the overarching United Nations goals on peace and security, development and human rights. It must align its vision and activities with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda regarding peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, as well as an emphasis on prevention strategies in counter-terrorism.

Liechtenstein

1. Liechtenstein thanks the Secretary-General for the transparent and inclusive consultative process launched on the basis of paragraph 70 of General Assembly resolution 70/291 and, in this regard, welcomes his proposal to create a new office for counter-terrorism. Liechtenstein attaches high importance to having adequate Secretariat structures in place to allow for the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and for improved promotion of the prevention of violent extremism in accordance with the relevant Plan of Action. With respect to the Secretary-General's proposal, Liechtenstein would like to submit the following comments.

2. The Secretary-General has put prevention at the top of his political agenda and enjoys broad support on the part of the United Nations membership in that regard. Liechtenstein welcomes the fact that the Secretary-General proposes to firmly embed the prevention of violent extremism among the core responsibilities of the new office for counter-terrorism. The prevention of violent extremism agenda is a key component of a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism, which should be reflected in all aspects of work of the new office, including in the terms of reference of the leadership structure, through the allocation of dedicated staff, in the office's reporting as well as in the allocation of funding to operational activities. Increasing the share of the regular budget in the overall budget of the new office could assist this process. Strengthening the prevention of violent extremism agenda within the United Nations system is soundly based on other key commitments and obligations of Member States, including in the areas of sustainable development and human rights, and will contribute to their realization.

3. Creating a new office for counter-terrorism is an opportunity to put human rights at the forefront of the United Nations response to international terrorism and to ensure a more balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across its four pillars. The United Nations system must speak with one voice on the need to respect fundamental rights and freedoms while countering terrorism. The new office, its leadership and staff, should lead by example on this issue, also with respect to other United Nations counter-terrorism activities. To that effect, the leadership and staff of the new office should build on and benefit from existing expertise within the United Nations system and establish effective forms of cooperation with relevant stakeholders from civil society, in particular those representing youth, women, victims, religions and academia. In the area of capacity-building, effective cooperation with other United Nations actors, including with those also responsible for counter-terrorism activities, should be sought to the extent possible.

4. The new office will also have a particular responsibility in contributing to the efforts of the United Nations system to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as a whole can make a substantive contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and

commitments, pillars I and IV are of particular importance in this regard. The new office should be fully committed to promoting their implementation as a matter of priority and to providing stronger financial support for activities under these pillars, with a view to arriving at a better overall balance in the funding of activities under the Global Strategy.

5. Liechtenstein looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted on the basis of his consultations and stands ready to engage constructively in the upcoming discussions.

Morocco

1. Morocco welcomes the holding of an informal meeting on 22 February 2017, at the request of the Secretary-General, to consult Member States on strengthening the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced manner, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [70/291](#).

2. It welcomes the seriousness, good will and commitment of the Secretary-General in providing new impetus to the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture, only one month after assuming his duties, and his focus on working closely in consultation with Member States on such an important and sensitive issue that concerns all Member States.

3. The fifth review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy noted the existence of anomalies, incoherence, redundancy and duplication in the counter-terrorism work of the United Nations. Hence, at the conclusion of the review, the General Assembly adopted resolution [70/291](#), in which it called for reinvigorating the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced manner. The objective is to increase synergies and coherence and to reduce overlap and fragmentation in the work of the United Nations in this area.

4. Morocco expresses its strong support for the relevant proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an office of counter-terrorism that would be headed by an Under-Secretary-General.

5. Given that terrorism poses an ongoing global threat, it is imperative to break with the piecemeal approach, which has shown its limitations, and to work towards a new approach that is holistic, comprehensive and proactive. The latter can succeed only if its implementation is entrusted to a senior official on a full-time basis, within the framework of an integrated structure that is capable of meeting the challenge of countering terrorism in all its dimensions.

6. The future Under-Secretary-General should have a thorough understanding of the complexity of the various facets of terrorism and of the regions that are greatly affected by terrorism and, in particular, be able to establish direct contacts with Member States in a spirit of cooperation, understanding and exchange of experience, far from any interference in the internal affairs of Member States and with respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. Terrorism threatens the whole of humanity, its values and its civilization. The office of counter-terrorism should therefore not depend on voluntary contributions. Its funding must be a part of the regular budget in order to avoid any adverse effects on staff performance and on the implementation of United Nations programmes and activities.

8. The future senior United Nations counter-terrorism official will also need to pay special attention to the prevention of violent extremism, as part of a comprehensive vision to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

9. That official must be supported by civil servants who are experts on the issues of terrorism and violent extremism. Hence, it will be important to ensure equitable representation in the new office. It should be noted that Moroccan experts have in-depth and proven knowledge in this area.

10. As part of its counter-terrorism strategy, Morocco has adopted an approach based on bilateral cooperation, regional and subregional coordination and multilateral engagement, both within the United Nations and within the framework of international initiatives and forums.

11. It has put in place a national strategy to combat terrorism and violent extremism, based on prevention and action, consistent with the provisions of the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Moroccan strategy has incorporated a component that works both to suppress, through the mobilization of security and justice services, as well as prevent, through the adoption of political, economic, social, cultural, educational and religious reforms. The reform of the religious sector, in particular through the training of young male and female preachers in the precepts of Islam, is based on the values of dialogue, tolerance, moderation, coexistence and respect for others, which are enshrined in Islam. Similarly, there is also a programme for the deradicalization, rehabilitation and integration of foreign terrorist fighters.

12. Morocco is ready to work with the United Nations, through bilateral and triangular arrangements, in order to provide the necessary assistance and to share its experience and expertise with States upon request.

13. The importance of the centrality of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism should not come at the expense of an open and proactive approach by the new Under-Secretary-General towards initiatives and forums that have demonstrated their serious commitment to the fight against terrorism over the years. Such is the case with the Global Counterterrorism Forum, which is co-chaired by Morocco and the Netherlands.

14. During the seventh ministerial meeting of the Forum, held in September 2016 in New York, the Director of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) were invited to participate in the meeting. The objective was to involve the United Nations in the work of the Forum.

15. Finally, Morocco will spare no effort to ensure the success of this endeavour by the Secretary-General and will send its proposals at a subsequent date, as requested, in order to enrich the new United Nations counter-terrorism architecture.

New Zealand

1. The Government of New Zealand welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to implement the request of the General Assembly as contained in paragraph 70 of its resolution [70/291](#) and supports his proposal to establish a dedicated office of counter-terrorism, as described in his letter of 3 February 2017.

2. While New Zealand values the work the United Nations does on counter-terrorism, we think improvements could be made to make it more effective. We see the establishment of the office of counter-terrorism and the position of Under-

Secretary-General as a first step towards more effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

3. We stress that the mandate of the office of counter-terrorism and the Under-Secretary-General should be focused on the balanced implementation of all four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including the prevention of violent extremism.

4. The key aspects of the office and the role of the Under-Secretary-General should be to:

(a) Improve coherence and coordination both within the United Nations and with external actors, including the Global Counterterrorism Forum and civil society. The Under-Secretary-General should be the clear United Nations focal point and spokesperson for engagement on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism;

(b) Provide leadership on policy development and strategic communications;

(c) Enhance the United Nations capacity-building role, especially in relation to small States.

