

Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on

the general population, they have also become a favoured tool for terrorist and violent extremist actors.

The Security Council has focused attention on countering the exploitation of ICT for terrorist purposes for over 20 years and has adopted fifteen counter-terrorism related resolutions, and four policy documents on the matter. In Resolution 2617 of December 2021, the Security Council

terrorist propaganda, and measuring the effectiveness of influencing campaigns, including counter-narrative campaigns.

Participants additionally discussed how stakeholders could enhance their legal, policy, and operational frameworks to better position themselves now to address the predicted online terrorist threat landscape of the future.

A number of observations and suggestions emerged from these discussions, of which I would like to highlight a few. These include the need for stakeholders to:

- Better define what is meant by the term online content.
- Increase efforts to

- Fund the development of new tools and methods to identify and credibly counter extremist content as the transition to decentralized communications and new social media technology accelerates
- Develop content moderation strategies to respond to terrorist

- It was also suggested that stakeholders collectively discuss what the responsible use of artificial intelligence, algorithms, and strategic communications might look like.

CTED stands ready to continue its efforts to support Member States and the Counter-Terrorism Committee in their work to counter terrorist exploitation of ICT. Thank you