

3.4. Extension of the ground beyond terrorism

Beyond terrorism, which was confirmed to fall under this provision by the CJEU, national jurisprudence also demonstrates an expanding reliance on this ground in other contexts. As highlighted in Section 3.1, when classifying acts as contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN, courts primarily rely directly on the UN Charter and Security Council resolutions. In the terrorism context, this reliance on Security Council resolutions is well-established. *B and D* identified Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1377 (2001) as the relevant reference points, and *Lounani* extended this to Resolutions 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014), reflecting the expanding scope of international counter-terrorism obligations.

However, some national courts, including in France and Croatia, have moved beyond exclusive reliance on Security Council resolutions and have drawn on a broader range of international instruments to establish particular conduct that falls within this exclusion ground. The following sections examine more closely how courts have classified acts as contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN through the following practical examples: the coercive collection of diaspora taxes, interference with international criminal justice through witness tampering, and forms of human trafficking and smuggling.

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