5. New Zealand supports the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and has continually stressed the importance of both prevention and the promotion of human rights. It will be important that a highly qualified individual be appointed into the position of Under-Secretary-General role, with experience across all four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

6. While, as set out in the Secretary-General's proposal, there would be no supervisory role of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), further cooperation and information sharing with the office of counter-terrorism should be encouraged to avoid duplication.

7. As the Secretary-General has stressed, the role should not involve any supervision or monitoring of Member States but instead build a new partnership with them in both countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism.

Nigeria

1. Nigeria believes that the proposed office of counter-terrorism, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, with a direct reporting line to the Secretary-General, would give the United Nations more coherence and provide for better strategic leadership in internal and external communication in the fight against terrorism.

2. Nigeria also believes that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre should be encouraged to continue to provide support to Member States in terms of capacity-building as well as liaising with them in the development and implementation of various programmes for rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of violent extremism, internally displaced persons and refugees.

Norway

1. The spread of radicalization and returning foreign terrorist fighters is a matter of serious concern, not only in the Middle East region, but also on a global scale. Threats from non-State actors in the form of terrorism and violent extremism are growing and converging. The nature of conflict is becoming increasingly complex. We must prevent terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms.

2. Norway noted, with great interest, the Secretary-General's remarks to the Security Council open debate on conflicts in Europe on 21 February 2017, highlighting that, within Europe, there are serious unresolved, protracted conflicts, while new threats and challenges are emerging. Populism, nationalism, xenophobia and violent extremism are both causes and effects of conflict. More than ever, we need an effective, cohesive and adaptable United Nations that is equipped to tackle the new security challenges.
3. Norway supports the proposal for a strategic coordinator for counter-terrorism activities and countering violent extremism. The strategic coordinator should be appointed at the Under-Secretary-General level. Ideally, the architecture of the office and the work of the Under-Secretary-General should cover both counter-terrorism activities and the prevention of violent extremism in order to bring greater coherence and a high-level focus to these interrelated issues.
4. The mandate of the Under-Secretary-General should be clear, non-duplicative and contain a strong reference to the prevention of violent extremism agenda — reinforced by encouraging a holistic whole-of-society approach.
5. One key qualification for the position of Under-Secretary-General should be that she or he has experience in both development and security as well as the ability to work inclusively and cooperating effectively with a range of stakeholders, including civil society actors.
6. We would also welcome the appointment of a strategic coordinator/Under-Secretary-General with a proven record that is consistent with the values outlined in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006) and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2016).
7. The responsibilities of the Under-Secretary-General should reflect an appropriate balance across all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
8. The office of the Under-Secretary-General must collaborate and interact with civil society and other non-governmental stakeholders in order to be effective. It should also engage with actors on the ground and serve as a clearinghouse of information between relevant entities, including those in the field.
9. Moreover, it is crucial that the strategic coordinator/Under-Secretary-General draw upon the expertise that the United Nations has on a wide variety of issues, as well as streamline and coordinate core activities related to conflict prevention, development, education and other fields considered essential for countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism.
10. The appointment would further improve the ability of the United Nations system ability to implement all four pillars of its Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a cohesive and coordinated manner, thereby enhancing its ability to pool and mobilize resource and support from Member States.
11. Once again, we would like to thank the Secretary-General for his commitment to improving the ability of the United Nations to counter terrorism and violent extremism. We look forward to working with you and Member States to implement your vision in the most appropriate way.

Pakistan

1. Pakistan welcomes the efforts to review the existing counter-terrorism architecture, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [70/291](#).

2. In paragraph 70 of its resolution 70/291, the General Assembly called on the Secretary-General “to review, in consultation with the General Assembly, the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy in a balanced manner, including by strengthening cooperation with other international and regional organizations and improving the mobilization of resources necessary for capacity-building projects”. This paragraph clearly provides the ambit of review and reform of the counter-terrorism architecture.

3. In addition, in the same paragraph of resolution 70/291, the General Assembly, while requesting the Secretary-General to carry out a review, also requested him to “provide concrete suggestions to the Assembly” for its consideration.

4. In this regard, review of the capability of the United Nations system should include an assessment of its strengths and weaknesses, including details regarding the nature of, and gaps in, existing funding of the United Nations in assisting Member States in implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Furthermore, we request the Secretary-General to reflect in his report the percentage of funds available for capacity-building from budgetary and extrabudgetary resources, as well as the percentage of earmarked and non-earmarked funds.

5. The creation of a new structure/office for enhancing the capability of the United Nations ability to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is inextricably linked to its mandate and capability. Our priorities for mandate are clearly outlined in this submission. Also included are our views on adequate staffing and resources from the regular budget, which are important determinants of the capability of a new structure to carry out its mandate in an effective, balanced and sustained manner.

Mandate

6. In the preambular section of resolution 70/291, the General Assembly stated 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”. It is imperative that the United Nations not only uphold this principle but also discourage any effort to the contrary.

7. The General Assembly, in paragraph 6 of resolution 70/291, clearly assigns the primary responsibility of implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to the Member States. Therefore, the main role of any United Nations structure created to assist Member States in implementation of that Strategy must focus on enhancing the Organization’s capability, coordination and coherence to effectively address the needs of Member States upon their request.

8. Any newly created structure/office must not seek to monitor or assess Member States’ implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as the same remains within the purview of respective Member States.

9. The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, as contained in Article 2(7) of the Charter of the United Nations, must be fully respected. It is imperative that any new structure should not be used to establish new norms.

10. The separation of mandates of the General Assembly and the Security Council should be clear and unambiguous.

11. We believe that without addressing the underlying and root causes of terrorism, we will only be fighting its symptoms. We have always advocated that protracted unresolved conflicts, the unlawful use of force, aggression, foreign

occupation, denial of the right to self-determination and political and economic injustice, as well as political marginalization and alienation contribute to the spread of terrorism. Therefore, it is important not to delink terrorism from its political context.

12. We consider it important to maintain close interface of a stand-alone structure/office of counter-terrorism with the Department of Political Affairs, and to ensure that its views are heard in high-level decision-making processes of the United Nations.

13. The mandate and capability of any new structure/office of counter-terrorism must reflect the need for balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, without prioritizing one pillar over the other.

14. No funds of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Centre should be used to pay for any of the costs attached to the creation of a new structure/office of counter-terrorism and the Centre's funds should be dedicated to its projects. The structure and role of the Advisory Board of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Centre should also be maintained.

Capability

15. We take note of the proposal of the Secretary-General to create an office of counter-terrorism and, consistent with the request made by Member States in paragraph 70 of General Assembly resolution [70/291](#), believe that various options could be provided for their consideration, including, in particular, variations of his preliminary proposal, based on proper/adequate staffing requirements of a stand-alone office of counter-terrorism.

16. We believe that any structure created for effective coordination and coherence of the counter-terrorism-related work of United Nations bodies must have the requisite wherewithal, both in terms of human and financial resources, to assist Member States in implementing the Global Strategy in a balanced and sustained manner.

17. Pakistan, therefore, requests the Secretary-General to provide different versions of his proposal for effective functioning of a stand-alone office of counter-terrorism, in particular its ability to carry out its mandate across the four pillars of the Strategy.

