



RESOLUTION ON COUNTERING THE ONLINE RADICALIZATION OF YOUTH¹

1. Reiterating that terrorism remains one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and unequivocally condemning all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable,
2. Reaffirming its solidarity with the victims and survivors of terrorism, and extending its heartfelt condolences to their families and to the communities and governments that have been targeted,
3. Recalling that States bear the primary responsibility for preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, while fully respecting their obligations under international human rights law, international refugee law, international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,
4. Underscoring that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary to, and mutually reinforce, effective counterterrorism measures,
5. Stressing the central role of the United Nations in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and recalling in particular Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) on foreign terrorist fighters, 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace and Security, 2354 (2017) on countering terrorist narratives, and 2396 (2017) on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters,

¹ This resolution was adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the 33rd Annual Session (The Hague, 4 to 8 July 2025) as a part of [The Hague Declaration and Resolutions](#).

6. Recalling the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (Permanent Council Decision No. 1063, 2012), the Ministerial Declaration on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (MC.DOC/4/15, 2015), and the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism (MC.DOC/1/16, 2016),
7. Building on the OSCE PA Resolution on Artificial Intelligence and the Fight Against Terrorism (2024), which identified the security risks posed by the misuse of artificial intelligence (AI), deepfake technologies and information disorder, and on the OSCE PA Resolution on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism and Terrorism through Education, and Media and Information Literacy (2025), which set out the educational and media literacy response to those risks insofar as youth is concerned,
8. Considering that the effectiveness of any policy response depends on a shared awareness of the scale and evolving nature of online radicalization among youth, that underestimation of this threat may hinder timely and adequate responses by OSCE participating States, and that the present resolution therefore seeks to deepen the analysis of the online threat as it specifically affects young people, in order to refine and strengthen the preventive framework established by the two previous resolutions,
9. Alarmed that minors and young adults accounted for 42 per cent of all terror-related investigations in Europe and North America in 2025, a threefold increase since 2021, as reported by both the 2026 Global Terrorism Index and the October 2025 United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Trends Alert on the exploitation of children and youth by terrorist groups,
10. Noting with concern that, in the European Union in 2024, 133 of 449 individuals arrested for terrorism-related offences were aged between 12 and 20 years, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of all such arrests, with the youngest arrestee being 12 years old, as reported by the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) in its EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report 2025,
11. Concerned by the continued dominance of lone-actor attacks, which accounted for 93 per cent of fatal terrorist incidents in Europe and North America over the past five years, the close link between lone-actor radicalization and prolonged exposure to online extremist environments, and the fact that the lethality of such attacks has, in certain cases, been exacerbated by factors including access to weapons, and stressing that addressing these risks requires proportionate and context-specific responses in line with national legal frameworks,
12. Alarmed by the growing number of violent incidents without a clear ideological grounding, reflecting the rise of online subcultures marked by nihilism,

misogyny, self-harm, accelerationism and the mixing of different extremist ideologies, with the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator and EUROPOL pointing in particular to networks such as “764” and “Com”, which actively target minors,

13. Deploing how violent extremist groups primarily target young people aged 15 to 25 years old for recruitment, with cases documented in children as young as 8 or 9 years of age, exploiting their developmental vulnerabilities and the fact that minors are often harder to detect and subject to more lenient regulation, as reported by the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) October 2025 Trends Alert,
14. Concerned by the growing use of the “youth-on-youth” recruitment model, whereby teenagers themselves recruit other teenagers in schools, youth organizations and online communities, making detection particularly difficult for authorities and families,
15. Deeply concerned that radicalization is affecting children and adolescents at increasingly young ages, becoming more closely tied to the online environment and unfolding faster, with timelines that have shortened from months or years to a matter of weeks, driven by short-form online propaganda and algorithmic amplification, which target young people at critical stages of their mental and social development,
16. Acknowledging that online radicalization exploits existing psychological and social vulnerabilities – including adverse childhood experiences, mental health difficulties, social isolation and digital dependency – and that responses to the involvement of minors in violent extremism must combine public safety with prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration, in full respect of the best interests of the child as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,
17. Drawing attention to the misuse of AI, AI-generated material and content recommendation algorithms to accelerate radicalization pathways, including those linked to racially and ethnically motivated violent extremism, misogynistic and nihilistic extremism, jihadist propaganda, and the circulation of self harm- and suicide-promoting content targeting young users,
18. Mindful that online gaming environments have become a distinct channel for the radicalization of young people, owing to the large number of children and adolescents who use them, their immersive and interactive design, their builtin voice and text chat between strangers, their culture of anonymity, and weaker content moderation than mainstream social media,
19. Stressing that, in online gaming environments, recruiters exploit relationships of trust, friendship and shared identity built between players to draw young people into extremist circles in ways that go beyond simple exposure to harmful content, and noting the use of in-game chat, user-generated content and livestreaming as entry points for grooming, peer-to-peer recruitment and the

spread of extremist content, as documented by the United Nations CTED, EUROPOL and the EU Radicalization Awareness Network,

20. Acknowledging that recruiters often use mainstream games only to make first contact with minors, before moving them to private chat servers where radicalization takes place, and that this shift across platforms creates serious accountability gaps that no single service is equipped to close,
21. Concerned that extremist actors are increasingly moving to encrypted messaging services, closed gaming chats and livestreaming platforms, creating blind spots that are difficult for national authorities and platforms to keep pace with,
22. Concerned also by persistent gaps in platform transparency, independent access to platform data for researchers and meaningful redress for young users and their families, as well as by the fact that age-appropriate design standards and the regulation of gaming, livestreaming and gaming-adjacent platforms remain uneven across the OSCE region,
23. Emphasizing that online radicalization is inherently transnational, with harmful content, tactics and networks circulating across borders within minutes, and that purely national responses are insufficient without structured crossborder co-operation,
24. Stressing that any preventive measure must be firmly grounded in international human rights law, including the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of the media, privacy, data protection and non-discrimination, must not stigmatize youth or gaming communities, and must not be used to suppress legitimate dissent,
25. Taking positive note of the ongoing work of the United Nations, OSCE, the European Union, INTERPOL and the Council of Europe in addressing online radicalization and its impact on young people,
26. Welcoming the continued focus of the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism on preventing youth radicalization – including through thematic meetings, official visits to OSCE participating States and dedicated panel discussions – and in particular the launch in November 2025 of the OSCE PA School Dialogues on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism, a structured parliamentary initiative that brings together students, educators, local authorities, civil society and parliamentarians in secondary schools across OSCE participating States to discuss online safety, media literacy and digital resilience,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

27. Calls on OSCE participating States to treat the online dimension of youth radicalization as a priority by adopting or strengthening policies requiring online platforms, gaming services and other relevant intermediaries to mitigate the

risks that their algorithms, AI features and design choices pose to minors, including by carrying out independent risk assessments, publishing meaningful transparency reports, and offering young users and their families clear ways to report harm and seek redress;

28. Encourages OSCE participating States to consider establishing or reinforcing appropriate national oversight mechanisms of online platforms and gaming services regarding the risks they pose to minors, including the algorithmic amplification of violent extremist, terrorist and self-harm content;
29. Calls on OSCE participating States to engage co-operatively with the gaming industry to address the misuse of gaming environments by building safety into platforms from the design stage and by ensuring that gaming, livestreaming and voice-chat services have effective tools to report abuse, moderate content and respond to serious incidents;
30. Encourages OSCE participating States to strengthen investigative capacities to keep pace with the shift of extremist activity to encrypted- and disappearing-content services, in line with the rule of law and while protecting end-to-end encryption as an essential safeguard for privacy and human rights;
31. Calls on OSCE participating States to deepen cross-border co-operation among law enforcement and judicial authorities and financial intelligence units in detecting, investigating and disrupting transnational online radicalization networks, making full use of existing multilateral frameworks;
32. Urges OSCE participating States to invest in community-based programmes that both prevent online radicalization and support the exit, rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with violent extremist groups, drawing on teachers, social workers, mental-health professionals, families and, where appropriate, former extremists, in line with the best interests of the child as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
33. Encourages OSCE participating States to ensure that media and information literacy programmes explicitly address the online environment – including algorithmic amplification, AI-generated content, propaganda spread through games, and nihilistic online subcultures – and that teachers, youth workers and school counsellors receive adequate training and resources to support young people in recognizing and resisting online radicalization;
34. Urges parliamentarians across the OSCE region to exercise their oversight functions by holding regular hearings on platform and gaming-industry practices, algorithmic transparency and child online safety, by engaging directly with youth constituencies and school communities, and by ensuring that counter-radicalization budgets are adequate to the scale of the threat;
35. Encourages OSCE participating States and national delegations to support and replicate the OSCE PA School Dialogues on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism in their own countries and communities, and to consider

voluntary contributions to the dedicated OSCE PA project supporting this initiative;

36. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, within available resources and with the support of the International Secretariat, shall remain seized of this matter, continue expanding the School Dialogues, and consolidate its findings with a view to a future OSCE PA resolution reflecting youth perspectives on online radicalization and digital resilience.