

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

Although its territorial losses have removed some sources of revenue, ISIL remains well financed. Some Member States estimate that it still has access to financial reserves of between 50 and 300 million US dollars. Local ISIL cells are expected to be self-financing and to support themselves through a variety of activities, including extortion, kidnapping for ransom or other criminal activity.

ISIL has also retained its information technology expertise and continues to abuse Internet and other ICTs to advance its goals and ideology. One CTED-led initiative, *Tech against Terrorism*, has identified more than 200 online platforms that are actively exploited by terrorist groups.

ISIL retains an interest in attacking aviation and in the use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials.

Of all international terrorist groups, it remains the most likely to carry out a large-scale, complex attack.

We have also seen a marked trend towards attacks that may be carried out by only one or a few individuals, using small arms and light weapons or even legal and readily available equipment or vehicles. Such attacks can be extremely difficult to detect given nuclear materials.

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It is therefore essential that we continue to refine our policy guidance, identify good practices, and assist Member States to enhance their capacity to deal with these challenges in a gender-sensitive and human-rights compliant manner.

Excellences, ladies and gentlemen,

We continue to face many challenges, but we must also recognize our achievements.

Member States and the international community have made remarkable progress in their efforts to counter the evolving threat of terrorism, including new challenges stemming from returning and relocating FTFs and their family members.

Here, I would like to highlight the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED to develop the *Addendum to the guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters*, adopted on 27 December 2018.

It is intended to serve as a practical tool to assist States to address the FTF phenomenon, including by addressing the challenges posed by FTF returnees and relocators.

Its adoption followed extensive consultations with a broad range of stakeholders, including from the wider UN membership, civil society, academia, and the private sector.

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The addendum provides guidance to Member States on effective responses to the evolving FTF phenomenon, focusing on measures to be taken in a number of areas, including: border security and information-sharing; countering terrorist narratives; countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism; risk assessments and intervention programmes; judicial measures, including PRR; and international cooperation.

We are pleased to invite you *today* to attend our side event, organized jointly with the European Union, to discuss the implementation of the new principles in the OSCE area.

Concluding my remarks, I wish to emphasize that recent shifts in the global terrorism threat landscape call for renewed efforts to leverage and maximize our capabilities and resources in an integrated and coordinated manner.

Open dialogue, enhanced information exchange, and international cooperation are essential to addressing the global terrorism threat landscape in an integrated and coordinated manner.

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recently, the UN Security Council condemned in the strongest terms such heinous and cowardly terrorist attack that took place in New Zealand, on 15 March 2019, resulting in at least 50 killed and many wounded.

Terrorism must be fought on multiple fronts.

Our policies and methods must also employ a broader perspective that is focused on developing close partnerships with civil society and private industry.

Community engagement and resilience are also essential in responding to, and countering, the spread of violent extremism that leads to terrorism.

Lastly, I wish to reiterate the position of the Security Council that all our counter-terrorism and CVE measures must of course be implemented in strict compliance with international law, in particular human rights, international humanitarian law and refugee law.

Thank you.

I wish you all fruitful discussions.