

19-23 March

Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Crime Prevention
and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)



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Conference A

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms
- II. Strengthening International Legal Frameworks to Address Sexual Violence in Conflict
- III. Strengthening the Rule of Law for Post-Conflict Recovery

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
CCPCJ/1/1	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	24 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 6 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/2	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/3	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/4	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/5	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ/1/6	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	27 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 6 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/7	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	28 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 6 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/8	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	19 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 5 abstentions

Summary Report

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Strengthening the Rule of Law for Post-Conflict Recovery
- II. Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms
- III. Strengthening International Legal Instruments to Address Sexual Violence in Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 36 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of "Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms."

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including prevention of terrorism through countering financing of such acts, improving the training and education programs aimed at actors within the criminal justice system, and the prevention of terrorism through information sharing. The delegates remained focused on the topic at hand, and the atmosphere in the committee was cooperative. By the end of the day, the delegates successfully merged some of the working papers, resulting in a total of eight.

On Wednesday, eight draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted eight resolutions following voting procedure, four of which received the unanimous support of the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including training and education for law enforcement officials, as well as criminalization of terrorist financing and money laundering. In the latter half of the final session, the delegates began discussing the second topic. Overall, the delegates demonstrated their high level of passion and engagement through emphasizing the importance of international cooperation as a way to reach consensus on the issues at hand.



Code: CCPCJ/1/1

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of all Member States, as stated in Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 70/291 of 2016, which calls for the implementation of the strategy
6 used against counter-terrorism by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including addressing
7 conditions that allow for the prevention of terrorism and ensuring there is a respect for human rights and rule of law,

8
9 *Recalling* Article 44 of the UN Secretary-General's *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism*, which specified
10 the need for educational and socially inclusive policies to deter the radicalization and other circumstances from
11 which terror arises,

12
13 *Recognizing* that citizens who are led to believe their government is corrupt may turn to ulterior methods, such as
14 terrorism, to solve individual problems that result from incapable and corrupt governing bodies,

15
16 *Seriously concerned* by the high levels of judicial corruption globally according to the *2007 Global Corruption*
17 *Report,*

18
19 *Desiring* to properly represent suspected and convicted terrorists by increasing defense attorneys' ability to protect
20 them from criminal justice corruption, as well as provide improved legal advocacy and assistance for victims of
21 terror,

22
23 *Taking into account* the third pillar set forth by the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy which includes measures
24 to build Member States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the UN system,

25
26 *Bearing in mind* the strategic implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to
27 strengthen the protection of vulnerable targets, including both victims of terror and those susceptible to committing
28 acts of terror,

- 29
30 1. *Considers* the introduction of an internationally upheld, and nationally and regionally based, educational
31 program to facilitate the general understanding of terrorism and the specific legal consequences that those
32 individuals who choose to engage in carrying out an act of terrorism will encounter,
33
34 2. *Urges* Member States to implement programs for youth and at-risk citizens, especially criminal justice officials,
35 that counter racial profiling and discrimination and modeled after the EU Strategy to Combat Radicalization and
36 Recruitment, which aims at providing comprehensive training that addresses the following issues:
37
38 a. Promoting gender-inclusion in law enforcement, judicial processes, and other facets of civic society
39 through a directive to require federal employers to maintain a gender percentage that is reflective of the
40 gender proportion in each Member States' population;
41
42 b. Encouraging racial inclusivity and discouraging the use of racial profiling when approaching suspected
43 terrorists or criminals in general;
44
45 c. Implementing measures aimed at teaching values of openness and tolerance towards religious
46 institutions to prevent radicalization of these individuals;
47
48 d. Ensuring that all principles of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, specifically Article 7 which
49 states that all persons are to receive equal treatment before the law without discrimination, are taken

50 into consideration and upheld during both initial discovery of suspected terrorists and for the duration
51 of the criminal justice process;

52
53 3. Further encourages Member States to adopt programs to encourage citizens to develop trust in their
54 governmental, and especially judicial, systems by providing an independent organization to observe, report and
55 prosecute any and all acts of terrorism committed within a state and corresponds directly with the UN to
56 maintain institutional legitimacy;

