



## **The European International Model United Nations 2016**

### **North Atlantic Council**



Photo source: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

*NATO and Combatting Radicalization*

## **Welcome Letter**

Dear distinguished delegates of the North Atlantic Council,

We are very pleased to welcome you all to this edition of The European International Model United Nations (TEIMUN). This year our topics will target the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) involvement in two very interesting and relevant political areas: countering radicalization and stabilizing energy security. It is our hope that you find this background paper to be an informative and helpful guide to preparing for this conference.

This background paper should provide the necessary context to aligning your research and Member-State position before we begin our sessions in July for TEIMUN. Please do begin to formulate ideas for your desired implementation of policies so when the sessions begin, debate will be purposefully driven towards solutions. This can also be a strategic advantage by conceptualizing where your possible alliances may lie. Due to the difficult nature of these topics, please do not hesitate to contact us for additional information or clarification regarding any concerns you may have moving forward.

We very much look forward to meeting all of you at the conference !

Your chairs,

Melissa Novotny & Anton Wuis  
NAC@teimun.org

## Introduction

In the twenty-first century, the phenomenon of radicalization has spread to every corner of the globe surpassing sovereign borders and national identities in its mission to attack both States and citizens alike. Radicalization is based upon the indoctrination of extremist views that promote, if not call upon, acts of violent terrorism. Radicalized communities throughout Europe and the West have increasingly become a growing concern due to their alarming growth rate. The growth in this phenomenon of radicalized individuals has placed a strain on many state resources, agencies, and organizations which are struggling to meet adequate measures to prevent and aid at-risk individuals in the aforementioned communities. Citizens that become radicalized pose a risk towards security both nationally and internationally.

At the same time, Member States' involvement in preemptive measures against the radicalized citizens has proved controversial. Countering extremist narratives, engaging in increased surveillance, assimilating past foreign fighters<sup>1</sup> back into society, freezing terrorist assets, and facilitating better education programs are only a few different ways in which allies are countering radicalization. Implementation of effective strategies on a NATO-wide level would provide an extensive approach to standardize policies in addition to setting a standard for the rest of the world to follow.

The role and strategy of the North Atlantic Council (NAC) in countering radicalization is based on three fundamental principles: awareness, capabilities, and engagement.<sup>2</sup> NATO outlines, in the form of its counter terrorism narrative, that awareness will be facilitated by improved intelligence sharing in addition to improving its strategic capabilities on airport security. Engagement at this scale requires a common understanding of the perceived terrorist threat in order for the standardization of regulations. With new transnational threats emerging from radicalized populations, there is perhaps a need to set policies that delve deeper into countering radicalization due to the broadness and lack of specialization in terms of terrorism.

Member-States are continually implementing measures to stop radicals from carrying out attacks. While many tactics have proven successful, a substantial amount of controversy and criticism has emerged regarding racial profiling and the infamous blacklist. In particular, Muslim communities in the West have faced discrimination since the 9/11 attacks that have paradoxically birthed a culture of disenfranchised Muslim youths to rebel and fall victim to the lure of radicalization propaganda.<sup>3</sup> Yet, the face of radicalization transcends far beyond the perceived threat originating from Muslim youth.

Citizens from around the world have joined the Islamic State in regions of Syria and Iraq, including individuals from other terrorist organizations, who would otherwise oppose ISIL; recruitment bypasses origin, race and religion.<sup>4</sup> Recruitment techniques have evolved since this decade's rise of technology,

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/rehabilitation-and-reintegration-of-returning-foreign-terrorist-fighters>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_87905.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm)

