



BACKGROUND

- x Approximately 1,000 children from at least 21 Member States have been repatriated from Iraq or the Syrian Arab Republic since September 2018. Around 75 per cent of those repatriations took place in May and June 2019, but progress appears to have slowed, with few subsequent examples of repatriation from either State.
- x Several Central Asia States, Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation were responsible for more than 60 per cent of the total repatriations. In most of those cases, mothers were repatriated with their children, although in around 25 per cent of cases, unaccompanied children were repatriated from Iraq (where their mothers remain in prison).
- x Despite the significant number of children of European origin currently interned in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, the data available to CTED suggests that only seven European Member States have repatriated children since September 2018, predominantly young orphans or unaccompanied children.
- x Although large numbers of FTFs travelled to Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic from the Middle East, North Africa and South-East Asia, CTED found limited information

partly due to the different legal status of the entities with which

x In 2018, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) launched the *Guidance to States on human rights-compliant responses to the threat posed by foreign fighters*.⁶ This document, which was developed with the support of multiple United Nations entities through the former United Nations Counter-Terrorism If487.Ipl (e)7 (rrm13 (e)7 (s))7 (orum13 (e)7 (s))7 (o.(d)TJETf315.88 661362 (t)7 (9/r55m92 reWB/T/T