focusing primarily on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005), which calls on all States to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts.

2. , as of 1 March 2021, 112 States had expressly criminalized incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts in their national legislation (compared with a figure of

3. Of all the means deployed by terrorists to commit their atrocities, one of the most potent has been their ability to communicate their message. Effective communication is vital to terrorism


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requests CTED to further develop initiatives to strengthen public-private partnerships in countering terrorist narratives

16. In preparing the present global survey, CTED noted that public-private partnerships had become an increasingly vital means of preventing and countering incitement to commit terrorist acts. States take different approaches to monitoring and regulating communications through ICT, and some of those approaches raise significant human rights issues. Some States and regional), through which private companies are notified about content that may violate their terms of service or otherwise raise security concerns. For its part, CTED has led the development of the *Tech against Terrorism* initiative, which was created


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31. ***Preventing incitement of terrorist acts; CVE and countering terrorist narratives:*** There are only limited initiatives under way in this subregion relating to prevention, CVE and countering terrorist narratives. Some States have national programmes aimed at combating racism and promoting local community empowerment. However, these programmes are concerned with broader social goals that are not directly linked to countering terrorism, incitement or violent extremism conducive to terrorism.

32. In one State, a provincial government has prepared a recovery and stabilization plan with CVE elements intended to address a recent string of terrorist attacks. The plan appears to be designed primarily to assist internally displaced persons (IDPs) and direct victims of the violence (although some elements are focused on addressing radicalization to violence among persons released by the criminal justice system). In the same State, a faith-based organization drafted a eligion, which was disseminated to religious centres in a region recently afflicted by terrorist violence.

West Africa

(, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)

33. ***Prohibition of incitement of terrorist acts:*** Eight of the 15 States of this subregion have adopted legislation to prohibit incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts. At least two others have introduced

in alleviating those threats. These include such mechanisms as a national peace council, a national youth authority and, in several States, truth and reconciliation commissions. Several States emphasize the promotion of interfaith dialogue and understanding. An externally funded

Central Africa

(Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe)

38. ***Prohibition of incitement of terrorist acts:*** implementation in prohibiting by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts is low. Only one State appears to have adopted legislation specifically for this purpose. Other States have generic incitement provisions and other laws that could be applied against acts of incitement.

39. ***Freedom of expression:*** There are concerns that provisions applicable against incitement in several States may be vague or overbroad. In some States, measures criminalizing glorification

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cautioned that the concept could be applied against speech which, while repugnant, does not rise to the level of incitement.

40. ***International cooperation, border security:*** this subregion generally lack measures specifically(c)7(478(of)-479(i)7(n)-6(c)7(i)-13(t)7(e)7(m)-13(e)7(n)-6(t)7( )-478(a)-13(025 497.15 Tm

human rights advocacy or the peaceful expression of contrary political views). The use of vague

52. ***International cooperation; border control:*** Most States of this subregion have significant gaps in their measures to deny safe haven to those suspected of being guilty of incitement and to effectively control their borders against entry by such persons.

53. ***Preventing incitement of terrorist acts; CVE and countering terrorist narratives:*** Several

56. ***Freedom of expression:*** The anti-incitement provisions of some States of this subregion present possible concerns regarding respect for the right to freedom of expression. Those concerns are mainly linked to the use of vague or overbroad language and definitions, including such terms violence conducive to terrorism**,** or terrorism.

57. ***International cooperation; border control:*** Most States of this subregion appear to have relatively effective legal provisions aimed at denying safe haven to those credibly suspected of being guilty of incitement and maintaining effective border control in that respect.

58. ***Preventing incitement of terrorist acts; CVE and countering terrorist narratives:*** There are some programmes aimed at preventing incitement and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism in this subregion. At least four States have developed CVE programmes (managed primarily by education ministries) that include elements intended to strengthen critical thinking and the resilience of young people to violent extremism conducive to terrorism. Several States have supported the development of counternarratives through the production of films and other media outputs. One State has paid particular attention to enhancing the roles of women (including women who have returned from conflict zones) and youth in counternarrative campaigns. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) supports several related initiatives in the subregion.