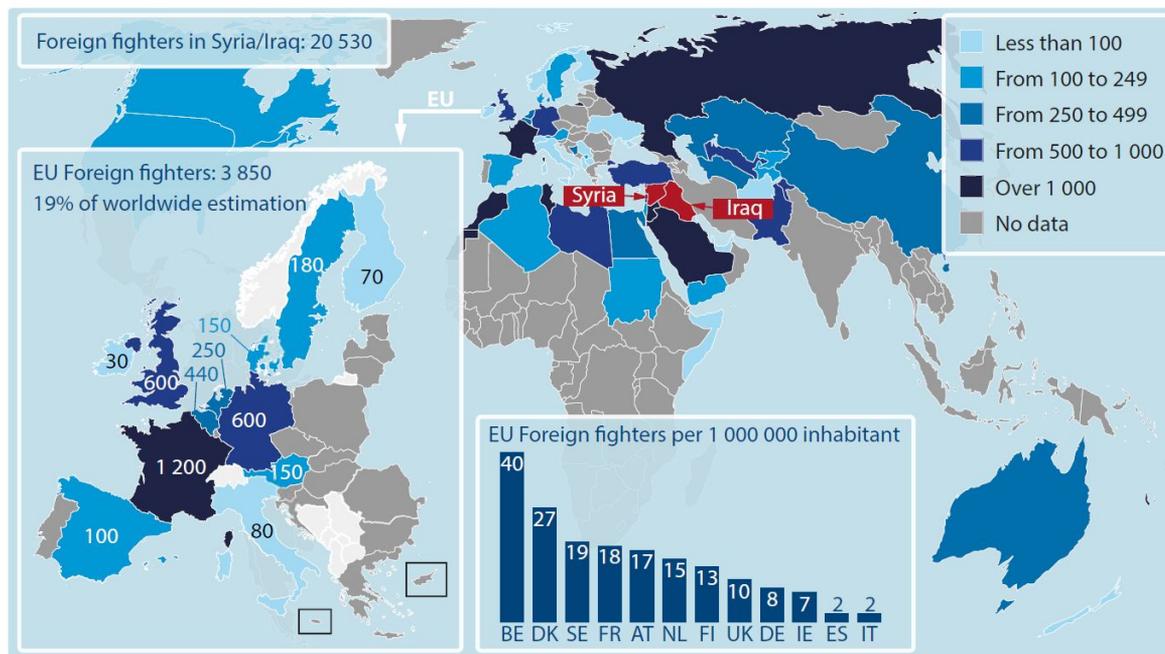
<sup>3</sup> <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/inquirer/islamic-state-propaganda-buys-into-western-culture-of-victimhood/news-story/6d71a3aed341f29519a1a2425c4f45cc>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/03/isis-and-the-foreign-fighter-problem/387166/>

facilitating communication transnationally between radical communities. The Internet has served as a primary platform for recruitment by enabling youths from around the globe to fall victim to the promise of a community and a “fulfilling” life purpose. Unfortunately, if one individual is recruited into radical movements, then their individual networks of surrounding peers and family members become high risk and may follow.

Alarming, in the case of the recent attacks in Paris, the perpetrators were ‘homegrown’, and this risk is becoming increasingly more apparent. Therefore, there is a greater need for internet monitoring and surveillance to target these networks at the source. Improving measures against online terrorist networks will aid in stemming the flow of radicalized ideology from spreading at a transnational level. Improvements and suggestions can be made based on current policies and frameworks surrounding this topic from the EU-US.

**Figure 1: Estimated number of foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq by country of origin in 2014**



Source: [ICSR](http://www.icsr.org), 2015. NB the figures used are ICSR's higher estimates in all cases.

**Figure 1:** [ethinktank.eu](http://ethinktank.eu)

The process of identifying and tracking suspects, radicalized individuals and other at-risk individuals remains confidential overall and has thus been scrutinized for lack of cooperation. Security agencies are essentially responsible for collecting data from “at-risk” citizens<sup>5</sup>, which is then processed as intelligence. Intelligence-inspired algorithms may be flagged by researching a flight to Syria, for instance, and coupled with extensive activity on pro-ISIL Internet forums it may prompt a response from specific agencies.<sup>6</sup> This data can be crucial in stopping terrorist attacks from happening by alerting agencies like U.S. Homeland Security. Developing this process further and integrating it into

<sup>5</sup><http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2016-03-23/terrorist-attacks-in-brussels-how-radicalization-happens-and-who-is-at-risk>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.start.umd.edu/news/developing-algorithms-thwart-terrorism>

various institutions and agencies can only improve counter-terrorism efforts and NATO's aid in its implementation would be profound.

Overall NATO's function as a transatlantic bridge between norms, policy, and capabilities greatly influences non-allied members in addition to NATO's mission to set standards for the rest of the world to follow.

## Goals

Goals to keep in mind during discussion/resolution writing

- Which programs could be introduced or improved upon to instill views of tolerance and acceptance in the classroom?
- What initiatives can NATO encourage to promote to better reach target audiences as a measure of tackling ideology? Ex. Counter narratives
- Should NATO extend EU and US counter-radicalization policies to neighboring countries and institutions? If so, what practices should be used?
- Should NATO have a stronger role in managing surveillance cooperation and facilitation for a more effective data and intelligence sharing strategy?
- What contributions can NATO allies give to aid and support social media platforms in flagging ISIL propaganda and violence?
- Is NATO willing to enforce a stronger securitization of the Turkish border to stop its use as a hub to Syria?
- How can NATO help to harmonize EU-US reintegration strategies and programs in regards to returning foreign fighters and previous violent extremist offenders?

