**FORUM:** Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** The effects of political polarization on extremism and terrorism

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Acknowledging* the detrimental consequences of political polarization,

*Further acknowledging* the fact that political polarization is a big problem that needs to be tackled,

*Noting* the rising problem of political polarization,

*Deeply disturbed* by the fact that terrorism is being committed online,

*Having studied deeply* the facts regarding online extremism, and its effect on polarization,

*Taking into* account that the internet is mostly responsible for extreme forms of polarization,

*Confident* that good solutions can be reached within member states when citizens of the world have adequate awareness of the issue at hand,

1. Calls for the United Nations to found and deploy a United Nations Extremism Evaluation and Diagnostication Taskforce (UNEEDIT) to categorize and monitor extremist activities in cooperation with member states’ police forces, and designate extremist organisations as such, if deemed necessary by the UN, in order to help member states pay close attention to the political climate, especially online, to prevent extremism;
2. Proposes a law stating that a member state can convict a person of terrorism when they:
   1. cause deliberate harm to other citizens, buildings or the State,
   2. Make expressions that can be interpreted by authorities as a threat to another citizen or the State,
   3. carry concealed weapons in public;
3. Appeals to all member nations to raise awareness on extremism and terrorism, through methods including but not limited to:
   1. actively annually acknowledging the following days and commemorating through appropriate activities such as but not limited to:
      1. January 27th: International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
      2. February 6th: International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation
      3. June 4th: International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression
      4. August 21st: International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism
   2. raising awareness on terrorism and extremism through media outlets, including but not limited to:
      1. press releases
      2. newspaper and opinion articles
      3. audio-visual materials, including but not limited to documentaries, public service announcements and interviews with officials and/or experts
   3. informing the public on relevant subtopics, including but not limited to:
      1. the causes of conflict
      2. current events
      3. methods of providing help to victims
   4. providing educational resources, including but not limited to reports, studies, infographics and statistics;
4. Emphasizes the need for further international coöperation between member states in countering terrorism;
5. Requests the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to study the basic and extraordinary exemptions procedures set out in paragraphs 81 (a) and (b) of Resolution 2368 (2017) and to provide recommendations, within 9 months of the adoption of this resolution, to the Committee to determine whether or not updating those exemptions is required;
6. Calls upon political causes to stop advertising, recruiting and targeting minors on social media to prevent political polarization in ways such as, but not limited to:
   1. creating policy guidelines that such causes must follow,
   2. placing warnings on such advertisements,
   3. placing fees or taking down illegal advertisements;
7. Emphasizes the importance of supporting, closely collaborating, and fulling all requests with and of the relevant United Nations’ specialised agencies, which include but are not limited to the:
   1. United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA),
   2. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),
   3. Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC),
   4. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),
   5. Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB).