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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

B. Information received from international organizations

European Union

1. In addition to the information provided previously (see [A/78/221](#), paras. 33–37), the European Union recalled its continuous focus on gender-responsive counter-terrorism and on preventing and countering violent extremism policies. The European Union reported that, in February 2024, it had renewed its mandate as Co-Chair of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, together with Egypt, until 2026. It also reported that their priorities as Co-Chairs continued to be gender mainstreaming, including promoting the role of women in counter-terrorism, and, from a geographical perspective, Africa, where the threat level and violent extremism were further increasing. Among other initiatives, the European Union and Egypt had co-organized the twenty-third meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Forum, held in Kenya. The European Union was also continuing to support, both strategically and financially, institutions inspired by the Forum. Since May 2023, the European Union was collaborating with Morocco on the Initiative on Education for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism. Information was also submitted on initiatives related to human rights engagement in counter-terrorism operations.

2. The European Union reported that it was continuing to implement the European Commission's Counter-Terrorism Agenda, focusing on the following main priorities: (a) anticipating the terrorist threat; (b) preventing and countering radicalization and

* [A/79/150](#).



violent extremism; (c) protecting people, public spaces and infrastructure; (d) responding effectively to terrorist attacks; and (e) continuing international engagement across all four pillars by facilitating cooperation and promoting capacity-building. In relation to addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, the European Union reiterated the adoption of legislative measures to tackle the presence of terrorist content online, emphasizing Regulation (EU) 2021/784 on addressing the dissemination of terrorist content online.

3. As to measures taken to prevent and combat terrorism, the European Union highlighted the importance of Directive (EU) 2017/541 on combating terrorism, as well as the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the Additional Protocol thereto. It was reported that, in May 2023, formal negotiations had started to modify the definition of terrorist offences in the Convention, which contained references to a number of United Nations counter-terrorism treaties in the appendix. The aim of the negotiations was to adopt a wider and more suitable legal definition of terrorist offences in order to address contemporary and future counter-terrorism challenges. In May 2024, the Council of Europe Committee on Counter-Terrorism had agreed on the text of an amending protocol to be used to modify the definition in the Convention. The next negotiation session would be held in November 2024, with the Committee discussing the text of the explanatory memorandum accompanying the amending protocol.

4. The European Union also reported that its member States had until October 2024 to adopt national measures to incorporate new European Union legislation enhancing the resilience of critical entities to man-made (including terrorism) and natural risks. Information was also provided on measures to prevent and combat the misuse of firearms, as well as trafficking in firearms. The 2020–2025 European Union Action Plan on Firearms Trafficking was emphasized in that regard, and detailed information was provided. It was further reported that a revised text of Regulation (EU) No. 258/2012, implementing article 10 of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, had been agreed upon. The official adoption of the text was expected in November 2024. The revision was aimed at, inter alia, harmonizing national rules on import, transit and export authorizations of firearms and enhancing the traceability of firearms, as well as strengthening the competent authorities in the prevention of, and efforts to combat, the smuggling and diversion of firearms. The European Union also reported on initiatives aimed at mitigating risks and threats related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and addressing non-cooperative drone threats. On 30 May 2024, a new package of anti-money-laundering rules had been adopted, by which, inter alia, the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Authority was established. The Authority would be based in Frankfurt and start its operations in mid-2025.

5. Detailed information was also provided on counter-terrorism efforts with priority countries, such as Afghanistan and countries in Central Asia and in Africa. Among other efforts, a joint European Union-United Nations partnership, “Strengthening Resilience against Violent Extremism in Asia”, aimed at contributing to preventing and countering violent extremism in Central Asia, had been implemented. It involved the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of Counter-Terrorism. In Africa, the European Union had funded training by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the attorney general’s office and the central investigative police in Mozambique, as well as implemented projects addressing violent extremism and terrorism in Nigeria and countries in the Sahel region. In addition, the European Union was continuing to support efforts of the Lake Chad Basin countries and the

transregional Multinational Joint Task Force in the fight against terrorism. The European Union reported that it had continued to play a pivotal role in the Global Coalition against Da'esh, including through intensified efforts on countering the Da'esh narrative.