## Background

Following the 9/11 attacks on the United States, the "war on terror" has come to the forefront around the world in regards to national and international policy making.

The European Union prides itself in its soft and hard line approaches that vary from policy to counter-narratives within the context of counter-radicalization. While the advice lies in maintaining national sovereignty for the member-states, policy-making regarding radicalization and recruitment is essentially made at a national level.<sup>7</sup> But the suggestions of institutions of the EU or NATO are deemed as important in coordinating policies for an improved overall European foreign policy as seen in the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The nature of the EU and its Schengen Zone open borders and free movement, makes the question of radicalization extremely important as a collective concern. The recent attacks in Paris and Brussels have made the West increasingly more aware of the risks that these individuals pose to society if border controls, integration strategies and interventions stay at a status-quo. Efforts to combat radicalization normally begin at a local level within "at risk" communities by those closest to vulnerable persons.<sup>8</sup> The European Commission reaches out to member-states by means of self-made organizations: the EU Internal Security Strategy in Action and the Radicalization Awareness Network. Both aim to help communities that struggle with containing those under the influence of radicalization, whilst the

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<sup>7</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism/radicalisation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism/radicalisation/index_en.htm)

<sup>8</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism/radicalisation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism/radicalisation/index_en.htm)

Radicalization Awareness Network provides added measures as an umbrella network involving leaders from religious and youth communities as well as law enforcement.<sup>9</sup> These measures have been effective, yet must continue to evolve as the political situation and technologies advance. There is great importance in stretching these EU policies towards the immediate “European neighborhood countries” and to other non-EU members through NATO. European Union standards and regulations continue to set the bar for excellence in security and risk, ensuring that these norms and values provide a positive step forward.

The United States approaches countering radicalization through similar tactics involving transparency on recruitment and community efforts, yet in addition relies much more on its surveillance capabilities.<sup>10</sup> Intelligence services play an especially important role in monitoring online activity and other curious activity that may prompt action from the government. Due to the rise in technology, the Internet has opened up a new forum for the recruitment of foreign fighters including an open connection to terrorist networks, manuals to the creation of weapons and the planning of terrorist attacks around the world. More often than not, big data provides a trail to the “ring leaders” of radicalized cells, yet the controversy lies in the use and extent of surveillance itself and the debate over the “Human Right of Privacy” backed by Article 12 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>11</sup> Indeed there is a lack of policy towards radicalization on a national level due to possible denial over “homegrown” radicals. It is crucial for the West to lose the stigmatization that terrorists do not come from within national borders. There is much room for further improvement.

It is undeniable that the American approach to countering radicalization is tainted with challenges and complications. So far, very little has been done to combat the issue of ideology, which is the root cause for radicalization.<sup>12</sup> While the scale of radicalization and domestic terrorist networks is significantly less than in Europe<sup>13</sup>, homegrown terrorism remains on the rise.<sup>14</sup> Many current US programs have been criticized for placing too much emphasis on the process of radicalization rather than the personal connection of ideology that can connect with individual grievances. There is fear that in acknowledging “violent islamic extremism” publically, that Islamophobia would become a much more profound issue. The exploitation of the fear is being cultivated by the likes of Republican Presidential front-runner Donald Trump. Yet, by avoiding the issue, it will only worsen. Further suggestions rely on the State Department’s Strategic Counterterrorism Communication (CSCC) to integrate with overseas agencies, which would facilitate intelligence on the international and national levels.<sup>15</sup> By tackling ideology, empowering Muslim communities against violent extremist, and integrating agencies perhaps through NATO, the US could greatly improve its capabilities to prompt a more effective response to counter radicalization.