18. It is essential to ensure autonomy, impartiality, predictability and sustainability of any new structure/office of counter-terrorism. In this regard, it is important that funding for any new structure or office should be met by the regular budget and that extrabudgetary contributions should be limited to the provision of technical assistance.

19. However, to ensure that any new structure/office of counter-terrorism has the capability to assist Member States in an impartial, balanced and sustained manner, it is imperative to allocate sufficient and sustainable funding from the regular budget for the capacity-building needs of Member States, upon their request.

20. Pakistan therefore requests the Secretary-General to propose how, and to what extent, resources and funds can be generated from the regular budget of the United Nations for meeting the capacity-building needs of the Member States, upon their request.

Peru

1. States should adopt a joint comprehensive strategic vision for combating terrorism. The practical implementation of the strategic vision at the national, regional and international levels should be based on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and respect for international law and international humanitarian law and should enjoy strong support from the United Nations system.
2. The office of counter-terrorism, headed by an Under-Secretary-General reporting directly to the Secretary-General, should make the actions of the system more visible, effective, coherent and coordinated, in particular between the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Counter-Terrorism Centre.
3. The work of the prevention of violent extremism unit should reflect the mandate covered by the first pillar of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which concerns the important matter of addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, such as hate speech and the recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters.
4. The activities of the combating terrorism unit should reflect the objective of the second pillar by focusing on addressing the various aspects and manifestations of the threat, such as the misuse of civil society organizations to promote and disseminate terrorist ideologies for the purposes of recruiting followers, obtaining funds or even justifying the actions of terrorist entities and their leaders.
5. The human rights, rule of law and cross-cutting issues unit should deal with the issues covered by the fourth pillar of the Strategy and also provide care for victims of terrorist attacks.
6. The office of counter-terrorism should maintain the balance between the four pillars of the Strategy as a matter of crucial importance. In that connection, there should be greater emphasis on prevention and building the capacity of States, in line with the third pillar of the Strategy, which underscores the role of international cooperation and the exchange of experiences and information.

The Philippines

1. The Philippines concurs with the following elements of General Assembly resolution [70/291](#):
 - (a) Strong and unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) Engaging relevant local communities and non-governmental actors, highlighting the role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism and involving the youth in the promotion of a culture of peace;
 - (d) Denying terrorist groups safe haven, freedom of operations movement and recruitment, and cooperating to exchange information in preventing foreign terrorist fighters from crossing borders.
2. The following are the programmes and initiatives of the Philippine National Police in preventing terrorism:

(a) Target hardening: this uses the synergy of partnerships involving the community, police, local government leaders and all other concerned sectors in preventing terrorist attacks from happening or minimizing impact;

(b) Law enforcement: this pertains to the arrest of persons involved in terrorist attacks such as the case of the bombing of the Davao Roxas night market on 2 September 2016 and the case of the improvised explosive device found near the United States Embassy on 28 November 2016;

(c) Countering violent extremism: this includes the issuance of media posts, the posting of bomb threat awareness/explosive company (EC) materials alerts, counter-radicalization and deradicalization activities and techniques on countering the use of social media by terrorists;

(d) Intelligence fusion: this includes the attendance by representatives of the law enforcement agency at meetings with the International Police (Interpol) and participation in the Counter-Terrorism Leaders' Forum, among others;

(e) Crisis management: the Philippine National Police has issued three memorandums pertaining to crisis management, including: (i) Memorandum Circular No. 2016-035, "Task Force Manila Shield"; (ii) Memorandum Circular 2016-059, "Police Operational Procedure on the Conduct of Condition Situation Response System";

(f) Border control: this pertains to the capacity of the security forces to patrol and control and maritime borders.

3. On pillar I (Address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism), the Philippines, through Republic Act No. 10697 or the "Strategic Trade Management Act", seeks to ensure that the country is free from weapons of mass destruction. Effective measures are in place to establish domestic controls to prevent their proliferation.

4. The countering violent extremism activities conducted by the Philippine National Police reflect the thrust of pillar 2 (Preventing and combating terrorism). The Salaam Police Centre of the Directorate for Police Community Relations conducted a total of 60 counter-radicalization and deradicalization activities nationwide through community dialogues, peace forums, Islamic symposia, interfaith rallies, the signing of peace covenants, the settlement of clan wars or "Rido" settlements, and the distribution of information materials to different areas nationwide. These activities were designed to strengthen the Philippine National Police personnel as well as to bolster the Muslim community's knowledge and understanding on how to effectively address terrorism issues.

5. The Philippines respectfully recommends the following:

(a) More effective means of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, means of delivery and related materials;

(b) It is the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, while encouraging the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the Strategy's implementation;

(c) Capacity-building programmes and initiatives aligned with pillar 3 (Building the capacity of States and strengthening the role of the United Nations), specifically for law enforcement, policymakers and practitioners. Enhanced dialogue among stakeholders with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of capacity-building measures is also suggested;

(d) As an input to pillar 4 (Ensuring respect for human rights and compliance with the rule of law), it is recommended that support and assistance be provided to victims of terrorism through financial, medical and psychosocial support, and through the criminal justice process.

Russian Federation

1. The Russian delegation welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General, in his letter of 3 February 2017, to reach out to the Member States on the issue of establishment of an office of counter-terrorism and other related institutional arrangements.

2. We support the intention of the Secretary-General, as voiced at the informal meeting of the General Assembly on 22 February 2017, to issue the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 70 of resolution [70/291](#) as soon as possible prior to the date set by the Assembly.

3. We also believe that the issue of institutional arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General, by nature and importance, deserve the special attention of the General Assembly. Therefore the Russian delegation's preference is to thoroughly and expeditiously address the proposals by the Secretary-General in this respect, including by the taking of a relevant decision by Assembly (with prior engagement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee, as appropriate).

4. In case additional elements arise with respect to 70 of resolution [70/291](#) related to capability of the United Nations to support Member States in implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, it would be practicable to detach those from the issue of institutional arrangements.

5. As for the substance of the matter, the letter of the Secretary-General of 3 February 2017 is, in our view, a solid basis for the upcoming report.

6. We would be ready to support the idea of establishing the office of counter-terrorism headed by an Under-Secretary-General, who would coordinate counter-terrorism-related activities across the United Nations system and report to the General Assembly through Secretary-General. The following elements are essential in this regard.

7. The arrangements, as presented by the Secretary-General, are rightly directed at improving the efficiency of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts without changing the different mandates in the field of counter-terrorism. We encourage improvement of the coordination between the bodies mandated by the Security Council and by the General Assembly, which may be effectively achieved within working groups and the 38 entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the ISIL/"Al-Qaida" Monitoring Team, participating in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to be chaired by the new Under-Secretary-General.

8. Our principled position is that the new office should duly prioritize, in a systematic and full manner, the thematic areas of counter-terrorism, for instance, those of curbing the activities of foreign terrorist fighters and preventing the spread of terrorist ideology, including through the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs). This work should be done in the way consistent with the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its subsequent reviews. We are encouraged by the assurances of the Secretary-General that the four pillars of the Strategy would be given equal and balanced consideration by the office of counter-terrorism.

