



Permanent Mission of Spain  
to the United Nations



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS,  
NEW YORK

23 June 2006

Excellency,

As promised at our last informal consultation on 15 June 2006, we wish to inform you of the next steps for our work on a United Nations global counter-terrorism strategy.

In order to move the process forward, we are pleased to submit a revised draft working paper in the form of a resolution with an annexed plan of action for your consideration. In doing so, we have tried our best to find common ground and present a balanced paper that takes into account comments made by Member States during the informal consultations of 14 and 15 June 2006, as well as written comments submitted to us thereafter.

We will convene the next round of informal consultations of the General Assembly Plenary on the afternoon of Wednesday 28 June and continue on the morning of Thursday 29 June. We look forward to your continued participation through focused and structured interventions, which have been very constructive to this process. It is our hope that the coming deliberations can pave the way for the adoption of a United Nations global counter-terrorism strategy in the near future.

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

Co-Chair  
Ambassador Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo

Co-Chair  
Ambassador Vanu Gopala Menon

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

## DRAFT RESOLUTION

### A United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The General Assembly,

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* its role, including on questions related to international peace and security,

*Reaffirming also* the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996,

*Reaffirming further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the section on terrorism,

*Recalling* that at the 2005 World Summit Outcome world leaders rededicated themselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect their territorial integrity and political independence, to refrain in our international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, to uphold resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination or foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the fulfillment in good faith of the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter,

*Recalling also* the mandate contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome that the General Assembly should develop without delay the elements identified by the Secretary-General for a counter-terrorism strategy, with a view to adopting and implementing a strategy to promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses, at the national, regional and international levels, to counter terrorism, which also takes into account the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,

*Recalling further* all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism, and Security Council resolutions on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,

*Reiterating* that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are, in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them,

*Reaffirming* that acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,

*Reaffirming also* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

*Reaffirming further* Member States' determination to make every effort to reach an agreement on and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism,

*Continuing* to acknowledge that the question of convening a high level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate an international response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations could be considered;

*Recognizing* that social and economic development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

*Bearing in mind* the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,

*Recalling* that at the 2005 World Summit Outcome world leaders strongly reiterated their determination to ensure the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including those agreed at the Millennium Summit that are described as Millennium Development Goals, which have helped to galvanize efforts towards poverty eradication; and reaffirmed their commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all,

*Reaffirming* Member States' determination to continue to do all they can to resolve conflict, end occupation, confront oppression, reduce poverty, promote good governance and human rights, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions and religious values,

*Commending*, in this context, the various initiatives to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, and reaffirming its commitment to promote education for peace and human development,

*Continuing* to stress the importance of assisting victims of terrorism and of providing them and their families with support to cope with their loss and grief,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the report "Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy" (doc. A/60/285), submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly following the invitation contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as a valuable contribution to the development, adoption and implementation by the General Assembly of a United Nations global counter-terrorism strategy. The report identifies means to dissuade groups from resorting to terrorism or supporting it, deny terrorists the means to carry out an attack, deter States from supporting terrorist groups, develop State capacity to prevent terrorism, and defend human rights in the context of terrorism and counter-terrorism;

2. Adopts the present resolution and its annex as a United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

3. Decides, without prejudice to the continuation of the discussion at its relevant committees of all their agenda items related to terrorism and counter-terrorism, to undertake the following steps for the effective follow-up of this United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:

- a) To review in two years progress made in the national, regional and global implementation of this United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and to update it and strengthen it to respond to evolving changes, recognizing that many of the measures contained in the Strategy can be undertaken immediately, while others may require longer more in depth processes. A high level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate an international response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations could also contribute, when convened, to the review of the implementation, updating and strengthening of this Strategy;
- b) To invite the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to contribute to the future deliberations of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation, updating and strengthening of this United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

- c) To encourage the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and sub-regional organizations to undertake initiatives to support the implementation of this United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
  - d) To also encourage all initiatives to mobilize resources and expertise to promote the implementation of this United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and to provide assistance to States in their implementation of the Strategy;
  - e) To further encourage non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage, as appropriate, in all aspects of international, regional, sub-regional and national efforts to implement this United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
4. Decides to inscribe in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy".

\* \* \* \* \*

## DRAFT ANNEX

### PLAN OF ACTION

We, the States Members of the United Nations, agree:

1. To consistently, unequivocally and strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.
2. To take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and, in particular, to fully comply with and implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) and their successor resolutions, as well as to implement resolution 1624 (2005), and to cooperate fully with the three counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies of the Security Council in the fulfillment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions.
3. To recognize that international cooperation to fight terrorism must be conducted in conformity with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international conventions and protocols, and to ensure that any measures that we undertake to prevent and combat terrorism comply with our obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

#### **I. MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CONDITIONS CONDUCTIVE TO THE SPREAD OF TERRORISM**

We agree to undertake the following measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to extremist ideologies and dehumanization of victims, violent conflicts, lack of good governance, lack of economic, social and civil rights and human rights abuse, religious and ethnic discrimination, political exclusion and socio-economic marginalization, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism:

1. To implement Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), which aims, inter alia, at preventing the subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by calling upon Member States to prohibit by law and prevent within their territories the incitement to commit terrorist acts, as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their respective obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

2. To continue to arrange under the auspices of the United Nations constructive initiatives to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations and religions in order to counter extremist and exclusionary ideologies -conducive to the spread of terrorism by means of dehumanizing its victims- and to prevent the defamation of religions, religious values, beliefs or cultures. In this regard, we welcome the launching by the Secretary-General of the initiative on the Alliance of Civilizations.
3. To promote a culture of peace and human development, ethnic, national and religious tolerance, and respect for all religious and religious values by establishing and encouraging, as appropriate, national education and public awareness programmes involving all sectors of society. In this regard, we encourage the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to play a key role, including through inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue and dialogue among civilizations, and by scaling up existing programmes for strengthening the capacity of educational systems worldwide to integrate human rights education, mutual understanding and conflict prevention into States' educational systems upon request.
4. To consider putting in place, where they do not exist and in accordance with national laws, procedures and policies, a system of assistance and, if appropriate, compensation that would promote the needs and concerns of victims of terrorism and their families and facilitate the normalization of their lives. In this regard, we encourage States to request the relevant United Nations entities to help them to develop such national systems of assistance, including in drafting legislation.
5. To strive to consistently use the United Nations and other relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and their families, foster the involvement of civil society in a global campaign against terrorism and for its condemnation, and share best practices and develop approaches for the provision of assistance to victims of terrorism and their families. This could include exploring at the General Assembly the possibility of developing practical mechanisms to provide such assistance.
6. To note the intention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a focal point, within existing resources, to support a coordinated effort among civil society groups dealing with terrorism issues.
7. To invite States to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on a voluntary basis, any information they may deem relevant on the question of voluntary self-imposed codes of conduct for journalists and media covering terrorism -as long as such codes of conduct are compatible with the exercise of the right to freedom of speech reflected in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the right to freedom of expression reflected in Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights-, and to request the Secretary-General to compile such information, identify national and regional best practices on this question and subsequently present a report to the General Assembly.
8. To continue to strengthen and make best possible use of the capacities of the United Nations in areas such as mediation, prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, in order to contribute to the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of prolonged regional violent conflicts -taking into account the particular situation of peoples under colonial domination or foreign occupation- that often create conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. We recognize that the peaceful resolution of such regional violent conflicts would contribute to strengthening the global fight against terrorism.
9. To support United Nations-led conflict prevention initiatives, such as: the joint programme "Building National Capacity for Conflict Prevention" undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme; continued assistance by the relevant United Nations entities to States in developing early warning systems and indicators of possible outbreaks of local or regional violent conflict; the creation of a Mediation Support Unit within the United Nations Secretariat (Department of Political Affairs), which will help to identify best practices and backstop mediation efforts in the field; and the recent creation of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, including a Peacebuilding Support Office and a Peacebuilding Fund, with the task of ensuring sustainable peace for societies emerging from conflict.