57
58 4. *Calls upon* all Member States to initiate any and all necessary reforms for national and regional judiciary
59 systems to target corruption that prevents citizens from placing trust in the law through such means as:

60 a. Re-evaluating all members within the judiciary branch;

61
62 b. Ensuring all judicial members are upholding the rule of law established by the institution;

63
64 c. Reinforcing the commitment of actors within the judiciary to maintain fair, honest, and legal trials
65 against suspected terrorists;

66
67
68 5. *Recommends* all Member States to adopt a national bill to strengthen due guarantees for individuals throughout
69 the criminal justice process for terrorist offenses to ensure and maintain their human rights regardless of
70 potential incriminating actions through increasing legal measures to prevent discrimination and to protect the
71 rights of the suspected terrorists;

72
73 6. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to increase legal protections of all vulnerable victims through reformed
74 national and judicial systems, and commit to educating those vulnerable to involvement through nationwide and
75 regional programs.



Code: CCPCJ/1/2

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* and General Assembly resolution 50/172 of 1996, to
4 reassure that in the face of combating terrorism the Member States' sovereignty is respected,

5
6 *Recognizing* the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the
7 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, that provides legal counter-terrorism technical assistance to Member
8 States,

9
10 *Keeping in mind* Security Council resolution 2199 of 2015, that states that terrorism in all its forms is a threat to
11 international peace and security,

12
13 *Reaffirming* the commitments stated in General Assembly resolution 70/291 of 2016, the United Nations Global
14 Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review, which calls for more cooperation among Member States and UN agencies to
15 prevent and disrupt terrorist activities, and to share best practices for countering terror in all forms,

16
17 *Endorsing* the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) *40 and IX Recommendations* on money laundering and the *9*
18 *Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing*, as well as General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 2006, calling
19 for the criminalization of the financing of terrorism in accordance with the *International Convention for the*
20 *Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*,

21
22 *Recalling* its resolution 21/3 of 2011, which acknowledges the structural connection between terrorism and
23 organized crime through money-laundering and illegal cross-border cash transfers,

24
25 *Underlining* the recommendations of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce's Working Group Report of
26 2009, which proposes the strengthening of customs authorities to control physical funds along accurate legislation,

27
28 *Underscoring* the International Monetary Fund report *Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing* of 2002, in
29 which the dangers of unregulated cash flows and vulnerability of bank institutions are pointed out,

30
31 *Appreciating* the efforts made by the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the
32 Financing of Terrorism (GPML) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through their
33 Advisory Services and Tools/Field Support especially the e-learning platform and the Mentoring Programme, which
34 provides Member States with technical assistance against money-laundering,

35
36 *Convinced* that Member States should cooperate with the private sector, civil society, non-governmental
37 organizations (NGOs) and with other Member States to appropriately tackle terrorism-related issues,

38
39 1. *Invites* the UNODC to expand on the technical assistance provided through the Tools/Field Support of the
40 GPML in order to counter terrorism financing and convey the practices and detection of money-laundering,
41 especially through suspicious transactions by:

42
43 a. Providing lessons on the UNODC e-learning platform for:

44
45 i. National custom officers regarded with cross-border cash-transfers;

46 ii. Actors working in the financial system, such as banks managements and national financial
47 intelligence units;

48
49 b. Providing Member States, through the Mentoring Programme, with experience from selected
50 prosecutors and law enforcement personnel to develop standard operating procedures and guidelines;