9. That is also relevant to the concept of “preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism”, which has been given increased attention recently. It should be taken into account that the response of Member States to the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism advanced by the former Secretary-General was not unequivocal. The Plan of Action was neither endorsed nor welcomed by the General Assembly. The preventing violent extremism agenda is, in any event, complementary to the preventive pillar of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and subordinate to the broader counter-terrorism context, and is not a separate independent topic. The outline set by the Secretary-General in his letter of 3 February 2017 points to the right direction in this regard, including the intention to keep the preventing violent extremism agenda within the framework of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and to ensure its “added value” in terms of counter-terrorism goals.

10. We also fully share the Secretary-General’s conviction that the new office shall not impinge upon national sovereignty. Any activities of the office and the new Under-Secretary-General should be in support of and upon the request of Member States, who have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Global Strategy.

11. The Russian delegation is looking forward to the report of the Secretary-General in anticipation that it would be drafted in the same balanced manner as the concept presented in his letter of 3 February.

Switzerland

1. Switzerland thanks the Secretary-General for his proposal to reinforce the efforts of the Organization and support States with the comprehensive, coherent and effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Switzerland considers this proposal as a necessary first step.

2. Switzerland fully supports the establishment of a new entity, which we suggest calling the “office for the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” (hereinafter “the office”). The office would be headed by an Under-Secretary-General possessing, either individually or by virtue of his/her team, expertise in matters relating not only to security, but also to peace, development, international law, particularly to human rights and international humanitarian law, and the rule of law. The expertise mentioned above should be fully taken into account when organizing this new office.

3. The office should strive to guarantee the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy, but also to ensure linkages with different global agendas concerning prevention, human rights and the promotion and maintenance of peace.

4. In accordance with the principle of delivering as one, Switzerland supports strengthening cooperation among all the United Nations entities, including Headquarters and United Nations country teams, that are involved in the implementation of the Strategy. Furthermore, Switzerland also calls for close cooperation between the Office and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in order to better utilize existing synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.

5. Switzerland emphasizes the role of civil society and of the communities affected by violent extremism and terrorism, not only as recipients, but also as actors in the implementation of the Strategy. Switzerland also attaches great importance to cooperation between the office and multilateral international or

regional actors, such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum and the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund.

6. Switzerland is of the view that the new Under-Secretary-General should endeavour to consider the issue of sustainable financing for the office and clarify the existing structures and processes to ensure that the United Nations is fully able to support States in their efforts to implement the Strategy.

7. Switzerland reiterates its full support for that proposal and considers that having a short General Assembly resolution to endorse the proposal of the Secretary-General would be an appropriate measure. Switzerland stands ready to provide any further information.

Syrian Arab Republic

1. My Government welcomes the proposal of the Secretary-General, which reflects his belief that counter-terrorism must be treated as a matter of utmost priority at this juncture. Terrorism is the greatest threat to international peace and security, and hinders national development plans and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the Organization.

2. The proposal would make counter-terrorism one of the highest priorities of the United Nations. Doing so would mark a paradigm shift in how that global threat is addressed, and would be in keeping with the call that the Syrian Arab Republic has been making for decades. This paradigm shift is now imperative in view of the terrorism directed against the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries, which, unfortunately, is sponsored, funded and facilitated by the Governments of Member States.

3. The proposed office for counter-terrorism will not be effectively and genuinely independent unless it is protected from the political considerations and agendas of the Governments of certain Member States and their efforts to politicize its work or impose a working method that hinders it from achieving its objectives.

4. Accordingly, the proposed office should, from the very outset, be funded through the United Nations regular budget under the collective oversight of the General Assembly, in order to protect it from the political and financial pressure exerted by the Governments of certain Member States. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre will remain an affront to collective action within the framework of the United Nations. It is inconceivable that this Centre should be funded in the amount of more than \$100 million by the Government of Saudi Arabia even as that same Government violates Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism by giving billions of dollars in funding to armed terrorist groups in the Syrian Arab Republic. It is also spending hundreds of millions of dollars on religious centres around the world to spread extremist Wahhabi ideology that promotes hatred of other religions and calls for death and destruction. Those centres recruit hundreds of young people and send them to the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq as foreign terrorist fighters to join the ranks of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Nusrah Front and terrorist groups associated with them.

5. In that regard, my Government trusts and hopes that the new Under-Secretary-General who will head the office of counter-terrorism will be appointed according to specific standards and considerations, including the neutrality, competence and integrity of the candidate for the post. The candidate should also be a national of a country the Government of which abides by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Organization's working methods, particularly with regard to the equality of Member States in sovereignty and rights, and someone who rejects

double standards and remains aloof to political and financial pressure, considerations and polarization. Above all, the candidate must be committed to the pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

6. While my Government encourages the Secretary-General to use the powers vested in him by the Charter in order to take the necessary measures to combat terrorism effectively, it believes that eradicating terrorism must begin with the consolidation of international efforts in that regard and genuine political will on the part of the Governments of all Member States to eliminate terrorism. It should be clear to the Secretary-General that the Governments of certain Member States continue to violate the Charter and refuse to abide by the Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism, some of which were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter. I should like to recall, for example, resolution Security Council resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#), the second paragraph of which sets forth a number of obligations for Member States, including ensuring that funding is not made available to ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups and entities; preventing the supply of weapons to them; and preventing their entry into or transit through the territories of these States. However, the Governments of certain Member States, particularly Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Turkey, continue to violate the aforementioned resolution and to employ terrorist groups within and outside Syrian territory. Those States also continue to use terrorism as a political and military tool to achieve specific agendas, a policy that has led to an increase in the number and variety of terrorist attacks throughout the world, and they continue to threaten international peace and security.

7. My Government is of the view that abiding by and applying the following principles will guarantee the success of the Secretary-General's proposal to create a United Nations office of counter-terrorism:

(a) There must be a commitment to the principles and provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure for the distribution of powers and mandates within the framework of the United Nations and its various bodies, especially with regard to the Security Council's mandate to maintain international peace and security;

(b) Due importance must be given to implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions in a serious and transparent manner, including by: conducting a comprehensive review of the work and reports of various departments, teams and bodies involved in counter-terrorism; ensuring that they develop recommendations and conclusions that are realistic, defined and not overly technical; regulating the diversity and complexity of the mandate holders, departments and teams working on counter-terrorism; and controlling unproductive expenditure in these areas;

(c) Above all, it must be acknowledged that combating terrorism through international collective action means that the political will and commitment of all Member States must be marshalled in support of this objective, and that Member States must refrain from any action that violates the relevant Security Council resolutions and eschew the use of terrorism as a political and military tool to interfere in the internal affairs of Member States and to undermine their security, stability and legitimate Governments;

(d) It is necessary to identify the aim and genuine intentions behind the regular use of the term "violent extremism" in conjunction with the term "terrorism", particularly given that the international community has not yet been able to agree on a specific definition of terrorism, which the Governments of Member States are using as a political weapon. My Government believes that violent extremism is linked to terrorism and that the former is both a root cause

and a product of the latter. Accordingly, the priorities must continue to be defining terrorism and identifying ways to combat it. There is no such thing as “non-violent extremism”; any extremism paves the way for hatred, violence and terror!

8. The challenges facing the international community in the fight against terrorism are great and fraught with danger. The problem of foreign terrorist fighters, tens of thousands of whom have been recruited and brought to my country from over 101 Member States of this international organization according to United Nations reports, alone warrants a serious examination of the extent to which the Governments of certain Member States of this Organization abide by their counter-terrorism obligations.

