

Open briefing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

“Countering Incitement to Commit Terrorist Acts Motivated by Extremism and Intolerance: the Kingdom of Morocco’s Approach and Experiences of other African States”

ECOSOC Chamber, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 30 September 2014

Summary of discussions

Opening remarks

H.E. Ms. Raimonda Murmokaitė, Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, recalled that, during its 2013 visit to the Kingdom of Morocco, the Committee had identified Morocco’s national strategy to promote dialogue among civilizations as a good practice to be shared among other States. Whether in developing or developed States, religious

scope of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), which terrorism incitement, calling upon States to counter incite religious institutions by terrorist and their supporters. Council stressed that countering violent extremism was posed by foreign terrorist fighters and encouraged State developing strategies to counter the violent extremist partners, the Committee and its Executive Directorate States’ implementation of resolutions 1624 (2005) and 2 violent extremism and incitement to terrorism, and would and make recommendations to States to strengthen their c

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Mr. Cisse Djiguiba, Director-General of *La Radio Nationale Islamique Al-Bayane*, Côte d'Ivoire, said that countering incitement to terrorism was a

root causes. It was wrong to associate any religion, especially Islam, with terrorism. Because radicalization occurred both in majority-Muslim and

those who sought to abuse religion for terrorist purposes, and the role to be played by religious leaders in those efforts was of the utmost importance.

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Toufik, Minister of Habous and Islamic Affairs, Kingdom of Morocco noted that terrorists sought to undermine all Schools of Islam to create a vacuum for the dissemination of their violent and depraved messages.