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2. *Recommends* the Economic and Social Council to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the Limitations on Cash and Promotion of Digital Transactions for Terror-related Crime Prevention under the UNODC, which will:
 - a. Consist of experts appointed by Member States, international organizations and private stakeholders who wish to contribute;
 - b. Elaborate on possibilities and opportunities for general restrictions on the use of cash money, in order to make financial transactions more transparent;
 - c. Advise Member States in developing and implementing measures in order to limit cash flows;
 - d. Request the UNODC to subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resource;
 - e. Meet before the next Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna to provide the body with suggestions and proposals;
 3. *Recommends* that Member States contribute to knowledge sharing and institute a system of best practices in terms of implementing criminal and administrative measures in line with FATF standards, CTITF standards, and UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee standards, to take the appropriate actions to prevent and halt the risks of financing of terrorism through:
 - a. A cooperation of international financial institutions and regional bodies;
 - b. Projects which shares standards and best practices for protecting the non-profit sector from being used to finance terrorism, as like the CTITF's Charities Project;
 - c. Expanding on procedures for the legitimization process for all NGOs to ensure the protection from the risks of terrorism;
 - d. Any party involved in handling cash or value commodities to disclose unusual or suspicious transactions to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in its Member State;
 - e. Assistance to uncover terrorist cells and map terrorist networks domestically and around the world;
 - f. Strengthening Member States national legal frameworks to monitor the financial transactions in the oil, gas, and natural resource industry with the objective of preventing terrorist organizations from profiting from this;
 4. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with private companies and organizations that are managing cash flow technologies, such as the Society for the Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT), in order to facilitate investigations in suspected terrorist activities;
 5. *Highly recommends* Member States to ratify the 19 counter-terrorism Conventions, and especially the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.



Code: CCPCJ/1/3

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2
3 *Observing* the continuously high level of terrorist activities through extremist organizations since 2009 with great
4 concern,

5
6 *Stressing* the importance of national sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention, as established by the Article
7 2.1 and 2.4 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

8
9 *Taking note* of the conflict between the right to life, liberty and security of person, as set forth in the *Universal*
10 *Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) article 3, and the human rights, namely the right to privacy, of few suspect of
11 terrorism, that could arise in the prosecution of acts of terrorism,

12
13 *Acknowledges* the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 16, which highlights the
14 importance of international cooperation in the fight against terrorism,

15
16 *Bearing in mind* existing resolutions, such as Security Council resolutions 13/17 of 2001, 16/24 of 2005, as well as
17 12/67 of 1999 and 19/89 of 2011 regarding the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and
18 international standards for sanctioning terrorists, countering the financing and stopping the recruitment of terrorists,

19
20 *Recognizing* the importance of international conferences, such as the International Meeting on Counter-Terrorism
21 (IMCT), which discussed Member States' efforts to counter-terrorism and the issue with foreign fighters in
22 terrorism,

23
24 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 20/83 of 2012 regarding the handling of Al Qaida as exemplary for handling
25 specific worldwide threatening extremist organizations,

26
27 *Realizing* the necessity of sharing specific security information about possible terrorist attacks, radicalization
28 movements, and terrorist recruitment in unstable and vulnerable regions,

29
30 *Praising* the initiative of regrouping and documenting the best methods in the fight against terrorism, such as the
31 UNODC's *Digest on Terrorist Cases,*

32
33 *Recognizing* the need to respect the sovereignty of the Member States while stressing the importance of international
34 cooperation in the fight against terrorism through information sharing with the implementation of international
35 measures to develop a strong and sustainable criminal justice response,

36
37 *Emphasizing* the need for further agency cooperation in order to ensure the transfer and accuracy of information to
38 better identify potential terrorist threats on a global scale,

39
40 1. *Expresses its appreciation* for Member States' attempts to handle terrorism on their own as far as they are able
41 and willing to do so, in reference to:

42
43 a. The principle of non-intervention as stated in the Article 2.4 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*
44 which prohibits the threat or use of force and calls on all Members to respect the sovereignty, territorial
45 integrity and political independence of other States;

46
47 b. National sovereignty, as stated in the Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,* referring to:

- 48 i. the specific wording and principle of the United Nations: “The Organization is based on the
49 principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members”;
- 50 ii. nations’ self-determination, in the sense of every nation's right of independently deciding on
51 appropriate actions, keeping in mind the wellbeing of the population;
- 52
- 53 c. Article 29 in the UDHR which states that weighing between the rights, specifically the right to life,
54 liberty and security, and other Human Rights of individuals suspect of terrorist activities or the funding
55 thereof is at the discretion of each Member States itself and their respective criminal justice systems;
- 56
- 57 2. *Encourages* Member States to share information related to possible terrorist threats through their respective
58 intelligence and law enforcement agencies, regarding known and suspected terrorists and radical groups to
59 ensure effective and expeditious exchange of information and intelligence for the purpose of conducting
60 criminal investigations or criminal intelligence operations for Member States to bring the actors of terrorism to
61 justice, by:
- 62
- 63 a. Enabling an easy access to data sources within and outside a country’s own judicial system;
- 64
- 65 b. Improving and developing countries’ skills in data gathering and sharing with an objective of accuracy
66 and effectiveness in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- 67
- 68 c. Respecting the legal and human rights addressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
69 (UDHR);
- 70
- 71 3. *Strongly recommends* information sharing between actors at the national and international level, including:
- 72
- 73 a. National agencies, such as law-enforcement forces, the criminal justice systems and intelligence
74 agencies, meaning cooperation even beyond national borders and especially between members of
75 regional organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Shanghai
76 Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), which play a crucial part
77 in efficiently and locally tackling the challenges of terrorism;
- 78
- 79 b. International organizations, such as International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the UN
80 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee(CTC);
- 81
- 82 4. *Suggests* Member States to share information, especially concerning:
- 83
- 84 a. The formation, organization and the geographical and ideological origin of terrorist movements;
- 85
- 86 b. Methods, tactics and media channels, that are used by terrorist groups at the national and international
87 level for recruitment;
- 88
- 89 c. The methods regarding the financial aspect of terrorism, not limited to the financial transactions but
90 including every form of revenues that are suspected to be part of terrorist activities and extremist
91 organizations funding;
- 92
- 93 d. Prosecution of known and convicted terrorists, that are associates and sympathizers to the cause of
94 terrorism;
- 95
- 96 5. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate at the international level in order to compare the common methods of
97 prosecution established by their respective judicial systems and executive branch, which include sharing
98 pertinent information obtained during the interrogation process of the suspects that threaten other nations to
99 prevent further acts of terrorism and achieve the security of the Member States, using:
- 100
- 101 a. Training-sessions on interrogation techniques for law-enforcement agencies and police departments;
- 102

- 103 b. The sharing of new information on terrorist organizations obtained during investigation or court
104 through existing legal frameworks and intelligence agencies immediately with possibly affected
105 countries;
106
- 107 c. Effectively documenting the prosecution of terrorists in order to set precedents for future prosecution
108 and identify future threats that have similar characteristics;
109
- 110 d. Comparison of penalties for all prosecuted terrorists to establish standards on penalties that are given
111 to them in order for convicted terrorists to face the same level of punishment for their crimes,
112 regardless of the location of the court;
113
- 114 6. *Calls upon* Member States to create a national agency which should cooperate on a transnational level which
115 includes public and private organizations to gather and assess data on terrorist activities and provide incentives
116 to share information with Member States regarding illegal or suspicious activities related to acts of terror, the
117 planning of and the funding of terrorist organizations;
118
- 119 7. *Approves* the implementation of international information sharing measures between police and law-
120 enforcement agencies beyond national borders in order to:
121
- 122 a. Communicate suspect profiles between similar law enforcement agencies when one nation's legal
123 jurisdiction ends;
124
- 125 b. Simplify the process of extradition, by further communicating reasons and urgency of extradition
126 requests;
127
- 128 8. *Suggests* Member States to share data gathered from national and international law enforcement agencies and
129 NGOs to identify areas where the aftermath of terrorism is still being felt by civilians, in order to minimize the
130 spreading fear and expedite the mobilization of the criminal proceedings to bring swifter justice and closure to
131 the victims, as well as reestablishing the population's confidence in their respective government by addressing
132 the following victim groups:
133
- 134 a. Suffering from mental health issues after being affected by terrorist attacks;
135
- 136 b. Affected by gender based violence as a mean of terrorism;
137
- 138 c. Lacking education, especially the youth, in the areas targeted by terrorist organization for recruitment
139 in an effort of protection and empowerment.