9. The incitement to hatred, extremism and violence, and the recruitment of terrorists and the directives to terrorist cells throughout the world that appear in the media and social media and on the Internet should suffice to hold accountable some Governments and actors that indulge in such dangerous conduct under the pretext of upholding the human right of expression, yet they show no regard for the basic right to live in peace.

10. A review of the funds and sources of funding and financial support of these terrorist groups should provide adequate grounds to demand that the Governments of certain States commit to cutting off the funding of terrorist organizations. That funding comes from the direct support provided by those Governments and from the indirect support derived from the trade in oil, gas and antiquities between those same Government and the terrorist groups, particularly ISIL and the Nusrah Front.

11. There is therefore only one question that must be answered before approving any new proposals relating to United Nations counter-terrorism efforts: would it have been possible for hundreds of armed terrorist groups and tens of thousands of terrorists to continue committing acts of terrorism against the Government, army and people of the Syrian Arab Republic for more than six years without external support from the Governments of certain known States and without the indulgence of other known States for terrorists and their sponsors?

12. A transparent, sincere answer to those questions underscores the importance of the Secretary-General's proposals, which come at a critical time, as my country, the Syrian Arab Republic, and many others are afflicted by the scourge of terrorism.

Thailand

1. Thailand welcomes the effort to better coordinate the works of various United Nations bodies and mechanisms in charge of counter-terrorism by creating an office of counter-terrorism. Thailand also recognizes the importance of integrating the work of all key actors and believes that unified United Nations policy and action through the newly created office will bring stronger coherence to the counter-terrorism related activities carried out by Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

2. Thailand believes that office of counter-terrorism will play a vital role as the central point of contact for all United Nations entities, Member States, regional organizations, non-United Nations agencies, civil society and other players in efforts to counter terrorism. Thailand has no doubt that the office will help improve the system-wide coordination of United Nations bodies, as well as outbound coordination with relevant stakeholders, which will, in turn, help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

3. However, the role and responsibilities of the office of counter-terrorism should not duplicate the responsibilities of the existing Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), but should seek to complement each other to create synergy and enhance practical cooperation.

4. Thailand encourages the office to emphasize and balance its work across all four-pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well as to promote an inclusive and holistic approach to countering-terrorism through development, education, engaging communities, empowering youth and enhancing the role of women. Thus, the Under-Secretary-General undertaking the new position should have experience in both development and security and with a demonstrated ability to work inclusively with a range of stakeholders.

5. As transparency is one of the working principles of the United Nations, one of the jobs of the new office should include the ability to design and develop a framework to ensure more effective monitoring and evaluation of all aspects of related United Nations programming and project activities, as well as implementation and follow-up. This will not only keep track of all the activities conducted as a part of counter-terrorism, but also ensure that the efforts to implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy are synchronized, monitored and improved.

Tunisia

1. While we support the initiative of reforming the current United Nations architecture by establishing an office of counter-terrorism, led by an Under-Secretary-General, Tunisia considers that bringing more coherence and coordination across counter-terrorism activities carried out by the related United Nations entities and other relevant partners is at the core of its mission.

2. Tunisia believes that preventing violent extremism cannot be envisioned as an add-on component in our common fight against terrorism and that, hence, it should be considered as a central tenet of our long-term strategy to combat this threat. In this regard, Tunisia is of the view that preventing violent extremism, as firmly rooted within the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, should be one of the main components of the responsibilities of the new Under-Secretary-General.

3. Tunisia welcomes the appointment of a consensual Under-Secretary-General who embodies the standards of integrity, impartiality and competence and demonstrates extensive experience, expertise and deep knowledge in prevention and countering terrorism. We are confident that the future designated Under-Secretary-General will have the required qualifications and leadership that would meet our expectations to develop efficient and coordinated United Nations responses to overcome these challenges.

4. As one of the countries affected by the scourge of terrorism, Tunisia is looking forward to constructively engaging with this timely initiative and further sharing its insights toward the effective functioning of the proposed office.

Turkey

1. Turkey would like to reiterate that it supports in principle any initiative aimed at enhancing coordination and coherence as well as streamlining of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. We have full confidence in the wisdom of the Secretary-General on the new structure and its leadership.

2. In this regard, Turkey welcomes the commitment of the Secretary-General to a fully transparent and consultative process for the preparation of the aforementioned report. Since counter-terrorism is a global threat to which no country is immune, Turkey believes that the views and sensitivities of all States should be taken into account. Moreover, this process, aimed at reviewing and enhancing the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in their counter-terrorism efforts, should be led in a transparent and consultative way throughout.
3. Turkey believes that the report should provide a clear and comprehensive picture of the current activities of the United Nations system in the field of counter-terrorism and of the entities involved, outlining the structural challenges and gaps that render reform necessary.
4. The mandate of a possible new entity and of its head should be well defined, leaving no room for ambiguity or misinterpretation. In particular, it should not include any form of monitoring or assessment of performances of individual or groups of Member States.
5. Assistance to Member States, including capacity-building, upon their request, for the balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across its four pillars should be the main task. In this regard, while activities aimed at preventing violent extremism and individual radicalization within the framework of pillars I and IV of the Strategy are necessary, measures to combat terrorism and to build States' capacities to this end remain crucial in view of the level of the current terrorist threat.
6. On the other hand, preventive efforts in the framework of pillars I and IV should focus on combating intolerance, social exclusion and all forms of xenophobia.
7. The new entity should pursue a close, regular and sincere dialogue with Member States.
8. Close coordination mechanisms with the Department of Political Affairs should be maintained, since terrorism cannot be addressed in isolation from political contexts.
9. Further streamlining of United Nations counter-terrorism activities in order to avoid any sort of duplication and, in this regard, close coordination between the head of the new entity and the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) is essential.
10. The status of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre as the main capacity-building arm in counter-terrorism should be preserved.
11. Throughout the process, it should be kept in mind that the proposed new entity will have to handle delicate matters. The contributions of the countries suffering the most from terrorism should be taken into account. Turkey remains ready to contribute to this process.

Ukraine

1. Ukraine consistently supports the need to enhance coherence, coordination and leadership of the United Nations system in dealing with the threats posed by terrorism and violent extremism, including by conducting a reform of the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture and establishing an office of counter-terrorism.

2. We proceed from understanding that the creation of an office of counter-terrorism as a separate structural department of the Secretariat, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, will improve the coordination of counter-terrorism efforts within the United Nations system and contribute to the proper implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as well as Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

3. Main requirements for the mandate of the office of counter-terrorism were outlined in the joint statement on Principles for United Nations Global Leadership on Preventing Violent Extremism, issued on 14 October 2016 on behalf of 73 states, including Ukraine, during the main part of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly.

4. In particular, to safeguard that the United Nations stance on countering terrorism remains strong, the United Nations, as represented by the office of countering terrorism, has to:

(a) Show strategic leadership and commitment to action, tackling the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism on a basis of an "All of United Nations" approach;

(b) Ensure appropriate resources and expertise to produce policy advice on countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism and on the targeting of programme resources;

(c) Explain the strategic rationale and benefits of activities countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism at the Headquarters level, regionally and in the field, while employing communications tools to deliver targeted messages, and support to Member States in their efforts to do so, including when developing campaigns with counter and alternative narratives;

(d) Strengthen its strategic policy and programme guidance to Member States based on an understanding of risk, vulnerabilities and gaps, including through close cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and forums;

(e) Enhance collaboration among all United Nations entities, particularly in the field.

