

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council – Additional



Conference B

Security Council – Additional (SC-A)

Committee Staff

Director	Mia Saint Clair
Chair	Omar Zaky

Agenda

- I. Threats to Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
- II. Youth, Peace, and Security
- III. The Situation in Myanmar

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SC-A/1/1	The Situation in Yemen	Adopted without a vote
SC-A/2/1	Threats to Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SC-A/2/2	Threats to Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	11 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions
SC-A/2/3	Threats to Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SC-A/2/4	Threats to Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the Security Council – Additional

The Security Council – Additional held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Youth, Peace and Security
- II. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
- III. The Situation in Myanmar

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 4 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including combatting terrorist financing, utilizing national education campaigns & social media to combat terrorist recruitment. Additional analysis of the topic sparked debate as to what was to be done with de-radicalization and foreign terrorist fighters. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and inclusivity. By the end of the session on Tuesday evening, the committee revised the agenda to discuss “the Situation in Yemen.”

On Wednesday, 1 draft resolution and 1 presidential statement had been approved by the Dais, 0 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 1 resolution, which was adopted by acclamation. The resolution represented a wide range of issues, including utilizing the Department of Peacekeeping Operation to protect the distribution of aid in Yemen. During the last session, the Dais approved 4 draft resolutions. The committee adopted 3 by acclamation and one by a roll call vote. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including terrorist financing, the role of social media in radicalization, and combatting foreign terrorist fighters. The passionate rhetoric employed by the body and the diligence in their hard work highlighted the serious and often tragic nature of terrorist acts. Inclusivity was the main tenant championed by the body in their approach to resolution writing and their commitment to curbing terrorist acts was illustrated through their hard work and eagerness for rational compromise.



Code: SC-A/1/1

Committee: Security Council – Additional

Topic: The Situation in Yemen

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Alarmed* by the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been lost as a result of the conflict within
4 Yemen,

5
6 *Noting with regret* that 24.4 million people need assistance to survive,

7
8 *Noting with concern* the nearly 4 million suspected cases of cholera reported and the 300,000 deaths
9 from cholera,

10
11 *Expressing* its serious concerns for the violations of International Humanitarian Law,

12
13 *Committed to* the unity, sovereignty, and independence of Yemen and to stand by the people of Yemen,

14
15 *Appreciating* the work already done by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food
16 Program (WFP) in Yemen,

17
18 *Acknowledging* the results achieved by Central Emergency Response Fund,

19
20 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolutions 2216 (2015) on “Middle East (Yemen),” Security Council
21 resolutions 2451 (2018), 2456 (2019), and 2452 (2019) on “The situation in the middle east,” adopted in
22 order to promote negotiations and peaceful solutions between the different parties,

23
24 *Noting* the briefing to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Yemen given by the Under-
25 Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock on 15th
26 April 2019,

27
28 1. *Directs* a UN mission led by Department of Peacekeeping Operations as requested by the Republic
29 of Yemen to facilitate and oversee the movement of humanitarian aid distribution in areas directly
30 affected by the crisis in Yemen, in order to protect current and future aid providers, such as WHO and
31 the WFP, with respect to current military strategies and troops and ensuring they will be unaffected by
32 the proposed UN mission;

33
34 2. *Recommends* to all contributors such as Member States and observers to allocate additional funds to
35 the Central Emergency Response Fund to increase the provided resources and medical supplies;

36
37 3. *Suggests* that a Yemeni representative collaborate directly in UN Security Council for
38 recommendations for humanitarian action;

39
40 4. *Proposes* a collaborative forum between regional leaders of surrounding nations led by Yemen to
41 recommend the best course of action agreed upon by neighboring Member States including, but not
42 limited to:

43
44 a. Discussing a humanitarian refugee action plan for the countries receiving displaced persons;

45

- 46 b. Encouraging the International Organization for Migration to negotiate terms for safe passage
47 of refugees into territories accepting refugees from the conflict;
48
- 49 5. *Recommends* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to further implement
50 aid in Yemen as a priority within this agency and express support to the implementation of WHO
51 control program for cholera outbreaks with the Water, Sanitation, and Health (WASH) program;
52
- 53 6. *Encourages* regional leaders willing to provide support to fleeing refugees to collaborate with the
54 relevant UN aid bodies to anticipate the increased influx of refugees;
55
- 56 7. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator continue their efforts and work directly with the relevant
57 UN bodies, the UN humanitarian relief response system, and other Member States with stake in the
58 matter;
59
- 60 8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Code: SC-A/2/1

