



## Resolution No. 2

GA-2024-92-RES-02

**Subject:** Driving investigative responses to better prevent the impact of terrorism by disrupting polycriminality convergences and to reduce its enduring global harm through INTERPOL channels and capabilities

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Glasgow, United Kingdom, from 4 to 7 November 2024 at its 92nd session:

CONSIDERING the complex and dynamic global terrorist threat landscape and the polycriminal drivers underpinning terrorism, as well as the increased violence and harm to societies generated by organized criminal groups and by terrorist groups funding themselves through criminal activities, leading to ad hoc, opportunistic collaborations,

EMPHASIZING the necessity for a global, comprehensive strategy with a multi-faceted approach to tackle the connections between terrorism and organized crime,

RECALLING the longstanding commitment of INTERPOL to supporting member countries' efforts to address terrorism, including the adoption of Resolution AG-2008-RES-06 on increasing the sharing of information in terrorist-related matters using the available INTERPOL tools (77th session of the General Assembly, St Petersburg, Russia, 7-10 October 2008), as well as Resolution AG-2016-RES-04 on enhancing biometric information sharing to counter terrorist mobility (85th session of the General Assembly, Bali, Indonesia, 7-10 November 2016),

RECALLING ALSO Resolutions 2161 and 2178 (2014), adopted by the United Nations Security Council encouraging INTERPOL to intensify efforts with respect to the foreign terrorist fighter threat to support and encourage national, regional, and international measures to monitor and prevent the transit of foreign terrorist fighters, and urging Member States to share the biometric data of terrorist suspects as well as information on fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen, and lost passports and other travel documents through INTERPOL databases; and Resolution 2462 (2019) encouraging Member States to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism by making the best use of INTERPOL's policing capabilities, including its databases and analytical files,

RECALLING FURTHER, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003,

EMPHASIZING the alignment of INTERPOL's seven Global Policing Goals endorsed by INTERPOL's General Assembly at its 91st session (Vienna, Austria, 28 November – 1 December 2023) as a mechanism to aid members countries in meeting their respective commitments under the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

REITERATING the Vienna Declaration, adopted at the 91st session of the General Assembly (Vienna, Austria, 28 November – 1 December 2023), calling for member countries to consider transnational organized crime as a national security priority, redouble international police cooperation efforts, and increase investment in the tools available to law enforcement,

URGES member countries to:

1. continue efforts to ensure timely contributions from all national law enforcement agencies, in coordination with National Central Bureaus, by issuing INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions and populating INTERPOL's Counter-Terrorism Crime Analysis File on:
  - (a) terrorists and terrorist organizations and their support mechanisms;
  - (b) subjects and modus operandi linked to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and improvised explosive materials and incidents;
2. enhance the sharing of information to better inform the intelligence threat picture of the evolving terrorism context and the links to organized crime and its polycriminality to more effectively inform operational and investigative responses;
3. consider the systematic collection and recording of biometric information focused on unique identifiable attributes, including fingerprints, facial images, and DNA profiles, in compliance with respective national legislation and INTERPOL's Rules on the Processing of Data (RPD), as an integral part of countering terrorism shared through INTERPOL channels, relating to:
  - (a) individuals bound for, or having reached, conflict zones for the purpose of supporting and/or joining terrorist groups and/or involved in polycriminal activities enabling terrorism;
  - (b) individuals recently deported, incarcerated, or subject to other judicial decisions for terrorism-related offences, including travel for the purpose of planning, preparing, or participating in terrorist acts or activities;
  - (c) returnees from conflict zones under investigation in their home countries and assessed as posing a high risk of cross-border mobility and reoffending;
4. conduct INTERPOL intelligence-led screening operations targeting suspected terrorists and fugitives, their affiliates, their cross-regional movements and links with organized crime, and their financial and other support mechanisms by adopting a holistic approach with the General Secretariat's specialized crime areas to provide relevant and impactful support to member countries.

**Adopted: 119 votes in favour, 0 against, 2 abstentions**