

**Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on
“Stemming the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters”
*Madrid, 28 July 2015***

Conclusions

The Counter-Terrorism Committee:

Reaffirms that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed; that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or ethnic group; and that terrorism should be unequivocally condemned universally;

Recalls

understanding of the threat posed by the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and in facilitating international cooperation in this field;

Notes and welcomes

- ◁ There is a need for further, in-depth global, regional and thematic research and analysis, both to better understand factors contributing to radicalization and to measure the impact of policies and projects aimed at addressing the

Group II - Prevention of FTF Travel

- ◁ Member States affected by the FTF phenomenon have been strengthening their border-related controls to more effectively detect and prevent cross border movement of FTFs.
- ◁ However, because some of the required measures and practices have not been fully put in place, there is a need to raise awareness of the implications of the actions of FTF at the border.
- ◁ Member States should consider increasing the availability of information needed for decisive action.
- ◁ Member States should consider strengthening coordination and agency information exchange, both domestically and with counterparts in Member States.
- ◁ Member States should consider providing dedicated resources and tools, including advance passenger information (API), access to watch and centralized databases.
- ◁ Member States should consider introducing measures and practices to enhance the capacities of competent border authorities, including with respect to the type of information required at the border, the sources of information, and the methodologies for its processing in order to detect potential FTFs, and considering this information with competent authorities.
- ◁ API is an essential source of information about passengers, both prior to their departure and prior to their arrival.
- ◁ Member States should consider standardizing the data transmission methods, establishing a single point of collection of the information, use of interactive API, and importance of support to Member States in implementing API systems.
- ◁ Member States should consider coordinated border management practices as a way to strengthen controls and delivery of service, achieve economies of scale, streamline operations, and enhance strategic management.

Group III - Criminalization, Prosecution, International Cooperation, and the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returnees

- ◁ Member States have already implemented a number of good practices related to the criminalization, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of FTFs, as well as in the area of international legal cooperation.
- ◁ Member States should consider reviewing the compliance of existing legislation with the requirements of resolution 2178 (2014) and updating national legislation frameworks accordingly.
- ◁ Member States should consider adopting legislation that is clear and comprehensive and upholding fundamental rule of law and human rights principles, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.
- ◁ In order to ensure effective investigation and prosecution of FTF-related offences, Member States should consider adopting criminal procedural and evidentiary rules that will permit the collection and use of evidence against FTFs.
- ◁ Member States should consider ensuring that criminal justice responses are complementary to existing comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies, as well as to adopt a case-by-case approach to returnees.
- ◁ Member States should consider implementing administrative measures and/or rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in cases where it would not be

Encourages CTED to step up its efforts, in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and other relevant CTITF entities, as well as other international specialized agencies, to facilitate technical assistance to Member States most affected by the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon;

Resolves to continue to monitor and assist, with the support of CTED, Member States in the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions; further resolves to continue to focus on ways and means to identify principal gaps in Member States' capacities to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) that may hinder their abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, identify good practices, and facilitate delivery of related technical assistance; in this regard, looks forward to receiving CTED's third analytical report of the critical gaps for the most affected Member States for countering foreign terrorist fighters in September 2015, as well as CTITF's capacity building implementation plan for countering foreign terrorist fighters by October 2015.