

present Addendum. States should implement these measures in a comprehensive manner, as part of their overall counter-terrorism approaches.

Some Member States may face technical assistance and capacity-building challenges when applying the principles set forth in the 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles and the present Addendum. The Committee therefore encourages the provision of assistance by donor

8. The utilization of advanced technologies to identify STs and other individuals linked to terrorism is increasing. Moreover, efforts to ensure that counter-terrorism strategies are comprehensive, human rights-compliant, non-discriminatory, and gender- and age-sensitive



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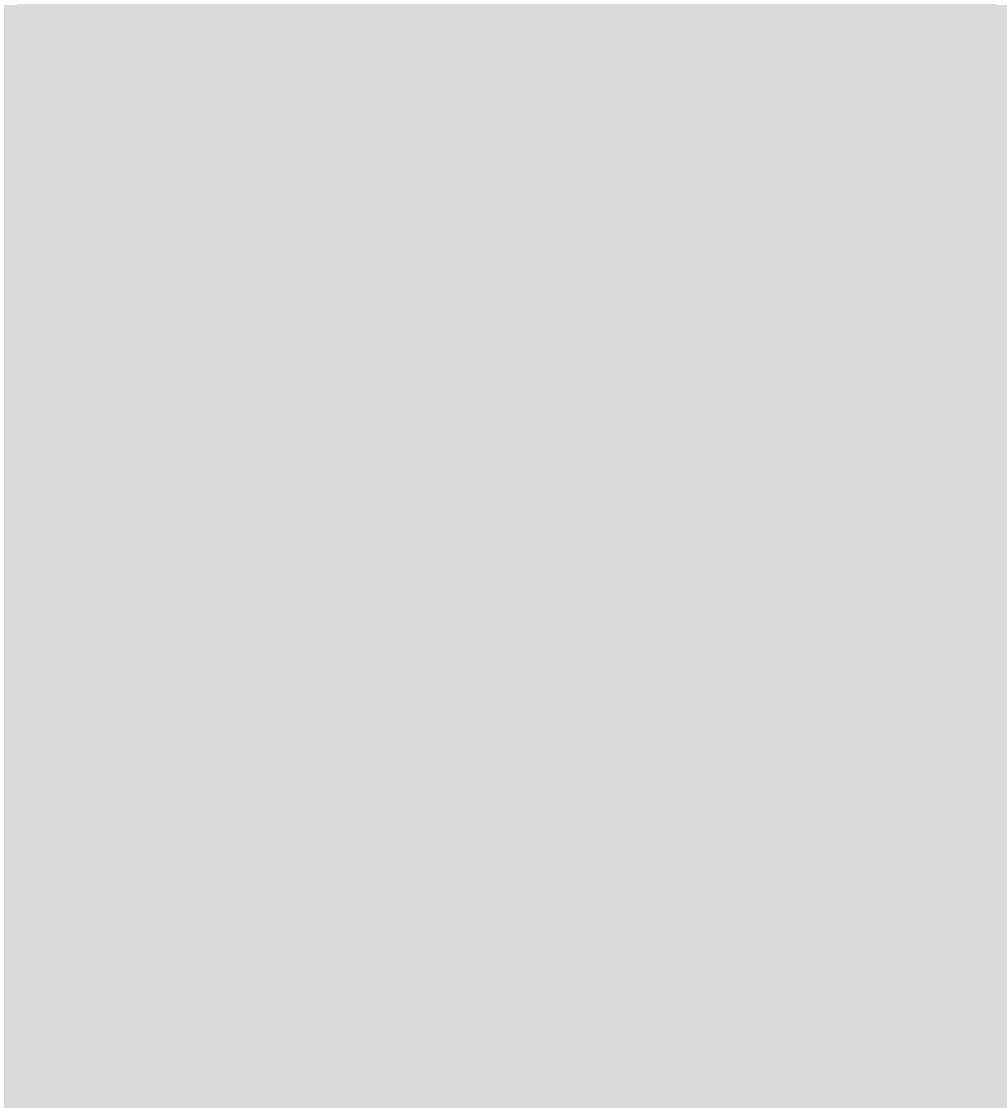


14. In its resolution 2495 (2012), the Council decides that States shall develop and implement systems to collect forensic data, which could include fingerprints, photographs, facial recognition, and other relevant identifying forensic data, in order to responsibly and properly identify terrorists, including STs, in compliance with domestic law and international human rights law. The Council also encourages States to share this data responsibly among relevant member States, as well as with INTERPOL and other relevant international agencies.

13. The ability to compare forensic data, collected during the course of border and immigration settings and investigations, against either national and international forensic tools, is critical for properly identifying terrorists, including when STs use falsified documents. In the context of a terrorism-related investigation, forensic science can assist investigators and prosecutors by providing an individual

sharing their knowledge and experience and through technical assistance delivery and capacity-building.

