



## RESOLUTION ON

### PREVENTING YOUTH RADICALIZATION TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM THROUGH EDUCATION, AND MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY<sup>1</sup>

1. Reiterating that terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and unequivocally condemning all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable,
2. Condemning, in particular, indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, as well as the persecution of individuals and communities on the basis of their religion, ethnicity, nationality, belief or gender by terrorist groups and violent extremists, while emphasizing that terrorism and violent extremism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,
3. Underscoring that incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance poses a serious and growing danger to the enjoyment of human rights, threatens the social and economic development of States, and undermines global stability and security, and reiterating that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary to and mutually reinforce effective counter-terrorism measures,
4. Alarmed by the rising number of countries that experienced terrorism attacks in 2024, and the growing trend of terrorist attacks being perpetrated by lone actors, who pose significant challenges to national authorities in terms of early detection and prevention efforts,
5. Expressing concern for the growing involvement of young individuals in terrorism-related offences and for the progressive shortening of the time span between initial exposure to extremist material and the planning and carrying out of a terror attack,

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<sup>1</sup> This resolution was adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the 32nd Annual Session (Porto, 29 June to 3 July 2025) as a part of the [Porto Declaration and Resolutions](#).

6. Extending heartfelt condolences to the families of victims of terrorism, as well as to the governments and communities that have been targeted,
7. Reasserting the determination to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism through increased international co-operation and by endorsing a whole-of-society approach with the active contribution of all relevant international and national actors, as well as local communities, education and religious institutions, civil society, media, the private sector, women, youth, families and cultural leaders,
8. Recognizing the importance of interfaith and intercultural dialogue as an effective means of fostering peaceful coexistence and reconciliation, countering hate speech and strengthening social cohesion, and underlining the significant responsibility of different religious institutions, in promoting and advancing such dialogue, with the ultimate objective of preventing radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism;
9. Recalling that States bear the primary responsibility for preventing and countering terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, while respecting their obligations under applicable domestic and international law, including but not limited to international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, as well as relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,
10. Underscoring the central role of the United Nations in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on the need to address the underlying factors that contribute to the rise of radicalization to violence and violent extremism, particularly among youth, and Security Council resolution 2354 (2017) offering a Comprehensive International Framework to effectively counter the ways in which terrorist groups and associated individuals encourage, motivate and recruit others to commit terrorist acts,
11. Recalling that counter-narrative measures should be tailored to the specific circumstances of different contexts, and that they should aim not only at rebutting terrorists' messages but also at amplifying positive narratives, providing credible alternatives and addressing issues of concern to vulnerable audiences who are subject to terrorist narratives,
12. Alarmed by the growing sophistication of violent extremist recruitment tactics – including the exploitation of information disorder (that is misinformation, disinformation and malinformation), the enhancement of disinformation campaigns through deepfake technologies and other content generated by artificial intelligence (AI), and the proliferation of increasingly engaging and visually appealing online violent extremist materials targeting youth, such as high-quality videos, memes and gamified content,
13. Bearing in mind that radicalization to violence increasingly takes place online, including on gaming platforms, encrypted messaging apps and fringe forums, as well as on the dark web, and through echo chambers that are perpetuated by algorithmic reinforcement of increasingly hateful or violent content,

14. Recognizing the need to understand and address psychological factors related to youth and radicalization to violence online, such as identity formation and belonging, emotional drivers, and the need for spaces to express emotions and enter into a dialogue, while underscoring the difficulty of distinguishing typical teenage defiance from early indicators of radicalization to violence,
15. Concerned that social media ranking algorithms, designed to prioritize highly engaging content as a key commercial objective, play a role in amplifying existing biases and progressively expose users, particularly youth, to increasingly harmful content, thereby enhancing their feeling of marginalization and accelerating their radicalization to violence,
16. Deploring how violent extremist groups increasingly target and exploit minors both in recruitment and to commit attacks, also owing to the fact that they may be harder to detect by national authorities and subject to more lenient regulations and penalties, thereby perpetuating extremist ideologies across generations,
17. Convinced that education plays a crucial role in equipping young citizens with knowledge, critical thinking skills and civic responsibility, ultimately fostering a well-informed, engaged, open and democratic society, and, in this connection, underscoring the importance of civic education programmes in schools, as they enable students to recognize their rights and responsibilities as citizens and to actively engage in local communities and democratic processes,
18. Recognizing the growing relevance of media and information literacy, including AI literacy, in increasingly digitalized and polarized societies as a crucial skill for critically understanding, assessing and evaluating both online and offline content,
19. Stressing the role of families, education institutions and local communities in preventing marginalization and disenfranchisement of youth, and reaffirming the importance of both formal and informal channels of education in fostering resilience against violent extremist ideologies, thereby reducing susceptibility to radicalization to violence,
20. Welcoming the contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in promoting media and information literacy as a means to prevent online radicalization and violent extremism, and especially its efforts in equipping individuals, particularly youth, with critical thinking skills to assess and counter extremist content, while upholding the principles of freedom of expression and human rights in the digital space,
21. Supporting the role played by the OSCE to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including through initiatives aimed at addressing radicalization to violence online and promoting education as a means of building societal resilience against radicalization, such as the Information and Media Literacy in Preventing Violent Extremism (INFORMED) project,
22. Building on the OSCE PA resolution on Artificial Intelligence and the Fight Against Terrorism (2024) which urges States to invest in public education and conduct targeted awareness-raising campaigns, especially among youth, to promote information and

