



And yet, an ever-expanding economically, socially and environmentally interconnected system is pushing the capacities of institutions, communities and individuals to their limits.

The world has moved into a new and unsettling geopolitical phase.

Multilateral rulesnected



I would therefore like to set seven priorities for the international community to combat the evolving threat of terrorism, which I hope will also prompt an interesting discussion afterwards.

**First**, we need to strengthen international counter-terrorism cooperation and build new partnerships at global, regional and national levels.

Regional organizations such as the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation have a key role to play.

There are many coalitions and networks that share actionable information to detect, identify, disrupt and prosecute terrorists.

There are several recent examples of terrorist plots that have been foiled through the sharing of information between security services.

But there is

We must tap into their expertise and ensure a gender inclusive approach to everything we do.

We also need to increase our support to civil society and other non-government organizations, who make a unique contribution to tackling terrorism and preventing violent extremism in their communities.

The United Nations Secretary-General has announced that we are considering establishing a new mechanism in the Office of Counter-Terrorism to ensure that the views of civil society are fully reflected in counter-terrorism policies and programmes.

**Third**, we need to make a strategic investment in young people to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism.

Terrorist groups made this strategic investment thirty years ago and continue to do so.

They have exploited the tendency in young men and women to look for a sense of purpose that feels unique and distinct from the social norm.

Most new recruits to terrorist organizations are between 17 and 27 years old.

Young people are often drawn to terrorism because of a lack of hope or feelings of

This means focusing our efforts on the underlying conditions that cause young men and women to be lured by terrorism.

No one is born a terrorist, but we know that factors such as prolonged unresolved conflicts, lack of the rule of law and socioeconomic marginalization can all play a part in transforming ideas and grievances into terrorist acts.

Preventing and resolving conflicts and promoting the rule of law are our first lines of defence against terrorism.

**Fifth**, we must ensure that counter-terrorism measures fully respect human rights.

As the Secretary-General said in his landmark speech in London last November, terrorism is fundamentally the denial and destruction of human rights, and the fight against terrorism

So the international community, the private sector and academia need to share knowledge, expertise and resources on how we can prevent these innovative technologies becoming lethal terrorist weapons.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The threat from terrorism is likely to be with us for many years to come. While some terrorist groups may be defeated, others will emerge.

But terrorism can never be accepted. We must fight it together, with methods that do not compromise our respect for the rule of law and human rights.

Member States have the primary responsibility for countering terrorism. National ownership of counter-terrorism efforts is essential if they are to succeed.

But the United Nations has a unique international convening role. We can help find multilateral solutions to complex global problems.

Countering terrorism is one of the top priorities of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. António Guterres.

He has agreed a United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact with 38 United Nations entities, plus INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, to enhance and improve coordination.

The United Nations is also delivering practical capacity-building support to Member States on key issues such as youth empowerment, border management, aviation security, prisoner de-radicalization and the needs of child returnees.

Terrorists want