20. All measures taken by States to counter terrorism must comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law,



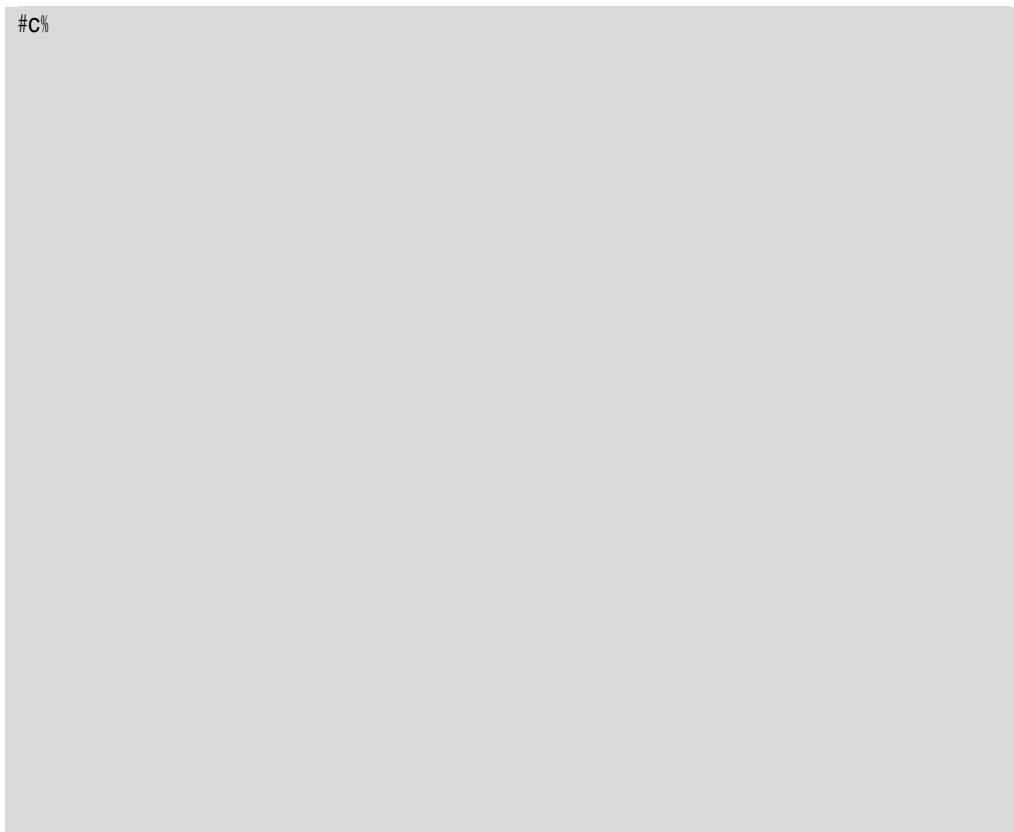
22. Women and children associated with STSs returning and relocating from conflict may require special focus and assistance, as they may have served in many different roles, including as supporters, facilitators, or perpetrators of terrorists acts, and may be victims of terrorism. States should pay particular attention to ensuring that their domestic legislation respects international law with regard to women and children, as well as taking into account the best interests of the child as a primary consideration.

A. Legal frameworks and procedures

28. In order to ensure that they have in place the appropriate legal tools to address the evolving STS phenomenon, Member States may need to amend their existing laws

Fully respect and promote the rights of the child/ take into account the best interests of the child as a primary consideration
Take into consideration the age of the child and the many roles that children associated with groups may have served/ while recognizing that such children may be victims of terrorism

#a% Consider ensuring that the use of special investigation techniques by investigation agencies is effectively supervised by judicial and prosecution systems.
#(% Put in place, where needed, special investigation and prosecution



In undertaking efforts to develop and implement PRR strategies and protocols, Member States should:

a) Implement their obligations to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice/ as required by Security Council resolutions 1738 (2007), 1778 (2007), and 1816 (2008) and ensure that their criminal justice systems are capable of dealing with all serious crimes that may have been committed by 9/11

b) Consider ways to ensure that national strategies correspond to national counterterrorism strategies/ including effective methods to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism

c) Consider ways to ensure that national strategies are timely/ appropriate/ comprehensive and tailored/ taking into account gender and age sensitivities/factors/

3. Establish effective oversight mechanisms/ take into consideration/ as appropriate/ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Belson Mandela Rules). -

3. International cooperation

44. International judicial cooperation in cases relating to STTs, including returnees, relocators and their families remains a challenge. In the persistent challenges common to STT-related cases, the Council underlines, in its resolutions 2422 (2015) and 2495 (2012), the importance of strengthening international cooperation to prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts.

(Guiding Principle 1, 1)

In order to strengthen international cooperation to prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, Member States should:

a. Enact and/ where appropriate/ revise and update extradition and other laws in connection with terrorism-related offences/ consistent with their international obligations/ including their obligations under international human rights law/ and consider relevant national laws and mechanisms relating to terrorism and update them as necessary/ in order to strengthen their effectiveness/

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States within their areas of jurisdiction, in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted under appropriate national penal codes.⁵¹

32. At the third United Nations Conference to Review the Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action, Member States declared their particular concern at the use of S: =F in terrorist attacks throughout the world in recent years and underlined the essential contribution made by the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument to the global fight against all forms of violence and crime, including terrorism, and in this regard resolved to strengthen their implementation and coordination efforts.⁵²

34. Member States bear the primary responsibility for solving the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.⁵⁴

33. In its resolution 2420 (2012), the Council also urges States to fully implement the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument in order to assist in preventing terrorists from acquiring S: =F, in particular in conflict and post-conflict areas. Furthermore, Principle 12 addresses a number of provisions of the Outcome Document of the Third Review Conference that are of direct relevance to counterin-

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