5. Ukraine shares the view about the need for the adoption of an appropriate decision of the General Assembly to ensure the flawless transfer of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre from the Department of Political Affairs to the newly established office of counter-terrorism.

6. Another important task is ensuring a balanced geographical staff representation in the office of counter-terrorism, particularly with regard to professional positions.

7. In our view, it is vitally required that the incumbent candidate for the position of Under-Secretary-General, who will head the office of counter-terrorism, has to demonstrate high professional competencies and extensive experience in the respective field and, particularly, impartiality, in order not to be influenced by different actors. We think that these requirements completely stipulate with the core values of the United Nations: integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity.

8. A draft General Assembly resolution, which should encompass basic functions, tasks, powers and principles of work of the office of counter-terrorism, has to be a subject for additional consideration by Member States.

United Arab Emirates

1. The United Arab Emirates welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to enhance the counter-terrorism architecture at the United Nations. In this context, the United Arab Emirates supports the proposal of the Secretary-General to create a new office of counter-terrorism, headed by an Under-Secretary-General. The **United Arab Emirates** wishes to stress the following points.
2. The United Arab Emirates believes that it is vital to provide a clear mandate for the office of counter-terrorism that aims to enhance coordination, coherence and cooperation within the United Nations counter-terrorism-related activities. The United Arab Emirates wishes to stress that the mandate of the office should respect the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of national sovereignty, and should ensure their full implementation in the light of the rising threat of non-State actors in a complex and rapidly evolving global order.
3. The United Arab Emirates stresses the importance of prioritizing prevention in the mandate of the Under-Secretary-General. In this regard, the prevention of extremism, as and when conducive to terrorism, should be a central aspect of the mandate. The Under-Secretary-General shall ensure that preventing extremism activities are truly “value-added” in terms of counter-terrorism goals.
4. The United Arab Emirates hopes that the Under-Secretary-General will work to promote cooperation with external international entities that work on counter-terrorism, including the Global Counterterrorism Forum.
5. The United Arab Emirates stresses that the role of the Under-Secretary-General should prioritize the provision of assistance to Member States, upon their request, in implementing the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced manner.
6. The United Arab Emirates call for Arab representation on the staff of the new office.
7. The United Arab Emirates looks forward to further engaging with the Secretary-General on this proposal, and also wishes to express its full support for and readiness to work with the Secretary-General towards the effective establishment and functioning of the office of counter-terrorism.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would like to praise the drive and determination of the Secretary-General in prioritizing the request of the General Assembly to examine the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture. We support this initiative, which will enable effective and streamlined delivery of both counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism activity. We also support in principle the key functions outlined in the concept note of the Secretary-Generals.
2. We would reiterate that a United Nations approach to countering terrorism that excludes prevention would be a failure. Preventing violent extremism is an area with immense potential added value for the Organization, because it is a challenge that goes beyond peace and security policy alone, into the other United Nations pillars, including development and human rights. We therefore hope and expect that the prevention of violent extremism will remain a core part of any new office

mandate, within the parameters of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

3. For further guidance on the vital functions to prevent violent extremism we hope to see from the United Nations, we would refer to the joint statement of Principles for United Nations Global Leadership on Preventing Violent Extremism that was co-signed by 73 Member States on 14 October 2016.

4. On structure, we are particularly interested in the future staffing model, and fully support the creation of sub-teams to support and coordinate United Nations activity in each of the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. We believe a sub-team on preventing violent extremism/and conditions conducive to violent extremism should remain an integral part of the new office proposal, in particular in order to directly oversee implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and to coordinate all activity of the Organization in this field. The financial support of the United Kingdom, through the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, is a strong possibility to support such roles.

5. We also fully support the appointment of a senior (Under-Secretary-General) United Nations coordinator to champion and embed counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism policy and programmes throughout the United Nations system. We encourage the appointment of a credible and well-qualified candidate who is able to implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in its entirety. It is also vital that the candidate be able to work with all Member States and other regional organization working in this field.

6. We reiterate that any new Under-Secretary-General, and the new office of counter-terrorism, should strive to address terrorism and its prevention comprehensively. The United Nations should, as always, not single out any particular religious or ethnic group in pursuing these matters. Violent extremism must be prevented and countered in all its forms, and United Nations human rights standards and international law must be respected at all times.

7. The exact mandate of this new Under-Secretary-General, and the precise structure of the new office of counter-terrorism, including the prevention of violent extremism, clearly requires careful consideration, but we are fully supportive of the functions outlined thus far. We look forward to working with the new office on this important initiative.

8. I would like to finish by indicating full the support of the United Kingdom for the written contribution of the European Union that you will have also received on this matter.

United States of America

1. United Nations counter-terrorism efforts require streamlining, and call for greater coordination among United Nations entities and with external partners. A senior United Nations official is also needed to provide leadership for the Organization's increasing workload related to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and oversight to eliminate redundancies. The United States of America strongly supports the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint an Under-Secretary-General to serve as his senior adviser on counter-terrorism. The role of the Under-Secretary-General will be to improve the Organization's ability to address contemporary terrorist threats. The United States wants to see the United Nations advance its Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including by seeking progress equally on all four of its pillars. We also want the Organization to make

counter-terrorism efforts part of its core work to advance peace and security, sustainable development, human rights and the rule of law.

2. We encourage the Secretary-General to propose the office as “coordinator of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.” In addition to a clear articulation of the role of the office in its terms of reference, this title will help ensure that the new Under-Secretary-General focuses on improving coordination and a balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It will also allow a clearer division of labour between the mandate of the Security Council on counter-terrorism issues and the new office.

3. The work of the coordinator should neither impinge upon the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate (CTED) nor have any supervisory responsibilities over CTED. However, we expect the Under-Secretary-General to work closely with the Executive Director, including regularly engaging with the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Committee’s multi-stakeholder meetings on key topics and the country assessments and recommendations of CTED are valuable tools that the coordinator can use to enhance strategic planning of capacity-building and technical assistance programmes for Member States.

4. The United States supports the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a post of Under-Secretary-General to serve as the chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and as the Executive Director of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre should be moved from the Department of Political Affairs and placed directly under the Under-Secretary-General. To ensure minimal additional costs, we encourage the Secretary-General to retain the experienced staff of both the Task Force and the Centre. Noting the significant extrabudgetary contributions that currently fund the Centre and the Task Force operations, we encourage the new Under-Secretary-General to ensure the efficient use of funds, including the streamlining of operations, as appropriate. In addition, the Under-Secretary-General should also report to the Advisory Board of the Centre, which can provide the Under-Secretary-General with a regular forum in which to engage Member States as well as to receive resource contributions from Member States for the new offices activities.

5. The Under-Secretary-General should provide strategic planning for the 38 entities of Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, expand the donor base and resources, facilitate engagement between United Nations Headquarters and United Nations country teams, serve as a spokesperson and represent the Organization on issues related to the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and engage Member States at a high level in capitals. The Under-Secretary-General should facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution [70/291](#). The coordinator should also work closely with other regional and expert forums, including the Global Counterterrorism Forum, to take advantage of work under way and avoid unnecessary and costly duplication of efforts.

6. To be most effective, the United States proposes the following qualifications for consideration. The candidate should:

(a) Have achieved ministerial or equivalent rank, and have management qualifications and communications skills necessary to effectively rationalize and coordinate the work of the 38 entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

(b) Enjoy credibility with the security, development, and human rights sectors;

(c) Have a demonstrated record of professionalism and integrity, with a good record on countering corruption and increasing transparency.

European Union

1. The European Union and its Member States support the proposal of the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture, both to create a post for a new Under-Secretary-General to implement, in a balanced manner, all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and to reform some of the current offices into a more strategic entity, as presented at the informal meeting on 22 February 2017. This should count as a necessary first step in a process aimed at improving the role of the United Nations and its impact in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism. Our arguments and suggestions are as follows.

Preventing violent extremism agenda

2. We strongly support the elements of the proposed office of counter-terrorism, including the role of the Under-Secretary-General, to address the prevention of violent extremism as a core part of their responsibility for implementation of the entire United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Working under pillars I and IV of the Strategy on conditions conducive and human rights and the rule of law, a United Nations approach to the prevention of violent extremism can unlock resources and expertise and create impact around the world that have been sorely lacking from much of the United Nations approach to counter-terrorism over the last decade. It bears repeating that preventing violent extremism has been welcomed as an initiative by the General Assembly. We fully endorse efforts by the United Nations to react to this agenda — and to the urgent terrorist threats so many of us face — by embedding efforts to prevent violent extremism into the work of the new office. That means a comprehensive approach, often outside the counter-terrorism sphere. In implementing a comprehensive agenda, the proposed office and Under-Secretary-General need to pay specific attention to involvement of civil society, youth, women, local communities and victims of terrorism. A United Nations approach to counter-terrorism that neglects the prevention of violent extremism agenda, as captured under pillars I and IV of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy would be a failure. Strengthening the United Nations ability to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism is for the benefit of the entire United Nations membership.

3. **Suggestion 1:** the responsibilities of the proposed Under-Secretary-General and office need to reflect a clear balance and emphasis across all four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and be mindful of the strategic message that it sends. The mandate needs to reflect and promote a “whole of society” approach to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism, drawing on the expertise of the United Nations in a wide variety of issues, including human rights, gender and development.

4. **Suggestion 2:** the prevention of violent extremism agenda should not only be reflected in the mandate of the Under-Secretary-General, it should also be supported by the subsequent staffing arrangements, including the staff dedicated to preventing violent extremism.

5. **Suggestion 3:** one key qualification for an applicant for the Under-Secretary-General position should be that s/he has not only counter-terrorism and security

experience, but also an understanding of wider United Nations policies such as human rights, gender equality and development, as well as a demonstrated ability to work inclusively, cooperating effectively with a range of stakeholders, including civil society actors, youth, women, local communities, victims of terrorism, the private sector, religious leaders and academia.

Strategy and long-term financial sustainability

6. We support the establishment of the proposed office and the post of Under-Secretary-General for the office in order to provide better coherence and leadership in the strategic challenges we face. The added value of this new arrangement should be strengthening the ability of the United Nations to address counter-terrorism and to prevent violent extremism for the benefit of the entire membership of the Organization. We expect the new Under-Secretary-General to prioritize United Nations actions, to measure their impact and to evaluate their outcome against the proposed deliverables. We expect the Under-Secretary-General and office to have a mature and professional approach towards strategizing capacity-building, including by developing a framework for monitoring and evaluation of relevant programming and project design, implementation and follow-up, including through cooperation with actors outside the proposed office. Within the proposed office there will be a need to clearly distinguish between the responsibilities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (capacity-building, taking into account the important role played by other entities across the United Nations system in providing technical assistance and assessment of capacity-building needs) and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (coordination and policy work), including through considering having separate leadership and staffing in order to ensure financial sustainability of the office in the medium- to long-term, deconflict mandates and make appropriate use of the different skills and expertise required in each area.

7. **Suggestion 4:** the responsibilities of the proposed Under-Secretary-General and office (capacity-building side) should include impact measurement, including through the development of a framework for integrating monitoring and evaluation into all aspects of relevant programming and project design, implementation and follow-up.

8. **Suggestion 5:** the organizational structure of the proposed office should be evaluated in the medium- to long-term, including with the aim of separating technical assistance capabilities from those tasked with overall coordination and policy work.

Coordination

9. We have continuously advocated for better United Nations coordination and coherence at the policy and capacity-building levels.

10. At the internal level: the proposed Under-Secretary-General should address the need for better institutional communication and cooperation among the relevant United Nations entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and those entities that can best support prevention, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations field offices. Within the mandates of the existing entities, the proposed Under-Secretary-General will have to invest on a daily basis in creating more linkages, fostering a spirit of systematic cooperation between the bodies mandated by the Security Council and the office and having a coherent cycle of assessment, programming, delivery, impact measurement and reporting.

Coordination between the Counter-Terrorism Committee/CTED and the proposed office will be of the utmost importance in order to break the silos and avoid duplicated efforts, as well as competing or contradicting actions within the United Nations system. The entities of the United Nations should work complementarily on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism policies and capacity-building, supporting each other and exchanging views and information.

11. At the external level: (a) there is a need for better external coordination between the United Nations and other international and regional organizations and forums, like the Global Counterterrorism Forum, in particular in the area of capacity-building and exchanging good practices. The United Nations field offices and entities should play a more active role through clear guidance from the proposed Under-Secretary-General and office; (b) as indicated in the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, there is a need for enhanced communication of the United Nations focus and activities regarding counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism to external stakeholders, in order to avoid duplication, create synergy and enhance practical cooperation with other international and regional organizations, forums and non-governmental actors: this means more than just representing the United Nations, it will require active liaising, exploring ways to enhance cooperation and communication. Overall, greater external coordination will also enhance the counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism profile of the United Nations, thereby establishing a United Nations counter-terrorism brand in the outside world and among citizens.

12. **Suggestion 6:** the proposed Under-Secretary-General and office should be tasked with creating a more efficient method of engaging: (a) at the internal level with relevant United Nations entities, including crucial actors on the ground, such as United Nations field offices and United Nations funds and programmes, so that they take the lead in the field, and also more effectively feed information to the proposed office; and (b) at the external level with other international and regional organizations and forums, such as the Global Counterterrorism Fund, to allow for a better coordinated and better communicated effort by the whole of the United Nations.

13. **Suggestion 7:** the proposed Under-Secretary-General should consider implementing the recommendation contained in the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism to "launch a United Nations global communication strategy" on the United Nations efforts to prevent violent extremism, "grounded in United Nations core values of peace, tolerance, and human dignity" (para. 58 (e)).

League of Arab States (sent by Oman on behalf of the League of Arab States)

1. The Arab Group believes that the new Under-Secretary-General the position is a positive step for the United Nations system to tackle more efficiently counter-terrorism related issues. Furthermore, the Group believes that accepting the establishment of this post is directly linked to an agreement on its mandate.