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<sup>9</sup> <http://icct.nl/project/european-commission-radicalisation-awareness-network-eu-ran/>

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/empowering\\_local\\_partners.pdf](https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/empowering_local_partners.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.aspi.org.au/publications/us-counter-radicalisation-strategy-the-ideological-challenge-by-lydia-khalil/Policy\\_Analysis96\\_US\\_counter\\_radicalisation\\_strategy.pdf](https://www.aspi.org.au/publications/us-counter-radicalisation-strategy-the-ideological-challenge-by-lydia-khalil/Policy_Analysis96_US_counter_radicalisation_strategy.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> <http://time.com/4268579/brussels-attacks-islamist-terrorism-isis/>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.aspi.org.au/publications/us-counter-radicalisation-strategy-the-ideological-challenge-by-lydia-khalil/Policy\\_Analysis96\\_US\\_counter\\_radicalisation\\_strategy.pdf](https://www.aspi.org.au/publications/us-counter-radicalisation-strategy-the-ideological-challenge-by-lydia-khalil/Policy_Analysis96_US_counter_radicalisation_strategy.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.aspi.org.au/publications/us-counter-radicalisation-strategy-the-ideological-challenge-by-lydia-khalil/Policy\\_Analysis96\\_US\\_counter\\_radicalisation\\_strategy.pdf](https://www.aspi.org.au/publications/us-counter-radicalisation-strategy-the-ideological-challenge-by-lydia-khalil/Policy_Analysis96_US_counter_radicalisation_strategy.pdf)

Intelligence agencies such as Interpol work in accordance with EU and US allies and gather and exchange necessary data for tracking terrorist suspects. The goal for Interpol is to disrupt and freeze any recruitment and financial contribution to terrorist organizations like ISIL.<sup>16</sup> While Interpol is a highly successful and established agency, it requires reports and intelligence from other institutions and agencies to gain substantial information for ensuring security. With adequate data, Interpol can aid in finding and stopping radicalized individuals from carrying out terrorist attacks by freezing assets, the no-fly list, and limiting arms trafficking. Therefore, there is a need for more intelligence to be shared to large agencies such as Interpol in order to gather comprehensive data from multiple allies, an action that NATO can suggest.

As the threat of terrorism in Europe has greatly increased since the series of Paris attacks, under the structure of Europol, the European Commission in 2016 launched the European Counter Terrorism Center. The founding of ECTC lies in the need to strengthen capabilities and widen the platform for capabilities and more in depth analysis within the EU.<sup>17</sup> Europol is able to use ECTC to specialize in the areas of foreign fighters, sharing intelligence and expertise on "terrorism financing,...online terrorist propaganda and extremism, illegal arms trafficking and international cooperation to increase effectiveness and prevention."<sup>18</sup> Europol remains committed to sharing intelligence with other key partners such as NATO to build an effective coalition against terrorism. The amount of agencies and institutions working to counter terrorism is plentiful, yet many lack coordination and have an overlap in their policies. NATO can and should urge further coordination in addition to task allocation to create a more efficient network.

### **NATO's Policies**

Since September 11th, NATO has shifted its focus to fight terrorism through Operation Active Endeavour to adopt and initiate various capacity and institutional changes.<sup>19</sup> Over the past decade, this had led to many advances such as "operations, enhanced intelligence exchange and the development of technology solutions through the Defence against Terrorism Programme of Work and the Science for Peace and Security Programme."<sup>20</sup> Under UN-led initiatives, NATO has capitalized on its "cross cutting strengths" to contribute its efforts towards counter terrorism.<sup>21</sup> While it is understood that decision-making and responsibility lies within national borders, it is understood that International Organizations have the means to contribute and increase capabilities for the allies. NATO's role in countering terrorism as well as radicalization is in prevention and "enhancing resilience" by their contributions to national and international institutions.<sup>22</sup> Emphasis is placed on refraining from duplications and understanding that NATO's role is complementary. NATO recommendations moving forward are to have "clear direction, enhanced coordination and greater

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<sup>16</sup> <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Terrorism/Terrorism>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/ectc>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/ectc>

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_87905.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm)

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_87905.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm)

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_87905.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm)

<sup>22</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_87905.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm)

consistency of efforts and activities will enable NATO to use its resources more effectively."<sup>23</sup>

The aim of these policy guidelines complies with NATO's "core tasks of collective defense", their role in crisis management and collective security. NATO's unique make-up allows for the institution to function in coordinating and consolidating policies that complement the allies as a whole. Regarding counter radicalization specifically, awareness and engagement are the most significant sections of the policy.