10. To pursue our development and social inclusion agendas at every level, paying particular attention to decreasing youth unemployment, as a goal in themselves, recognizing that there can be a very positive side effect with respect to combating terrorism if States succeed at improving inclusion and opportunity for those socio-economically marginalized on the basis of ethnic or national origin or religion, grievances that can generate a sense of victimization, propel extremism and, eventually, be conducive to the recruitment of terrorists.

11. To encourage the United Nations system as a whole to scale up the assistance it is already conducting in the fields of good governance, rule of law and human rights to support sustained economic and social development, including through the United Nations Development Programme.

## **II. MEASURES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM**

We agree to undertake the following measures to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by denying terrorists financial support, access to weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, access to recruits and communication by misuse of means such as the Internet, access to travel, and access to their targets and the desired impact of their attacks:

1. To refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that our respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens.
2. To strongly consider becoming parties without delay to the thirteen international conventions and protocols against terrorism, as well as to the Protocol amending the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Protocol amending the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and implementing them.
3. To cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism, especially with those States where or against whose citizens terrorist acts are committed, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens.
4. To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, to endeavour to conclude and implement mutual judicial assistance and extradition agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, and to prepare in that regard model agreements on cooperation.
5. To strengthen coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes closely connected with terrorism, including drug trafficking, unlawful arms trade, in particular of small arms and light weapons, money laundering and smuggling of nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological and other potentially deadly materials, bearing in mind the role that could be played by the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations in this regard.
6. To consider becoming parties without delay to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as to the three protocols supplementing it, and implementing them.
7. To take appropriate measures, before granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not engaged in terrorist activities and, after granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the refugee status is not used in a manner contrary to the provisions set out in paragraph 1 of this section.

8. To ensure that the United Nations sanctions regimes are carefully targeted in support of clear objectives, to comply with sanctions established by the Security Council and to ensure that sanctions are implemented in ways that balance effectiveness to achieve the desired results against the possible adverse consequences, including socio-economic and humanitarian consequences, for populations and third States. In this regard, we will continue to work, as appropriate, to improve the monitoring of the implementation and effects of sanctions and to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exceptions. Likewise, we will continue to support efforts through the United Nations to strengthen State capacity to implement sanctions provisions.
9. To encourage relevant regional and sub-regional organizations to explore the creation, where they do not exist, or strengthening of regional and sub-regional counter-terrorism mechanisms or centres. In this regard, we recognize that such organizations may require assistance in implementing this initiatives, and that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime and its Terrorism Prevention Branch and the International Criminal Police Organization, as appropriate, can be instrumental in helping such initiatives.
10. To acknowledge that the question of creating an international centre to fight terrorism could be considered.
11. To implement without delay the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's nine Special Recommendations on Tackling Terrorist Financing and forty Special Recommendations on Money Laundering, recognizing that States may require assistance in implementing them.
12. To step-up implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, and of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons.
13. To take the steps specified in General Assembly resolution 60/77 of 8 December 2005 on the prevention of the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to and use of man-portable air defence systems. Likewise, to consider adopting, on a voluntary basis, the international standards set by the Elements for Export Controls on man-portable air defence systems, recognizing that States may require assistance in implementing them.
14. To take the steps specified in General Assembly resolution 60/78 of 8 December 2005 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, and General Assembly resolution 60/73 of 8 December 2005 on preventing the risk of radiological terrorism.
15. To fully comply with and implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), by enacting and enforcing effective national legal and regulatory measures to prevent non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing the provisions of this resolution. Furthermore, States should cooperate fully with the Committee established pursuant to this resolution in the fulfillment of its tasks and, in this regard, those States that have not yet reported to the Committee should do so without delay.
16. To continue to support and strengthen the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to prevent the proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons.
17. To review at the Sixth Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as agreed by all States Parties, the status of national implementation mechanisms, including penal measures, pathogen security, disease surveillance, alleged use, suspicious outbreaks, codes of conduct for scientists, and the contribution of the Convention as a means to act against and counter terrorism. In this context, we recognize the need to consider new additional measures to address the problem of non-State actors.

18. To invite the United Nations system to develop, together with Member States, a single comprehensive database on biological incidents, ensuring that it is not duplicative of the International Criminal Police Organization's contemplated Biocrimes Database, and to update the roster of experts and laboratories as well as the mechanism at the disposal of the United Nations Secretary-General.

19. To consider the possibility of bringing together, within the framework of the United Nations, the major biotechnology actors, including industry, civil society and governments, into a common programme aimed at ensuring that biotechnology's advances are not used for terrorist or other criminal purposes but for the public good, and that the benefits are shared equitably around the world with due respect to the basic international norms on intellectual property rights.

20. To make every effort to apply relevant Security Council resolutions in a manner that prevents misuse of information and communication technologies and resources, such as the Internet, with the aim of, inter alia, communicating, recruiting, training, planning, collecting or transferring resources and collecting intelligence for terrorist purposes, while recognizing that States may require assistance in this regard. In particular, we reiterate our resolve to implement Security Council resolution 1624 (2005).

21. To work with the United Nations, bearing in mind the Tunis Agenda adopted at the 2005 World Summit on the Information Society and with due regard to confidentiality, respecting human rights and in compliance with other obligations under international law, to explore ways and means to: (a) coordinate efforts at the international and regional level to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the Internet; and (b) use the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism, by focusing on the plight of the victims and their families, linking communities and educational establishments in different countries and gathering and sharing information on terrorist suspects between competent law-enforcement agencies.

22. To step-up national efforts and bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international co-operation, as appropriate, to improve border and customs controls, in order to prevent and detect the displacement of terrorists and to prevent and detect the illicit traffic in, inter alia, small arms and light weapons, conventional ammunition and explosives, nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons and materials, while recognizing that States may require assistance to that effect.

23. To encourage the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to continue to work with States, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant Security Council resolutions, on their adoption of legislation and administrative measures to implement the terrorist travel-related obligations set by the said resolutions, and to identify best practices in this area, drawing whenever possible on those developed by technical international organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Customs Organizations and the International Criminal Police Organization.

24. To encourage the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) to continue to work to strengthen the effectiveness of the travel ban under the United Nations sanctions regime against Al-Qaida and the Taliban, as well as to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on its lists, for removing them and for granting humanitarian exceptions. In this regard, we encourage States to share information, including by widely distributing the International Criminal Police Organization-United Nations Special Notices concerning people subject to the sanctions regime against Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

25. To encourage the Security Council to continue considering practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups and entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), in accordance with Security Council resolution 1566 (2004).

26. To step up national efforts and bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international co-operation, as appropriate, to improve the security on manufacturing and issuing identity and travel documents and to prevent and detect their alteration or fraudulent use, while recognizing that States may require assistance in doing so. In this regard, we invite the International Criminal Police Organization to enhance its database on stolen and lost travel



documents, and we will endeavour to make full use of this tool as appropriate, in particular by sharing relevant information.

27. To invite the United Nations to improve co-ordination in planning a response to a terrorist attack using nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons or materials, in particular by reviewing and improving the effectiveness of the existing inter-agency co-ordination mechanisms for assistance delivery, relief operations and victim support, so that all States can receive adequate assistance. In this regard, we invite the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council to consider adopting a resolution calling on all States to provide the necessary co-operation and assistance, including guidelines for reporting and requesting international assistance, in the event of a terrorist attack using weapons of mass destruction.

28. To consider developing a mechanism to facilitate co-operation and coordination between the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and other relevant United Nations actors, to provide necessary assistance in the case of a chemical weapons attack by terrorists or the release of chemical agents.

29. To step up national efforts, as appropriate, to improve the security and protection of particularly vulnerable targets such as infrastructure and public places related to tourism and recreational facilities, as well as the response to terrorist attacks and other disasters, in particular in the area of civil protection, while recognizing that States may require assistance to that effect.

30. To strive to improve co-ordination with and within relevant sub-regional, regional and international organizations, including the United Nations system, on managing the response to terrorist attacks and other disasters, in particular in the area of civil protection in cases of extreme emergency that overwhelm the capacity of the affected State or States.

### **III. MEASURES TO BUILD STATES' CAPACITY TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM**

We recognize that capacity-building in all States should remain a core element of the global counter-terrorism effort, and agree to undertake the following measures to develop State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and promote United Nations system wide-coherence in countering terrorism:

1. To encourage Member States to consider making voluntary contributions to United Nations counter-terrorism technical assistance projects or increasing existing voluntary contributions, and to explore additional sources of funding for United Nations counter-terrorism technical assistance delivery, including through the regular budget of the competent United Nations bodies. We also encourage the United Nations to consider reaching out to the private sector for contributions to capacity-building programmes that deliver technical assistance in areas that would benefit the particular sector, in particular port, maritime and civil aviation security.

2. To take advantage of the framework provided by relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to share best practices in counter-terrorism capacity-building, and to facilitate their contributions to the international community's efforts in this area.

3. To encourage the United Nations Security Council to continue its consideration of ways to consolidate States' reporting requirements in the field of counter-terrorism and eliminate duplication of requests, taking into account and respecting the different mandates of its three counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies.

4. To encourage the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Security Council that deal with counter-terrorism to consider more frequent exchanges of technical assistance information among themselves, relevant specialized agencies, relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, and the donor community, including the Counter Terrorism Action Group, to develop States' capacities to implement relevant Security Council resolutions.

5. To invite the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Security Council that deal with counter-terrorism to consider the possibility of reviewing the situations of accountability and compliance with Security Council

resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) and their successor resolutions, so that efforts of individual States could be measured, and their technical assistance and capacity building needs could be identified.

6. To encourage the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to continue at the core of the efforts of the United Nations to improve the coordination, coherence and efficiency of technical assistance delivery in the field of counter-terrorism. In particular, it should continue its dialogue with States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, as well as its on-site visits to States, with their consent, together with other entities of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, use its new assessment tool to establish priority areas within countries for technical assistance delivery, work closely with all bilateral and multilateral technical assistance providers, and share information that might be helpful for them in assistance programmes.

7. To encourage the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, its Terrorism Prevention Branch and its Global Programme Against Money Laundering to continue, in close consultation with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its efforts as a provider of technical assistance to States, upon request, for the development of national legislation and institutional mechanisms and the training of criminal justice officials, in particular with regard to facilitating the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism, relevant Security Council resolutions and special recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.

8. To consider holding once or twice per year informal meetings for United Nations counter-terrorism technical assistance providers, donors and recipients, to exchange information.

9. To welcome the intention of the United Nations Secretary-General to institutionalize, with minimal additional resources, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Task Force within the Secretariat, in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the United Nations system's counter-terrorism efforts and avoid duplication of work among the various United Nations entities, specialized agencies and independent organizations involved, as well as to help him contribute to the future deliberations of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation, updating and strengthening of this United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

10. To encourage the United Nations system as a whole to integrate counter-terrorism aspects into its programmes, by working for the adoption and implementation by States of the international standards for combating terrorism set by the sixteen international conventions and protocols against terrorism and relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, including by supporting and enhancing the capacity of national justice and law enforcement systems, and by providing a strong focus on adherence to international human rights law.

11. To encourage the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization to continue to work together, including by joint initiatives, to assist States to put in place the laws, institutions and relevant procedures appropriate to comply fully with international norms and obligations to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism.

12. To encourage the Executive Directorate of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and the group of experts who assist the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) to, in close coordination and within their respective mandates, promote the facilitation of technical assistance to States to counter terrorist development, acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in particular by implementing the provisions of the said resolution.