Committee: Security Council – Additional

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Guided by a respect for state sovereignty and security and the right for states to withhold intelligence*
4 *without penalization,*
5
6 *Expressing appreciation* for each Member State's ability to cooperate with other Member States and the
7 United Nations,
8
9 *Stressing* the primary responsibility of Member States in preventing and combating the financing of
10 terrorist groups and terrorist operations,
11
12 *Acknowledging* the rapidly developing technology concerning financial systems,
13
14 *Reaffirming* the role of public-private partnerships in empowering mitigation of financing of terrorism,
15
16 *Having considered* the existence of alternative remittance systems as fast and cost-free informal
17 channels for money transfer, especially for people who cannot have access to the traditional financing
18 sector, and the potential use of such systems in the financing of terrorist groups and terrorist operations,
19
20 *Referring to* the Special Recommendation Six on alternative remittance systems, which is part of the
21 Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing released by the Financial Action Task Force
22 (FATF),
23
24 *Approving* the Terrorist Financing Tracking Program (TFTP) between the European Union with the United
25 States of America to implement safeguards seeking to encourage cooperation between both parties
26 regarding financial transfers and related data,
27
28 *Observing* the successful work of the FATF in sharing international best practices to ensure that such
29 alternative remittance systems respect all FATF recommendations,
30
31 *Recognizing* the importance to share intelligence within Member States to best understand global terrorist
32 threats,
33
34 *Noting with approval* the efforts of European Union States in collaborating to facilitate the extradition of
35 people accused of crimes in one or more European Member States,
36
37 *Noting with deep appreciation* the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and its
38 important role in providing and facilitating a global forum for regional and multilateral discussion
39 surrounding best practices in counter-terrorism and counter extremism,
40
41 *Recalling* the principles outlined in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) with
42 emphasis renewed bilateral and multilateral international cooperation to improve the capacity of Member
43 States intelligence and cybersecurity technologies,
44
45 *Fully Aware of* the misuse of technology by terrorist groups with the intention of spreading violent
46 extremist propaganda and acknowledging the significance of these narratives in promoting terrorist
47 recruitment within vulnerable populations, especially youth,
48

49 *Keeping in mind* the advances made by Tech Against Terrorism within the Global Counter-terrorism
50 Committee and the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism,
51
52 *Noting with deep appreciation* the *Paris Call for Trust and Cybersecurity* in creating an information
53 sharing platform regarding the improvement of international cybersecurity standards between Member
54 States and relevant regional organizations to prevent the use of cyberspace as a stage for offensive
55 actions by non-state actors,
56
57 *Considering* the importance local communities have in noticing the signs of terrorist recruiting in those
58 who are at risk,
59
60 *Guided* by Security Council resolution 2250(2015) on “Maintenance of international peace and security” in
61 acknowledging the importance of youth education campaigns to combat the evolving threat of increased
62 youth recruitment into terrorist group ideologies all facets of society,
63
64 *Reaffirming* the important role that women play in local communities to prevent the recruitment of
65 individuals to terrorist organizations and *acknowledging* non-profits such as Girls in Tech, which educates
66 and empowers women in technological inclusion,
67
68 *Acknowledging* the need to identify, understand, and rectify the rapid induction of youth into violent
69 extremism and *further acknowledging* the Young Leaders for the SDGs (YLS), which is an initiative that
70 identifies youth leaders seeking to increase sustainability within their communities and allows them to
71 contribute their ideas towards ensuring lasting peace in a safe place,
72
73 *Underscoring* the important role bilateral and multilateral collaboration between national judicial systems
74 and law enforcement, to identify regional priorities regarding counter-terrorism measures as well as
75 prosecute those accused of terrorist acts within those states,
76
77 1. *Encourages* public-private partnerships between asset management companies to mitigate flow of
78 evolving illicit terrorist funding sources by:
79
80 a. Endorsing the use of the framework highlighted in the TFTP;
81
82 b. Assessing the development of steps to ensure the providers of assets are subject to specific
83 effective management through ensuring digital banking practices uphold the same standards
84 as traditional banking venues;
85
86 2. *Invites* the CTED to create a reporting group on the alleged links between alternative remittance
87 systems and terrorist networks, and provides an assessment of the level of the possible terrorist
88 threat posed by the abuse of alternative remittance systems:
89
90 a. To present the results of the report by August, 27 2019;
91
92 b. Composed of experts from Member States and international organizations willing to share
93 their knowledge and experience on the topic of Alternative Remittance Systems;
94
95 3. *Further Encourages* the creation of International Extradition Facilitation Framework, under the
96 jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, based on previous frameworks highlighted within the
97 European Union aimed to enable feasible and voluntary extradition of those accused of terrorist acts
98 by facilitating to dual accountability on the cases in which the accused was:
99
100 a. Part of a terrorist action in which two or more Member States were affected;
101
102 b. Liable for twelve or more months in detention;
103

- 104 c. Already been sentenced in any Member State to a minimum of four months imprisonment;
105
- 106 4. *Requests* the CTED to direct resources to enable increasing the capacity given to the recent
107 partnership between Tech Against Terrorism and the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism,
108 composed of Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter, and YouTube, focusing on:
109
- 110 a. Requesting the members of the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism to open a
111 dialogue regarding the potential security threats posed by algorithms determining the content
112 suggested to users and may be taken advantage of by violent extremist ideologies;
113
- 114 b. Sharing the best practices to tackle the issue of fake accounts on social media platforms to
115 efficiently tackle the spreading of terrorist narratives;
116
- 117 c. Encouraging a quicker response in terms of the ‘hashes’ and taking down of problematic
118 contents;
119
- 120 d. Further encouraging the cooperation between the Global Internet Forum to Counter-
121 Terrorism and social media in which terrorist threats have been identified;
122
- 123 e. Notes with appreciation the current financial support from the Global Internet Forum to
124 Counter-Terrorism and welcomes increased funding to support the increasing capacity of the
125 program;
126
- 127 5. *Recommends* further implementation of the principles outlined in CTITF specifically focused on:
128
- 129 a. Improving implementation of the four-pillar approach outlined in CTITF into specific national
130 programs;
131
- 132 b. Encouraging multilateral and regional cooperation to identify priorities surrounding best
133 practices in counter-terrorism with respect for human rights;
134
- 135 c. Improving capacity of local law enforcement agencies and counter-terrorism in intelligence
136 gathering and the evolving threat of cyber security;
137
- 138 6. *Calls upon* the Global Counter-terrorism Forum to create a toolkit available to Member States to be
139 utilized to foster renewed national, regional and international education campaigns surrounding youth
140 at risk of violent extremist recruitment taking example from national and regional initiatives focused
141 on:
142
- 143 a. Advocating youth leaders to promote tolerance through interfaith and intercultural dialogues
144 geared towards:
145
- 146 i. encouraging youth interfaith discussions to advocate renewed messages of religious
147 tolerance and acceptance;
148
- 149 ii. advising community leaders of evolving recruitment methods perpetrated by violent
150 extremists on social media platforms specifically targeting youth;
151
- 152 b. Encouraging targeted social media campaigns to:
153
- 154 i. seek out and remove extremist messages aimed at promoting violent extremism to
155 youth populations;
156
- 157 ii. educating communities about the signs of evolving terrorist ideologies and of existing
international regional and national programs successful at mitigating the spread of
these ideologies;

- 158 7. *Further encouraging* targeted social media campaigns to supporting those in economic, social, and
159 mental stress to address root causes of violent extremism;
160
- 161 8. *Suggests* the implementation of its framework towards other similar programs to pre-existing counter-
162 terrorism initiatives within cyberspace to:
163
- 164 a. promote gender equality and the involvement of women in cybersecurity;
 - 165 b. empower women to speak out and fight against the online recruitment of terrorist groups;
- 166
- 167 9. *Asks* the General Assembly third committee to investigate the merits of implementing and expanding
168 safe spaces, similar to YLS, for youth participation within Member States, in pursuit of dialogue
169 among communities and political representatives aimed towards:
170
- 171 a. Offering youth the opportunity to receive information as well as voice their opinions, ideas,
172 perspectives, and needs without fear of retribution;
 - 173 b. Offering alternatives precarious ideology targeted towards youth;
- 174
- 175 10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.
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177



Code: SC-A/2/2

Committee: Security Council – Additional

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

- 1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the effects of terrorism on populations, especially youth,
4
5 *Respecting* the sovereignty of individual Member States, as outlined in the *United Nations Charter (1945),*
6
7 *Affirming* the influence of lack of rule of law on the development of terrorism,
8
9 *Realizes* that each Member State has their own unique definition of terrorism,
10
11 *Bearing in mind* the susceptible nature of individual effects of low social mobility in the development of
12 ideas sympatric to terrorism,
13
14 *Acknowledging* that cybersecurity is a vital force is preventing the recruitment of terrorists,
15
16 *Confident* in the abilities of each Member State’s law enforcement operations and the bodies of the
17 United Nations when the threat of global instability is imminent,
18
19 *Keeping in mind* that although Member States have autonomy over how to handle domestic threats, as it
20 is important to keep the values of human rights at the forefront of fighting terrorism,
21
22 *Understands* that each Member State should have complete autonomy of determining the best way to
23 neutralize threats within their own borders,
24
25 *Expressing appreciation* for each Member State’s ability to cooperate with other Member States and the
26 United Nations (UN) when there are threats within their own borders,
27
28 *Building upon* previous resolutions such as the UN Declaration of Human Rights and in accordance with
29 the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism as outlined in
30 General Assembly resolution 72/180 on “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while
31 countering terrorism,” and in accordance with the counter-terrorism measures outlined in General
32 Assembly resolution 72/284 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,”
33
34 *Recalling* the pillars of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and referencing General
35 Assembly resolution 60/288 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” with emphasis of
36 continuing bilateral and multi-lateral relations between regional and international bodies,
37
38 1. *Establishes* an international conference, hosted by the UN Department of Economic and Social
39 Affairs, on how to integrate counter-terrorist messaging and tactics and:
40
41 a. Providing a conference every 3 years, so that law enforcement training agencies may keep
42 up to date with the latest terrorist prevention and detection methods, in an alternating location
43 by a volunteered Member State;
44
45 b. Including local teachers, counselors, youth, government employees, and other people in
46 positions of authority, because of their unique leadership roles and potential effectiveness on
47 the topic of terrorism and the way it develops, and how to protect people from possible attack;
48

- 49 c. Stressing the active participation of all Member States in order to present a united front
50 against terrorism;
51
- 52 d. Requesting the conferences be organized and funded by the UN Department of Economic
53 and Social Affairs;
54
- 55 2. *Further establishes* a voluntarily framework for Member States to adopt regarding the cooperation
56 between UN Peacekeepers and local law enforcement when handling terrorist activity in the form of
57 traveling workshops and reports based of the Member State's individual needs:
58
- 59 a. Utilizing the previous frameworks, put in place by the General Assembly, to ensure that
60 human rights and international law are upheld;
61
- 62 b. Requesting that the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism will work with Member States
63 and the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to develop tactics in accordance
64 with previous UN measures against terrorism;
65
- 66 3. *Recommends* Member States adopt the following set of recommendations in order to utilize the
67 power of national law enforcement and public safety to monitor social media usage, website access,
68 and large-scale purchases on a state-wide level through:
69
- 70 a. Investing in national cybersecurity programs to monitor and identify threats before they can
71 become tangible;
72
- 73 b. Partnering with their internet service providers to monitor suspicious websites or websites
74 that have been flagged for high level of terrorist recruitment and suspicious activities;
75
- 76 c. Including young adults in national intelligence community and the decision-making process;
77
- 78 4. *Creating* a UN-run informational network, overseen by the UN Statistics Division, that would consist of
79 voluntary information on persons of interest in relation to potential acts of terrorism, provided by
80 Member States, which would be categorized on the basis of threat level and the frequency of reports;
81
- 82 5. *Requests* Member States cooperate with the UN Peacekeeping forces while training local law
83 enforcement on how to recognize and deter possible terrorist threats, through:
84
- 85 a. Working with UN Peacekeepers on how to identify the early warning signs of terrorist
86 activities;
87
- 88 b. Establishing the active use of the informational network within 5 years of adoption, by both
89 peacekeeping forces and local law enforcement, in order to keep the data base up to date
90 and effective;
91
- 92 c. Further requesting each State's governments report information on suspicious persons on a
93 public scale to deter terrorist from acting and flag social media websites with activity so those
94 sites can be added to the database;
95
- 96 6. *Emphasizes* that Member States with established resources and capacity should assist other Member
97 States without said resources in the fight against terrorism:
98
- 99 a. Including training, prevention, detection, database entry, and potentially additional funding
100 and economic aid upon the consent of the Member States;
101
- 102 b. Utilizing the 19 Universal Legal Instruments Against Terrorism as set forth by the UN Office
103 on Drugs and Crime and Terrorism Prevention (UNODC) as a Toolkit for Member States, in
104 tandem with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as laid out by the General Assembly;

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- c. Requesting assistance from the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC for Member States who require it for legal, organizational, or implementational reasons;
 - 7. *Encourages* Member States to carefully consider issues of human rights, international law, and humanitarian law when taking action against terrorists and reiterating that partnerships between Member States and international organizations and other relevant UN bodies can be considered as an option for additional training and aid;
 - 8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC-A/2/3

Committee: Security Council – Additional

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) 2018
4 trends report, *The Challenge of Returning and Relocating Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Research*
5 *Perspectives*, which estimated 40,000 foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) from 120 countries have traveled to
6 Syria and Iraq since 2014, of which 14,900 FTFs fled conflict zones and 6,837 have returned home
7 without facing relevant justice for their alleged actions,

8
9 *Recognizing* judicial proceedings and risk assessments of returning FTFs are becoming the next major
10 challenge to policy makers in the ever-evolving foreign fighter phenomenon,

11
12 *Noting its appreciation* concerning the Good Practices on Addressing the Challenge of Returning Families
13 of Foreign Terrorist Fighters,

14
15 *Taking into consideration* existing programs regarding FTF reintegration into society practices, such as
16 the Hayat counseling program which uses the Hayat's Methodological model in partnership with the
17 German Federal Office for Immigration and Refugee Affairs,

18
19 *Further taking into consideration* the affective approach within the Hayat's Methodological model to
20 address emotional support and provide counseling to conduct systematic and situational guidance with a
21 problem and solution technique,

22
23 *Keeping in mind* existing frameworks such as the, United Nations *Basic Principles on the Use of*
24 *Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters*,

25
26 *Reaffirming* the principles outlined in Security Council resolution 2178 on "Threats to international peace
27 and security caused by terrorist acts" specifically addressing the important role that the Global Counter-
28 Terrorism Forum plays in comprehensively addressing reintegration and detention framework for FTFs,

29
30 *Referring to the UN Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air* (2000) to the matters of
31 national and international documentation,

32
33 *Bearing in mind* how the phenomenon of fraudulent passports and ID is quickly spreading and how this
34 condition complicates tracking and checking the displacements of Foreign Fighters,

35
36 *Express its appreciation* to programs like the Non-Governmental Organization, Cure Violence, in
37 preventing at risk people from engaging in terrorist activities by using epidemic control methods to reduce
38 violence as well as engage communities to change violent behavior,

39
40 1. *Recommends* the voluntary implementation of the Hayat's Methodological model in Member States
41 interested in the repatriation and reintegration of FTFs the creation of reintegration and violent
42 extremist ideology prevention measures based on the following components:

43
44 a. Ideological approach which is aimed to de-legitimize extremist narratives by the promotion of
45 continuous counseling to returning FTFs;

46
47 b. Pragmatic approach to assist the reintegration of FTFs by:

48

- 49 i. Promoting employment opportunities with public-private partnerships to encourage
50 the reintegration of FTFs;
- 51 ii. Supporting access to education and professional development to improve FTFs
52 capacity to reintegrate and build a career;
- 53 iii. Facilitating the access to housing to aid FTFs in becoming fully integrated to society;
54
- 55 2. *Urges* the creation of a Security Council task force using pre-existing frameworks such as the Global
56 Counter-Terrorism Forum to review existing national and regional frameworks regarding FTFs and
57 develop best practices of initial risk assessments through data collection based on individual FTF
58 collusion with terrorist network through effective assessment including but not limited to:
- 59
- 60 a. Means by which they were recruited;
- 61
- 62 b. Method of travel;
- 63
- 64 c. Training within the terrorist network;
- 65
- 66 3. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant regional organizations, as well as counter-terrorist practitioners,
67 to gather all pre-existing frameworks regarding FTFs with the common goal of maintaining pertinent
68 FTF data and information;
- 69
- 70 4. *Requests* the creation of a reporting group and best practices sharing among Member States
71 regarding the spreading of fraudulent IDs and passports to identify the best tools and mechanisms to
72 put an end to this phenomenon;
- 73
- 74 5. *Encourages* Member States to institute funds to increase the capacity given to International Civil
75 Aviation Organization Public Key Directory (ICAO PKD) and Country Signing Certification Authority
76 Certificate, to:
- 77
- 78 a. Strengthen the security of e-passport mechanisms, based on the already existing biometric
79 system such as:
- 80
- 81 i. visual by iris, retina, ear, face, and finger geometry recognition;
- 82 ii. behavioral by their personal gait and typing recognition;
- 83 iii. chemical by DNA matching;
- 84 iv. individualized vein;
- 85 v. auditory mechanism by voice speaker identification;
- 86
- 87 b. Enhance cooperation between borders and customs agencies of Member States;
- 88
- 89 c. improve the process of passport-releasing, taking advantage of international intelligence
90 databases;
- 91
- 92 6. *Reemphasizing* Member States ability to voluntarily impose sanctions to individuals and violent
93 extremist groups, including but not limited to as Da'esh, Al-Qaeda, and Boko Haram, withholding
94 national and international documentation of its members;
- 95
- 96
- 97 7. *Encourages* Member States to implement national FTF Reintegration policies taking example from
98 the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum's Foreign Terrorist Fighters Working Group specifically focused
99 on:
- 100
- 101 a. Detection and accurate identification of returning FTFs (RFTFs) through:
- 102

- 103 i. data collection aimed at accurately identifying and educating returning families of
104 FTFs on best practices to mitigate future susceptibility to terrorist ideologies;
105 ii. implement border security systems including capabilities to identify returning FTFs
106 and categorize RFTFs through personalized interviews for potential future
107 reintegration training;
108
- 109 b. Implement risk and needs assessment protocol to evaluate individual reintegration strategies
110 for RFTF's including reintegration education courses to promote peace sustained
111 reintegration into society;
112
- 113 c. Including gender-informed responses and incorporating gender dynamics into reintegration
114 programs for women and girls;
115
- 116 8. *Recommends* to Member States to adapt violent extremist ideologies prevention programs to create
117 community reintegration initiatives that would address the situation of RFTFs by:
118
- 119 a. Offering mental health and physical treatment;
120
- 121 b. Stressing the importance of finding alternatives to violence;
122
- 123 c. Re-integrating them safely into their communities;
124
- 125 d. Periodically making follow-up appointments to ensure they do not re-engage into violent
126 extremism;
127
- 128 9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC-A/2/4

Committee: Security Council - Additional

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Stressing* that terrorism represents an existential threat to international peace and security and that, in all
4 its forms, terrorism is inexcusable and criminal regardless of the motive, and that combating this threat
5 necessitates multilateral efforts, concatenated with local communities and institutions, within the
6 boundaries of rule of law and the *United Nations Charter* (1945),

7
8 *Re-emphasizes* the principles stated in Security Council resolution 2354 (2017) on “Threats to
9 international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,” that terrorism should not be correlated with any
10 religious group,

11
12 *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2129 (2013) on “Threats to international peace and security caused
13 by terrorist acts,” that condemns Member States that support or orchestrate terrorist attacks against its
14 own citizens or any persons, through the provision of financial assistance that assist in skill development
15 for the job market and active or passive support to actors engaging in causing terror,

16
17 *Also recalls* Security Council resolution 2322 (2016) on “The situation in the Middle East (Syria),”
18 underlining the importance of strengthening the international systems of law, including prosecutors,
19 judges, and investigators,

20
21 *Acknowledging* the importance of Security Council resolution 2419 (2018) on “Maintenance of
22 international peace and security,” stating that civil society, religious, and youth leaders, media
23 entrepreneurs, and educators, play an imperative role in increasing awareness and universal prevention
24 of terrorist threats,

25
26 *Highlighting* the expansion of peace and security in unison with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
27 4 on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, and SDG 10 on reducing inequality,

28
29 *Recognizing* the susceptibility of impressionable youth to pressures from groups determined to disrupt
30 social order, in disregards to any and all economic, social, or geographic background,