2. The Arab Group stresses that the new post should have a clear mandate with a detailed job description.

3. The mandate of the post should include a provision to ensure that the incumbent of this post will not interfere, in any form, in the domestic affairs of Member States, in particular in their efforts to counter terrorism, and that he/she shall respect the principle of sovereignty and assist Member States only upon their

request. This assurance should also be reflected explicitly in the resolution of the General Assembly establishing the post of Under-Secretary-General.

4. The Arab Group emphasizes that the Security Council and the General Assembly resolutions, including the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, represent the normative policy framework for the mandate of the new Under-Secretary-General.

5. The Arab Group believes that the Global Strategy-related assistance and capacity-building efforts in all Member States, upon their request, must be the cornerstone of the responsibilities of the new Under-Secretary-General, and, thus, the Group understands that the status of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and its financial resources shall not be changed.

6. Bearing in mind that the four pillars of the Strategy should be implemented in a comprehensive and balanced manner, and based on national priorities of Member States, the Arab Group believes that prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, within the four pillars of the Strategy, is key and should also be a part of the responsibilities of the new Under-Secretary-General.

7. The structural reform of the Secretariat related to counter-terrorism should include eliminating or ending any sort of duplication or contradiction between the functions or activities being undertaken by the United Nations entities in charge of countering terrorism.

8. The Arab Group is of the view that the Under-Secretary-General should have meaningful resources. The Group would like to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that the availability of financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations is a crucial condition for the autonomy and impartiality of the new Under-Secretary-General; it is evident that the autonomy of the Under-Secretary-General would be enhanced by sustainable funding to carry out his/her agreed mandated tasks.

9. The Arab Group stresses the importance of the adequate representation of the Arab countries in the office of the new Under-Secretary-General, from the regular budget.

10. The Arab Group believes that the qualifications of the new Under-Secretary-General are very important in implementing his or her mandate.

11. In this regard, the Arab Group would welcome the appointment of a consensual individual, who embodies standards of integrity, impartiality and competence, and demonstrates extensive experience, expertise and deep knowledge in the prevention and countering terrorism, as well as the ability to forge political compromises.

12. It is important to encompass the new Under-Secretary-General as a member of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) so as to enable him/her to participate in taking decisions on issues of strategic consequence.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (sent by Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation)

1. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) believes that the review of the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture is a positive step for the United Nations system in order to tackle counter-terrorism-related issues more efficiently. In this regard, OIC believes that the creation of an office of counter terrorism,

headed by an Under-Secretary-General, is directly linked to an agreement on its clear mandate and to a detailed job description.

2. The mandate of the proposed post should include a provision ensuring that the incumbent of this post will not interfere in any form in the internal affairs of Member States, in particular in their efforts to counter terrorism, that he/she shall respect the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principle of sovereignty, and shall assist Member States only upon their request. The mandate should also not include any form of monitoring or assessment of Member States. OIC intends to explicitly reflect this assurance in the resolution of the General Assembly on this issue. It is imperative that any new structure or office should not be used to establish new norms.

3. While OIC notes the stand-alone status of the office on counter-terrorism, it believes that the office should maintain a close interface and coordination with the Department of Political Affairs, as terrorism cannot be addressed in isolation from political contexts.

4. The structural reform of the Secretariat related to counter-terrorism should enhance coordination and coherence and prevent duplication and overlapping between the functions or activities being undertaken by the relevant United Nations entities in charge of countering terrorism.

5. OIC believes that implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a comprehensive and balanced manner across its four pillars remains key, and that no pillar should be given priority over the other. Based on national priorities of Member States, and within the context of the creation of the office on counter-terrorism headed by an Under-Secretary-General, OIC believes that prevention of both terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, within the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, is important. In this regard, the OIC underscores the importance of addressing the root causes of terrorism.

6. For a balanced implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and to guarantee the autonomy, impartiality and predictability of the office of counter-terrorism in providing technical assistance: (a) funding for any new structure or office should be met by regular budget; (b) extrabudgetary contributions should be limited to provision of technical assistance; and (c) the General Assembly should, however, allocate sufficient and sustainable funding from regular budget for capacity-building to meet the needs of Member States, upon their request, in an impartial, balanced and sustainable manner.

7. OIC attaches great importance to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and, in this regard, would like to reiterate that no funds of the Centre shall be used to pay for any of the costs attached to the creation of the office of counter-terrorism and that the Centre's funds shall be dedicated to its projects.

8. In this connection, OIC attaches great importance to the Advisory Board of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and would like to maintain Saudi Arabia's status as head of the Advisory Board, and to maintain the overall structure and role of the Advisory Board (the Islamic Republic of Iran dissociates with this point).

9. To lead the office of counter-terrorism, OIC would welcome the appointment of an individual who embodies standards of integrity, impartiality and competence, and demonstrates extensive experience, expertise and deep knowledge in the prevention and countering of terrorism.

10. It would be important to include the head of the office of counter-terrorism as a member in the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to

enable him/her to participate in taking decisions on issues of strategic consequences.

11. OIC requests that the Secretary-General provide, in his final report, options regarding the proper/adequate staffing requirements of the newly established office of counter-terrorism headed by an Under-Secretary-General.

12. OIC suggests that OIC countries be adequately represented in the office of the new Under-Secretary-General as well as in the office of counter-terrorism by establishing posts financed from the regular budget.

13. To conclude, OIC recalls that in the preamble of its resolution [70/291](#), the General Assembly stated 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”. It is imperative that the United Nations not only upholds this principle but also discourages any effort to the contrary.

Annex II

Terms of reference for the Advisory Board of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre

Background

The **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre** is being created to support the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The Centre will be established within the office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The Chair of the Task Force will be Executive Director of the Centre, supported by a small team of Professional and General Service staff members who will run the day-to-day activities.

The work of the Centre must be consistent with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its follow-up resolutions.

The work of the Centre will be managed under the United Nations rules and regulations.

Objectives

The key objectives of the **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre** include:

- (a) To support the implementation of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution [60/288](#));
- (b) To foster international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism;
- (c) To help address the capacity-building needs of Member States;
- (d) To promote awareness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and develop a comprehensive database of counter-terrorism best practices around the world;
- (e) To organize international, regional and national workshops and conferences to promote awareness, build capacities and strengthen political support for the efforts of the United Nations in the field of counter-terrorism.

Responsibilities of the Advisory Board

The Advisory Board will be established to provide guidance to the Executive Director on the annual programmes and the budget of the **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre**.

The Executive Director of the Centre will be responsible for managing all of its operations.

The guidance of the Advisory Board will be taken into account by the Executive Director.

Membership

The **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre** will be supported by an Advisory Board of up to 20 Member States.

The Member States on the Advisory Board will be represented at the Permanent Representative level at the United Nations in New York.

Terms of service

Members of the Advisory Board will serve for a 3-year term.

Chairmanship

In recognition of the efforts of Saudi Arabia towards the establishment of the **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre**, the Secretary-General has asked the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to serve as Chair of the Advisory Board for the first three years.

A successor will be designated by the Advisory Board.

The Chair of the Centre will be an ex officio member and Secretary of the Advisory Board.

Supporting structure

The office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force will provide the Advisory Board with the biannual financial, administrative, budgetary and all other reports of the **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre**, as requested by the Board.

Meetings

The Advisory Board will be called to meet regularly twice a year, and may be called exceptionally, as needed.
