



Arab League

Distr.: General
17 April 2016

Original: English

Internationally operating terrorist groups

The Arab League,

Noting with deep concerns that new terrorist organizations have developed in the last twenty years, partially in relation to civil unrest in a number of Arabic countries, such as Syria, Libya, Yemen and Iraq, causing the death of numerous Muslim victims,

Further deploring the constant adaptation of terrorist organizations to find new sources of income and new forms of recruitment,

Believing in the importance of cooperation in relation to the fight against terrorism, and to maintain the stability of the Arabic region as a whole, without letting regional and ethnic tensions paralyse the actions of the Arab League,

Guided by the principles of the Islamic faith, and the shared cultural heritage of the Arabic nations,

Recognizing our commitment to the Pact of the League of Arab States, as well the Charter of the United Nations and all other instruments of international law to which each Member State is party,

Acknowledging the commitments taken by the Arab League Members States through the Arab Convention on the suppression of terrorism of 22 April 1998, as well as the recent creation the Peace and Security Council and of the Islamic Military Alliance

1. *Expresses its appreciation* in regards to the activities of the Islamic Military Alliance, which should be further supported by the members of the Arab League through:
 - a. Financial support according to each of the countries' capacities or,
 - b. Logistical support if, due to the country's situation, the financial support is not conceivable,
 - c. Collaboration in military training exercises;
2. *Encourages* Arab League Member States to present their candidacy for the Muslim Alliance,
3. *Urges* all member States to secure effective border control by taking the following steps:
 - a. increasing the number of border patrol agents,
 - b. Improving the collaboration between border control forces of neighboring countries by sharing information and collaborating on matters such as border crime,
 - c. Providing the possibility for countries to request the expertise of advisors of the Arab League Member States on possible reforms and how to best use existing resources,
 - d. sharing of information and collaborating on matters such as border crime,
 - e. strengthening of infrastructure at ports of entry, also through supporting the use of modern technologies,
 - f. creating tough criminal penalties for trafficking in passports and immigration documents,
 - g. encouraging the Islamic Military Alliance to participate in border control through material resources and training for border control forces;

4. *Proclaims* the creation of a fund with the goal of strengthening the education systems of poorer members of the Arab League, which would be supervised by a central committee composed of education experts from various Member States of the League; contributions to the fund would be made on a purely voluntary basis; the central committee would be tasked with:
 - a. Determining which countries would have access to the funds, and to what extent as well as,
 - b. Providing expertise to those states on useful possible reforms of their education systems;
5. *Calls for* the creation of a task force of international experts on the subject of the risks of radicalization on the internet; this task force would be composed of: psychiatrists, lawyers, cyber security specialist, selected members of the civil society, while always taking into account the importance of freedom of expression, they would be charged with the following assignments:
 - a. Determining which websites are being used with the purpose of radicalisation; Those websites would then be comprised in a database,
 - i. This database should be transferred to the competent national police forces,
 - ii. In regards to social media websites, specific accounts should be targeted rather than the hosting website itself,
 - b. Elaborating prevention campaigns both young people and their parents on the risks of online radicalization; those campaigns would be at the disposal of national governments;
6. *Recommends* that all Member States reflect the seriousness of online radicalization in their domestic laws through strong punishments for those found guilty of using the internet as a mean of indoctrination;
7. *Invites* all members States to implement counter radicalization programs with the aim of deradicalizing terrorist behaviour and reintegrating terrorists back into society that would be executed under specific guidelines agreed upon by the Member States, including targeting already condemned terrorists that have completed their prison sentences and leaving the releasing of these people up to the State's consideration;
8. *Further endorses* the establishment of long-term measures such as, but not limited to:
 - a. The provision of humanitarian aid and social support through a more secure and sustainable access to basic needs, including:
 - i. Facilitated access to education by the implementation of specific local programmes aimed to put in the place the necessary institutions,
 - ii. Safe and affordable access to drinking water by assuring a better management of existing infrastructures such as water treatment plants for instance,
 - iii. Affordable food,
 - b. The promotion of information-sharing on terrorist organisations on topics related to, but not limited to:
 - i. Terrorist groups position,
 - ii. Movement,
 - iii. Strategic headquarters localisation,
 - iv. Trading routes,
 - v. Offensive strategies;

9. *Stresses* the importance of the collective and collaborative formation on behalf of all Arab League States of specific 10-year-long assistance and development programmes regarding sectarian groups integration and dispute settlements through cultural mediation by mean of parliamentary meetings of members of the disputed ideologies also covering civil society representation, in order to avoid ideology manipulation by terrorist groups.
10. *Requests* public safety-funding support from the Arab League to maintain minimally sustainable level of public safety in Arabic countries under conflictual situation, by the promotion of, but not limited to:
 - a. The protection of civilians through increased police presence in densely populated areas, including:
 - i. Main cities,
 - ii. Popular marketplace,
 - iii. Educational institutions,
 - iv. Religious infrastructures,
 - b. The securing of areas of high importance for overall states security by local authorities, such as:
 - i. Political institutions,
 - ii. Administrative headquarters,
 - iii. Economic and Social headquarters,
 - iv. Sanitarian-related infrastructures.