31
32 *Desiring* public-private partnership in preparedness against terrorist attacks through methods including -
33 but not limited to - prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery, while safeguarding critical
34 infrastructure,

35
36 *Gravely concerned* that critical cross-border infrastructure interdependency between states entailing
37 services that include, but are not limited to, banking and financial services, public health, food distribution,
38 and water supply, is vulnerable to terrorist attacks,

39
40 *Recalling* the remarks of the former Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, about early warning mechanisms
41 as the “best approach to advance vision of peace,”

42
43 *Recalling* the November 2003 High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change, constituted by a
44 panel of 16 eminent persons assembled by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, that unequivocally
45 condemned attacks targeting innocent civilians and non-combatants and placed emphasis on the value of
46 achieving a consensus definition, within the General Assembly, on a comprehensive convention on
47 terrorism,

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1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement programs that foster alternative and peaceful narratives within marginalized groups by:
 - a. Employing mechanisms aimed at sending alternate avenues of civic and volunteer engagement through community-sponsored programs;
 - b. Open social media and open channels of dialogue within public forums to encourage social cohesion within the local communities of the marginalized groups targeted by extremist organizations by:
 - i. Involvement of marginalized groups in leadership development as provided by the Global Peace Volunteers, which helps vulnerable populations learn about community engagement to further foster participation within local communities;
 - ii. Promoting tolerance and communication skills that provide enhancement to provide further targeted campaigns aimed at decreasing violent efforts by extremist groups;
 2. *Encourages* the establishment of education aimed at defaming terrorism, to prevent conflict and influence future leaders against the threat to international peace and security caused by terrorist attacks through the following:
 - a. Designating aid, distributed by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly responsible for administrative and budgetary matters, to civil society groups for enhancing teaching workshops with specified programs concerning dangers of social media and threats of violence and coercion;
 - b. Supporting the incorporation of educators and community leaders empowering youth that will guide peers to influence younger generations to collaborate in safety measures against these influences with community recreational activities that provide alternative messages to extremist ideology;
 - c. Empowering the youth by recommending that the United Nations Children's Fund to provide Member States with resources to develop and implement peer mentorship programs among younger generations to unite vulnerable communities against terrorist recruitment and violent practice by alternative messages of gender equality, religious tolerance, and using social media as a tool for influencing empowerment and political engagement;
 3. *Recommends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization encourage Member States to include in their academics, aimed toward children and adolescents, discussion-oriented sessions which focus on impact of terrorism and violence on society, implemented at the discretion of each respected Member State and within the Member State's education framework;
 4. *Calls upon* Member States to coordinate programs that establish means of rehabilitation by:
 - a. Identifying distressed environments and areas of terror to develop treatment methods parallel to the Mental Health Innovation Network that aims to promote plans of mental rehabilitation to prevent further proliferation of individuals engaging in violent acts;
 - b. Establishing programs such as the Skills Development Project, which develops and implements skills training in different industries and helps identify vacancies in the job markets for positions to be filled;
 5. *Strongly recommends* the implementations of programs similar to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and foster partnerships between local law enforcement and national programs like the

- 102 Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation that focuses on the dispersion of good practices
103 and measures to mitigate the risk of terrorist attacks;
104
- 105 6. *Recommends* Member States to establish coaction programs like Detachment 88, which establishes
106 a cohesive relationship between police enforcement and local communities, as well as harmonious
107 integration of counter-terrorism police units within marginalized communities where high levels of
108 threat have been identified;
109
- 110 7. *Strongly encourages* cooperation between Member States, INTERPOL, Counter-Terrorism
111 Implementation Task Force and the International Court of Justice, in cases of cross-border terrorism
112 activities, to hold suspects accountable by:
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- 114 a. Prosecuting the perpetrators of terrorist acts within their applicable jurisdictions;
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- 116 b. Increasing resources of investigators looking into terrorist threat and organizations to improve
117 investigative process that will hold suspected participants of terrorist organizations
118 accountable;
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- 120 9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to hold conferences like High-level
121 Conference on Counter-Terrorism to discuss the evolving nature of terrorism, attended by, inter alia,
122 Member States envoys, academics, political organizations, and foreign policy experts;
123
- 124 10. *Requests* all Member States addressing threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters to promote political
125 and religious tolerance;
126
- 127 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.