59. In at least four States, national CVE programmes emphasize action at the community level. Several States support programmes aimed at strengthening intercultural understanding, including through structures that bring together people from different cultures for dialogue and experience-sharing. Some States seek to empower CSOs in the implementation of their CVE strategies, although there are significant levels of mistrust between Governments and civil society. The Governments of several States devote considerable resources to monitoring communication over the Internet and other ICTs, which could raise significant human rights issues.

Western Asia

(Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)

60. ***Prohibition of incitement of terrorist acts:*** Five of 12 States have adopted legislation to prohibit incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts. The others do not appear to have introduced specific legislation in this area, but at least three have generic provisions that could likely be used

this subregion raises a serious concern that persons convicted of incitement under overbroad laws could be executed, in violation of the right to life.

62. ***International cooperation; border control:*** There is uneven progress in this subregion in adopting provisions to deny safe haven to persons who may be guilty of incitement. Border controls are also uneven. Some States have effective systems for these purposes, but others do not (whether because of lengthy unpopulated border regions or lack of government capacity).

63. ***Preventing incitement of terrorist acts; CVE and countering terrorist narratives:*** Almost all States of this subregion devote significant resources to preventing incitement and CVE ictly control religious messaging in places of worship and the content of religious curriculums, through their religious affairs ministries. In some cases, religious sermons must be pre-approved. These

67. ***International cooperation; border control:*** States of this subregion have varying levels of capacity to deny safe haven to those suspected of being guilty of incitement and maintain effective border controls in that respect. Some States have introduced relevant laws and have enhanced border security.

68. ***Preventing incitement of terrorist acts; CVE and countering terrorist narratives:*** States of this subregion take different approaches to preventing incitement and countering violent extremism. Two States have strategies that are based upon whole-of-Government and whole-of-society involvement. These include roles for cultural, educational and religious institutions, media, and local communities in strengthening counter-terrorism publicity and education. One State has a legal provision stipulating that, to be effective, relevant measures must address both the symptoms and root causes of terrorism, using legal, cultural, educational and other means.

69. Some States also promote interfaith and intercultural dialogue, including to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism. The law in one State declares that religious and non-religious citizens shall respect one another and co-exist in harmony. Religious leaders in some States have organized interfaith activities based on a declared commitment to respect for religious freedom and diversity. States generally implement strict oversight of communications over the Internet and ICTs, raising human rights concerns.

Latin America

Mexico and Central AmerT7(ca)]TJETQq0.000009 2 0 612 9 reW*nBTF3 14 Tf1 0 0 1 1245M

73. ***Preventing incitement of terrorist acts; CVE and countering terrorist narratives:*** There are few national projects or programmes aimed at countering violent extremism in this subregion,


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narratives to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism. Several States exercise strict oversight over communications through the Internet and other forms of information technology, taking the position that this is in accordance with the call in Council resolution 1624 (2005) to take steps to prohibit and prevent incitement to commit acts of terrorism. Some of these measures raise concerns der international law.

Western Europe, North America and Other States

(Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States)

88. ***Prohibition of incitement of terrorist acts:*** Twenty-two of 30 States in this subregion have adopted legislation to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts. Eight other States have generic provisions on incitement or related criminal offences that would allow for prosecution of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts.

89. ***Freedom of expression:*** The anti-incitement provisions of some States present possible issues with respect to for acts of terrorism. Council resolution 1624 (2005), in its preamble, repudiates attempts to commit such offences, stating that they may incite further terrorist acts. However, United Nations human rights mechanisms have expressed concern that legal provisions may be overbroad, possibly allowing for punishment of expression that does not create an objective risk of incitement. Other concerns include the use of vague terms such . One State has raised human rights concerns through its use of the incitement, thereby dispensing with strict *mens rea* requirements. Another State has raised significant concerns through its use of anti-incitement provisions against academics, human rights defenders and other civil society actors. Several States, however, have introduced clear definitions of the offence which also contain exclusion clauses specifying that acts of peaceful advocacy or protest cannot be considered acts of terrorism or incitement to terms

understanding local concerns. Some States also support enhanced interreligious dialogue and intercultural understanding.

92. Several States emphasize the importance of engaging with young people in schools to strengthen resilience to radicalization leading to terrorism. However, concerns have been raised that some of these programmes could stigmatize or target certain ethnic or religious populations and risk placing educators and other social service professionals in security roles. Several States actively support counternarrative efforts in partnership with CSOs, including with the involvement of individuals who have been rehabilitated and integrated and, in some