

Committee on Security and Defence

The question of: With the extremist self-proclaimed ISIS now controlling large parts of Iraq and Syria, which joint steps should the EU Member States take to expand their Counter-Terrorism strategy on the matter and contribute to long-term stability in the region?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Having considered the effectiveness of previous support and recognizing the need for support by the EU in the region where the so-called ISIS operates;
- B) Bearing in mind so-called ISIS is financed by oil trade,
- C) Keeping track of radicalization, polarization and the growth of extremism in European society,
- D) Dealing with other non-EU military forces and regimes in Syria and Iraq such as, but not limited to:
 - i) Assad opposition,
 - ii) Kurdish revolutionary forces (Peshmerga),
 - iii) governing party (Baas),
- E) Disturbed by the fact, that so-called ISIS negatively affects not only the Middle East region, but potentially also the rest of the world, in a way such as, but not limited to, using terrorist attacks as a threat,
- F) Aware that social networks work as a communication tool for terrorist organisations to do propaganda, recruiting and potentially planning attacks,
- G) Considering the idea of claiming the territory of two autonomous and sovereign states as an act of rejection of internationally recognised governmental bodies, laws and declarations,
- H) Having considered further cooperation among the countries:
 - i) within EU,
 - ii) world powers such as Russia, Turkey, USA etc.;
- I) Deeply disturbed by the so-called IS's easy weaponry access.

- 1) Recognises so-called ISIS as an illegal organisation violating human rights;
- 2) Proposes funding a campaign intending to de-romanticise the acts of the so-called ISIS, educate the public about Islam and differentiate between the two;
- 3) Calls upon social networks to oversee the debate and report potential threats to governments of the corresponding states and EUROPOL;
- 4) Urges further and increased funding of the EUIRU;
- 5) Considers the potential weaponry support of the Syrian opposition to be decided based on the results of the negotiations with Russia;
- 6) Considers the potential weaponry support of the Kurdish military forces to be decided based on the results of the negotiations with Turkey;
- 7) Highly in favor of putting an embargo¹ on the so-called IS and forestall any contact with its intermediaries/purchasers;
- 8) Confirms funding of the DATPOW²;
- 9) Requests states contending with so-called IS to unite and cooperate in higher structures and furthermore, condemns any excuses or disagreements of cooperation;
- 10) Further requests states to run a Terrorist Threat Level programme;
- 11) Supports further cooperation between the EU and other world powers in order to fight the common threat of the so-called IS and discuss the political establishment in the area after its potential defeat;
- 12) Calls upon monitoring and restricting arms sales to allies in the Middle East and ensuring secure handling of weapons sold;
- 13) Calls upon both the governing party (Baas) and its opposition to establish ceasefire and begin peace talks leading to stability in the region;
- 14) Calls upon both the Kurdish forces and Turkey to establish ceasefire and begin peace talks;
- 15) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

¹ the embargo would be carried out by joined forces of NATO and the UN

² Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work