

FORUM: The Disarmament and International Security Committee

QUESTION OF: Disarming groups of religious fundamentalism that follow the form of terrorism in the Middle East

MAIN SUBMITTER: Ethiopia

CO-SUBMITTERS: South Africa, France, Denmark, Saudi Arabia

SIGNATORIES: Yemen, Canada, Australia, Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, US, Eritrea, Iceland, Benin, Austria, China, Brazil, Russia, Guinea, Myanmar, Georgia, Belarus

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 60/288, which addresses the measures to prevent and combat terrorism,

Reiterating its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, as it constitutes one of the most preoccupying threats to international peace and security,

Alarmed by the fact that 24.9% of all terrorist attacks around the world occur in the Middle East, according to the National Institutes of Health,

Recalling again all General Assembly resolutions to eliminate international terrorism, including resolution 46/51,

Reaffirming the UN Security Council Resolution 1373, requiring all member states to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist groups, enhance border controls, and share intelligence to counter terrorism effectively,

Considering the need to address the conditions favorable to the spread of terrorism,

Emphasizing the enormous importance of dialogue in order for measures against terrorism to be employed,

Affirming Member States' determination to continue to do all they can to resolve the question of disarmament of terrorist groups,

1. Encourages all Member States to strongly consider contributing forces to a series of new peacekeeping operations in the Middle East, in countries such as Yemen, stressing these aims:
 - a. Locating and halting arm smuggling, as a means to inhibit these terrorist religious fundamentalist groups,
 - b. Discouraging the formation of groups of religious fundamentalism in territories of the Middle East in order to counter extremist ideologies,
 - c. Bearing in mind the need to consult any involved nations where these forces would act in order to act with consent;
2. Believes that it is in the strongest interest of this committee to eliminate any form of terrorism through constant vigilance and cooperation, and for this end, encourages all Member States to establish measures in the affected Middle East countries to discourage de-radicalisation such as:
 - a. Creating an institution under the jurisdiction of the United Nations to identify where arm trafficking originates and develops in the forementioned nations, thus submitting draft monthly reports for the Security Council
 - b. This is to be known as the Organisation for the Promotion of Stability (OPS);

3. Recommends for the Secretariat of the United Nations to produce an unbiased report related to the extent of the situation regarding extremist religious fundamentalism groups that take the form of terrorism, specifically identifying:
 - a. The need for further investigation, if any, if destroyed terrorist groups are regaining power and regrouping, as could be the case with Daesh in the deserts of Syria and Iraq,
 - b. The state of affairs, the situation and if these groups may be regrouping,
 - c. regaining power or posing a greater threat to the national security of all states in the region and worldwide;
4. Strongly requests Member States to condemn state sponsors of religious fundamentalist terrorism, and thus:
 - a. Cooperate to combat terrorism through intelligence sharing and joint counterterrorism initiative,
 - b. Collaborate with international partners to counter terrorist financing, such as the Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition;
5. Emphasizes the need for the implementation of religious and educational initiatives in affected countries to focus on hindering misguided and inaccurate beliefs regarding the correlation between Islam and extremist terrorist groups;
6. Further recommends member states in areas facing issues regarding extremist terrorist groups to develop counterterrorism campaigns through the rehabilitation and reintegration of extremist individuals via methods similar or equivalent to the Saudi Arabian 'PRAC' approach consisting of the following methods:
 - a. Prevention,
 - b. Rehabilitation,
 - c. Post-release care.