13. To encourage the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue their efforts in helping States to build capacity to prevent terrorists from accessing to nuclear, chemical or radiological materials, to ensure security at related facilities, to respond effectively in the event of an attack using such materials, and to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), in co-operation with the Committee established pursuant to that resolution. We also encourage the

International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its work on securing radioactive sources and to continue to help States to implement amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials.

14. To encourage the World Health Organization to step up its efforts in providing technical assistance to help States improve their public health systems to prevent and prepare for biological attacks by terrorists.

15. To encourage the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to continue to include in the dialogue with Member States their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), and to work with them to help build capacity in this area, including through spreading best legal practices and promoting exchanges of information.

16. To continue to work within the United Nations system, including the World Bank, to support the reform and modernization of border management systems, facilities and institutions, at the national, regional and international level.

17. To encourage initiatives such as the assistance project recently launched by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at bringing the passports of a significant number of States up to the security standards set by the said Organization.

18. To encourage the International Maritime Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to continue to play a critical role in strengthening Member States' capacity to protect the transport of passengers and goods by land, sea and air. We encourage these three organizations to continue to strengthen their co-operation and to work to identify any national shortfalls in areas of transport security. We support the expansion of each organization's technical assistance programmes and encourage States to make use of them to ensure that international standards are implemented. In this regard, we welcome the adoption of a strengthened International Ship and Port Facility Security Force, enforced by the International Maritime Organization, and we encourage States to implement without delay the updated International Civil Aviation Organization standards of November 2005 and the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade of June 2005, recognizing that States may require assistance in implementing them.

19. To recognize that more attention should be paid to developing public-private partnerships to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets in private ownership, and to take advantage of the framework provided by relevant regional and sub-regional organizations to share best practices on how to improve the security and protection of such targets and to optimize capacity-building efforts to this effect.

20. To encourage the United Nations to work with Member States to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets. In this regard, we invite the International Criminal Police Organization to work with the Secretary-General so that he can submit proposals to the General Assembly and the Security Council to this effect. We also encourage the United Nations system as a whole, in particular the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the International Criminal Police Organization, to continue their work to facilitate protection against terrorist attacks on large-scale events and gatherings. We will review the existing United Nations mandates related to assistance for building the capacity to prevent terrorist attacks on such targets.

## **V. MEASURES TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL AND THE RULE OF LAW AS THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM**

We agree to undertake the following measures, recognizing that upholding and defending the human rights of all and the rule of law is essential to all components of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, recognizing also that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing, and stressing the need to protect and promote the rights of victims of terrorism:

1. To strongly consider becoming parties without delay to the core international instruments on human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, and implementing them.
2. To reaffirm that General Assembly resolution 60/158 of 16 December 2005 provides the fundamental framework for the "Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism".
3. To consider accepting the competence of international and regional human rights monitoring bodies.
4. To make every effort to develop and maintain an effective and rule of law-based national criminal justice system that can ensure, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in support of terrorist acts is brought to justice, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute, with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations. We recognize that States may require assistance in developing and maintaining such effective and rule of law-based criminal justice system, and we encourage them to resort to the technical assistance delivered, inter alia, by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime and its Terrorism Prevention Branch.
5. To encourage the United Nations system to continue to play an important and active role in strengthening the international legal architecture by promoting the rule of law, respect for human rights, and effective criminal justice systems, which constitute the fundamental basis of our common fight against terrorism.
6. To continue to support the strengthening of the operational capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with a particular emphasis on increasing field operations and presences. The Office should continue to play a lead role in examining the question of protecting human rights while countering terrorism, by making general recommendations on States' human rights obligations and providing them with assistance and advice, in particular in the area of raising awareness of international human rights law among national law-enforcement agencies, should they request it.
7. To continue to support the role of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. The Special Rapporteur should continue to support States' efforts and offer concrete advice by corresponding with Governments, making country visits, liaising with the United Nations and regional organizations, and reporting on these issues.
8. To continue to support the recent creation of the Human Rights Council, and to invite it to incorporate, as it takes shape, the question of the protection of human rights of all in the fight against terrorism into its deliberations.

\*\*\*\*\*