RESOURCES

To learn more about the topics that were discussed during the workshop, please refer to this list of resources:

- CT and Tech: Mapping the impact of biometric surveillance and social media platforms on civic space. What are the global trends in the use of cutting-edge technologies for counter-terrorism purposes? (2023) ECNL.

- How can we safeguard human rights in the use of biometrics for counter-terrorism purposes? (2021) ECNL.

- FinTech: New technology, perpetual challenges. How emerging technologies for financial compliance are impacting the nonprofit sector. (2022) ECNL.

- Learning Center on surveillance technology. (2023) ECNL.

- Security Playbook Of Digital Authoritarianism In Nigeria. (2021) Spaces for Change.

- Big Brother's Grand Plan: A Look at the Digital Security Playbook in the Philippines in Resistance and Alternatives to the 'Wars' on Civic Space in the Philippines, page 122 onwards. (2023) Civic Futures.

- Under surveillance: (mis)use of technologies in emergency responses. ECNL, INCLO and Privacy International joint report on the negative impacts of surveillance technology and measures deployed during COVID-19. (2022) ECNL, INCLO and Privacy International.

- COVID-19, Counterterrorism, and Emergency Law. (2023) Prepared under the Aegis of the Mandate of the Special Rapporteur Fionnuala Ní Aoláin.

- Human rights implications of the development, use and transfer of new technologies in the context of counter-terrorism and countering and preventing violent extremism. (2023) Fionnuala Ní Aoláin.

- International Human Rights Law Considerations for Counter-Terrorism Financing (CFT) Regulation of Crowdfunding, Virtual Assets and New Payment Technologies. (2023) Fionnuala Ní Aoláin.

- Cybersecurity and New Technologies. (2023) United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT).

The Global CFT Expert Hub is a platform for CSOs, activists and experts in the field of security, countering the financing of terrorism and its impact on civil society activities. It is a safe virtual space where members can browse and share learnings, strategies and resources with other members: https://globalcftexperthub.org/about-us#

If you have any resources to share, please feel free to upload them to the platform, or send them to admin@globalcftexperthub.org.

GLOBAL CFT EXPERT HUB

RESOURCES

United Nations Technology and counter-terrorism resolutions

Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes:
- A Special Meeting of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (a subsidiary body of the UN Security Council comprising all its members) was held in Delhi in October 2022, which resulted in the adoption of the Delhi Declaration.
- 3 focus areas during special meeting and in the Delhi Declaration:
  - Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), i.e. drones
  - New payment technologies and fundraising methods
  - Information communication technologies (ICTs)
- Further actions outlined in Delhi Declaration:
  - UN Counter-Terrorism Committee will "work on recommendations on the three themes of the CTC special meeting"
  - The CTC with the support of UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) will "develop a set of non-binding guiding principles… with a view to assist Member States to counter the threat posed by the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, including by compiling good practices on the opportunities offered by the same set of technologies to counter the treat, consistent with international human rights and international humanitarian law".
  - The Delhi Declaration also "encourages CTED to deepen its engagement and cooperation with civil society, including women and women's organizations, relevant private sector entities, and other stakeholders…"
- In developing the non-binding guiding principles, CTED held consultations with civil society/other stakeholders in April & May. We continue to follow the process, including when and how CTED will produce drafts for the CTC to negotiate.

UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:
- The UN GCTS was originally adopted in 2006 and is updated/negotiated by all member states in the General Assembly every two years. The current version was negotiated from March – June 2023 and was adopted by consensus last week (21 June 2023). (Myself and some colleagues are planning to write up a summary of the negotiations and the GCTS itself in the coming weeks, which I'd be happy to share once finalized.)
- Attached are excerpts from the GCTS related to terrorist financing, CFT, technology and ICTs, etc.

UN Security Council Resolutions on CFT and tech & CT mentioned during our discussions (note - these are binding on all member states) (*emphasis added):
- UNSC Resolution 2396 (2017) on biometrics:
  - "15. **Decides that Member States shall develop and implement systems to collect biometric data**, which could include fingerprints, photographs, facial recognition, and other relevant identifying biometric data, in order to responsibly and properly identify terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, in compliance with domestic law and international human rights law, calls upon other Member States, international, regional, and subregional entities to provide technical assistance, resources, and capacity building to Member States in order to implement such systems and **encourages Member States to share this data responsibly among relevant Member States**, as appropriate, and with INTERPOL and other relevant international bodies;"
- UNSC Resolution 2462 (2019) on CFT:
  - "1. Reaffirms its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from **providing any form of support, active or passive**, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;"

For more information on the CSO coalition on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism, please visit humanrights-in-ct.org.