Awareness focuses on the prevention of radicalization escalating to terrorist activity through actively working with various alliance-based counter terrorism institutions.<sup>24</sup> Engagement provides cooperation with the UN, EU and OSCE under the Comprehensive Approach Action Plan to aim for a "common understanding of the terrorist threat" and to prosper from the full potential of each NATO ally.<sup>25</sup> The preparedness and protection of working together will help to cover the vulnerabilities that individual states may have, therefore allowing to fight terrorism effectively. Moving forward NATO would like to see progression in "counter-terrorism training, education and support for capacity-building...consistent with the objectives and priorities of NATO's policy on partnerships."<sup>26</sup> It seeks increased cooperation with partners in order to "enhance analysis of the threat, [provide] more consultation, and development of capabilities."<sup>27</sup> Altogether, further cooperation will essentially harmonize policies and strengthen NATO as a whole by building onto already successful policies.

In particular, NATO's counter terrorism strategy lies under its five priorities of the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme of Scientists and Experts; therefore, NATO also plays a role in advancing technology and data processing. SPS plays an active role in developing detection and response measures, using experts in various fields to improve risk management, protect infrastructure and understand the human element in combatting terrorism.<sup>28</sup> Under the "Defense Against Terrorist Programme" through SPS, NATO is able to continue developing "new cutting-edge technologies", which will enhance technologies that prevent civilians against terrorist attacks. For example, these new technologies may be able to detect a terrorist suicide bomber in a public setting. This can help prevent, detect and protect vulnerable targets.<sup>29</sup> NATO allies can improve and increase further capabilities of SPS by means of funding, which in turn will help provide for enhanced resources in countering terrorism.

NATO has achieved many accomplishments in combatting terrorism and radicalization, but there is room for improvement. The last modification that was

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<sup>23</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_87905.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm)

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2015\\_11/20151105\\_151105-ct-policy-guidelines.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_11/20151105_151105-ct-policy-guidelines.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2015\\_11/20151105\\_151105-ct-policy-guidelines.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_11/20151105_151105-ct-policy-guidelines.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2015\\_11/20151105\\_151105-ct-policy-guidelines.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_11/20151105_151105-ct-policy-guidelines.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2014\\_10/20151029\\_141007-ct-coop-partners-factsheet.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_10/20151029_141007-ct-coop-partners-factsheet.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> [http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2014\\_10/20151029\\_141007-ct-coop-partners-factsheet.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_10/20151029_141007-ct-coop-partners-factsheet.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.natolibguides.info/science>

made to this policy was in 2012, hence the need to re-examine new threats and the need for adjustments based on recent crisis and political developments. NATO can further bridge the transAtlantic Alliance by facilitating communication and sharing of strategies, intelligence and an overall willingness to prevent acts of terrorism in response to radicalization. As explicitly explained in this background paper, counter-radicalization should be at the forefront in counter-terrorism on the preventative front, by targeting the ideology, the pull of radicalization will diminish. Moving forward NATO should encourage allies to keep in mind the interests of civilians and the preservation of their civil liberties, while targeting terrorism. Through coordination and shared willingness, NATO can make a difference in aiding Member-States to lessen the risk of terrorism and protect civilian populations.



*Figure 2: Sputnik International News.*

## **Recent Developments**

### Charlie Hebdo attacks

On January 7th, 2015, a little before noon, the Paris headquarters of Charlie Hebdo, a satirical magazine, was raided by two brothers: Saïd and Chérif Kouachi. Armed and with the intent of acting on radicalized ideology, the brothers fired shots from their automatic weapons that left 12 dead and many other injured. After escaping, the brothers were captured in a manhunt that led towards a hostage situation at a printing press outside of Paris. Support and outrage came in from around the world in support of the freedom of speech that Charlie Hebdo embodied.<sup>30</sup> This inspired the popular phrase and hashtag “Je suis Charlie” (I am Charlie).

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<sup>30</sup> <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/charlie-hebdo-attack-paris-shootings-4949621>

One day later on January 8th, another coordinated attack took place in a Jewish supermarket in the East of Paris at Porte de Vincennes. Amedy Coulibaly stormed the Hyper Cacher market and took hostages, killing four hostages before the French swat-team was able to successfully subdue him, killing him.<sup>31</sup> It was later discovered that the Kouachi brothers and Coulibaly had been radicalized in French prison, leading to a widespread discussion over the need for increased counter-radicalization measures and prison reform to lessen the influence of radical ideology on vulnerable and "at risk" individuals.<sup>32</sup>

### Paris Attacks November

Less than one year later, on November 13th, 2015, a series of attacks took place at different locations around central Paris with the aim of civilian targets. The attacks began with suicide bombers at Stade de France and continued to public cafes in the East of Paris. Leaving horrific carnage, the attackers fled the scene and entered the Bataclan theater during a sold out concert. Rounds of ammunition were fired into the crowd killing 89 people.<sup>33</sup> The assault lasted for hours, but finally, cornered by French forces, the attackers detonated their suicide vests, ending the confrontation. These terrorist attacks accounted for 130 civilian deaths and at least another 100 wounded. In response, Francois Hollande, with the approval of the state declared a state of emergency, which allowed for raids and searches to occur to gather more intelligence on terror cells in France.<sup>34</sup> France is looking to remain in a state of emergency until after the Euro Tournament ends in July.

### Refugees and Risks

Since the Arab Spring movement in 2011 and the consequential rise of ISIL, waves of refugees began to reach the shores of Europe in search of an escape from the chaos in their home country. Coming by land and sea, asylum seekers have sought refuge successfully, but due to the circumstances and conditions of travel, many have tragically perished. Due to the nature of ISIL, many fears have emerged over the risks that may be posed with allowing refugees to settle within open borders.<sup>35</sup> Coming from a war-torn country itself has its risks on the mental health of refugees, therefore adequate programs should be developed to promote their well-being, while preventing radicalization.

### Brussels Attacks

On March 22, 2016, in the wake of the arrest and capture of Paris attack accomplice, Salah Abdelsalam, two coordinated attacks occurred in the city of Brussels. Early in the morning at the Brussels main airport, two suicide bombers detonated their vests, collapsing the infrastructure around them and killing surrounding civilians. The news of the panic barely had time to reach the news before bombs were set off in the Brussels underground by the European Quarter.<sup>36</sup> The number of casualties totaled 32 leaving the city devastated, but resilient. Brussels had been on high alert since the latest attacks in Paris due to the

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<sup>31</sup> <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/charlie-hebdo-attack-paris-shootings-4949621>

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/17/are-french-prisons-finishing-schools-for-terrorism>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-34818994>

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/apr/20/france-seeks-to-extend-state-of-emergency-until-end-of-july>

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.cnn.com/2016/01/14/world-at-risk-from-refugee-crisis-wef.html>

<sup>36</sup> <http://edition.cnn.com/2016/03/22/europe/brussels-explosions/>

hotbeds of radicalism that had formed in the suburbs, perpetuating the risk for an attack.<sup>37</sup> Following the attacks, raids were conducted, which led to many arrests and discoveries regarding the terrorist cell that coordinated this attack. Since the attack, there is has been a call for more intelligence sharing and tougher border controls.



**Figure 3:**  
*The NATO  
Association  
of Canada.*

### **Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMAS)**

1. What is NATO's role in countering radicalization?
2. How can NATO bridge the policies and institutions on both sides of the Atlantic to facilitate a better response to crises?
3. How can NATO improve its own deradicalization policies?
4. Regarding the new refugee crisis, what are the preemptive measures, if any, in counter-radicalization among these newly arrived migrants and their re-settled communities? These are people that will perhaps be at risk coming from war-torn countries, should we be concerned? How can we ensure security in preparation of welcoming these huge populations?

Other objectives to keep in mind during discussion/resolution writing

- Which programs could be introduced or improved upon to instill views of tolerance and acceptance in the classroom?
- How can NATO counter-narratives be made more transparent to target audiences to tackle ideology?

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<sup>37</sup> <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2015/11/15/how-belgium-became-a-terrorism-hotbed.html>

- Should NATO extend EU and US counter-radicalization policies to neighboring countries and institutions? If so, what practices should be used?
- Should NATO have a stronger role in managing surveillance cooperation and facilitation for a more effective data and intelligence sharing strategy?
- What contributions can NATO allies give to aid and support social media platforms in flagging ISIL propaganda and violence?
- Is NATO willing to enforce a stronger securitization of the Turkish border to stop its use as a hub to Syria?
- How can NATO help to harmonize EU-US reintegration strategies and programs in regards to returning foreign fighters and previous violent extremist offenders?

### **Additional Readings/Sources**

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X3ZKhB3oAWU>
2. <http://www.e-ir.info/2015/06/04/australian-british-and-us-approaches-to-countering-islamic-extremists/>
3. <http://www.mei.edu/sites/default/files/Vidino.pdf>

*Authors: Melissa Novotny, Anton Wuis. TEIMUN 2016.*