media literacy and enhance societal resilience against online polarization and radicalization leading terrorism,

23. Welcoming the growing attention placed by the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism on the phenomenon of youth radicalization, including through a thematic meeting on the role of education and digital literacy in preventing terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism with relevant experts in February 2025, an official field visit to the United States of America in May 2025 and a dedicated panel discussion in the framework of the OSCE PA Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Organized Crime in June 2025,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

24. Urges OSCE participating States to strengthen inclusive efforts aimed at preventing youth radicalization to violent extremism and terrorism, and at building resilience against terrorist narratives, incitement to terrorist acts, and recruitment strategies both online and offline, by acknowledging and prioritizing the critical role of education and media and information literacy in the human, social and psychosocial development of children and young individuals;
25. Calls on OSCE participating States to develop and integrate comprehensive civic education and media and information literacy programmes into their educational policies and school curricula, with the aim of fostering critical thinking and digital literacy skills among students at an early age, also taking into account UNESCO's Global Standards for Media and Information Literacy Curricula Development Guidelines;
26. Urges OSCE participating States to provide teachers and parents with the necessary training, resources and tools aimed at ensuring that adults are well equipped to guide younger generations in critically assessing their role in society and evaluating online information context, while also promoting opportunities for intergenerational learning experiences;
27. Encourages OSCE participating States to embrace a multi-stakeholder approach, emphasizing the importance of co-operation among governments, local communities, civil society, academia and the private sector in detecting and responding to the spread of violent extremist content online, including by developing compelling counter-messaging, implementing targeted communication strategies – such as inoculation methods designed to build resilience against violent extremist ideologies – and promoting comprehensive media and information literacy initiatives;
28. Invites OSCE participating States to carefully monitor and regulate AI-driven tools to prevent their misuse in amplifying extremist ideologies, violent misogyny, misinformation, disinformation, malinformation and harmful content targeting individuals based on their nationality, ethnicity, beliefs or political views;
29. Exhorts all relevant stakeholders to mitigate the risks posed by possible algorithmic amplification of biases and the potential misuse of emerging technologies for violent extremist purposes by promoting the ethical use of such technologies, in particular of

AI, while ensuring the compliance of these efforts with human rights and fundamental freedoms;

30. Encourages parliamentarians to actively contribute by shaping pertinent legislation and overseeing relevant policies aimed at elevating the role of education and media and information literacy in preventing violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including by leveraging their deep-rooted connections with local communities;
31. Calls upon governments, international organizations, academia, the private sector – including technology companies – and civil society to support research, including on relevant developments and trends, knowledge-sharing and fact-checking initiatives aimed at strengthening civic education, civic engagement, and media and information literacy, as well as digital literacy as tools for preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism online, specifically among youth;
32. Stresses the importance of international co-operation and information sharing among OSCE participating States in developing and implementing effective, comprehensive and multidisciplinary educational programmes and initiatives aimed at fostering critical thinking and media and information literacy, as well as digital literacy at local, national and international levels;
33. Encourages the OSCE and the Assembly to take a more active role in advancing the United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) agenda on youth, peace and security in order to build on its important activities and ensure that the inclusion of young people is embedded into the OSCE’s concept of comprehensive security;
34. Calls upon the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism to continue identifying key challenges, sharing lessons learned, building strong partnerships and promoting interparliamentary co-operation on preventing youth radicalization to violent extremism, duly leveraging the critical role of education and media and information literacy.