Code: CCPCJ/1/4

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*

2
3 Fully aware that its work must respect state sovereignty, in accordance with Article 2(1) of the *Charter of the United*
4 *Nations*,

5
6 Guided by Security Council resolution 2133 of 2014, which reaffirms that the perpetration of terrorist acts is
7 contrary to the principles of the United Nations,

8
9 Takes note of Security Council resolution 1624 of 2005, which condemns the incitement of terrorism and reiterates
10 that Member States must cooperate fully in their fight against terrorism by ensuring that any person affiliated with
11 terrorism is brought to justice,

12
13 Approving the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Digest of Terrorist Cases*, which encourages Member
14 States to adapt their respective criminal code to address terrorist issues, by having a strong legal basis to prosecute
15 all forms of terrorism, whether it may be in committing terrorist acts or providing terrorists support,

16
17 Recalling the Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/22 of 2007 on *Strengthening Basic Principles of*
18 *Judicial Conduct*, which stresses the necessity of improving the capacity of criminal justice systems,

19
20 Keeping in mind the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism, especially the 1999 *International Convention*
21 *for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*, which commits Member States to hold not only terrorists, but
22 also those financing terrorist activities, responsible of terrorism,

- 23
24 1. *Is fully conscious* that in order to fully prosecute perpetrators of terrorist acts, characteristics of terrorism may
25 consider the preparation, attempt or commission of acts of violence, which are dangerous to:
26
27 a. The civilian population, whether these actions are acts of intimidation or coercion;
28
29 b. The government, whether these actions are meant to influence policy or to affect the conduct of such
30 government with an act of intimidation, coercion, or other violent behavior such as assassination,
31 kidnapping and mass destruction;
32
33 2. *Calls upon* Member States to provide their prosecutors with financial investigative skills, to reduce financial
34 gains of illegal organizations, gain better understanding of money schemes, and therefore better prosecute those
35 who finance terrorists by:
36
37 a. Following financial transactions by identifying and documenting the movement of suspicious
38 transactions;
39
40 b. Analyzing complex financial information as to make sure every financial record is thoroughly looked
41 upon;
42
43 3. *Suggests* that Member States adopt programs similar to the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development
44 Assistance and Training (OPDAT) partnership, which seeks to strengthen the ability of investigators,
45 prosecutors and judges to share best practices on the prosecution of terrorist cases, such as, but not limited to,
46 the financing of terrorism,
47
48 4. *Requests* Member States to criminalize terrorist actions, whether it be related to:
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50 a. Soliciting them, by collecting or providing material to help support, plan or prepare them;

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- b. Inciting them, by glorifying terrorist acts;
 - c. Conspiring in them by planning or concealing actively terrorist acts;
5. *Encourages* Member States to include in their prosecutorial framework the criminalization of the following:
- a. Harboring or concealing any person or group of people that is responsible for the perpetration of a terrorist action or is about to perpetrate one;
 - b. Providing financial support to any person or group of people that is responsible for the perpetration of a terrorist action or is about to perpetrate one;
6. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will collaborate to uphold their commitment in fully prosecuting terrorists by ensuring that any person affiliated with terrorism is brought to justice.



Code: CCPCJ/1/5

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which upholds the sovereign equality of Member
4 States throughout all proposed recommendations,

5
6 *Noting* the importance of regional and international cooperation through continued education for judicial and
7 executive systems to ensure fair and equal representation is provided by the criminal justice response to address the
8 effects terrorist acts have upon Member States,

9
10 *Fully aware* of the need for accountability in judicial systems through affirming and strengthening the rule of law as
11 noted in the International Commission of Jurists' report *Practitioners' Guide on Judicial Accountability* and the
12 International Bar Association's recent report on *Judicial Systems and Corruption*,

13
14 *Emphasizes* the importance for citizens to have access to quality legal representation throughout the criminal justice
15 system to ensure a fair, and efficient trial as referenced in General Assembly resolution 70/174 of 2016 and further
16 supported in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

17
18 *Noting* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum
19 Module 5, which provides legislative and capacity-building assistance to prevent and combat terrorism through
20 training of border security agents utilizing maritime identification to encourage criminal justice response to
21 terrorism in efforts to secure maritime borders specifically, as previously noted by the International Maritime
22 Organization (IMO),

23
24 *Supporting* Member States in the fight against terrorism by proactively contributing to global peace and stability by
25 following the principle of international cooperation as noted in SDG 17, which encourages global partnerships
26 throughout the implementation of all SDGs and as reiterated in Security Council resolution 2322 of 2016,

27
28 *Aware of* the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) Integrated Border Management Task Force,
29 which provides both training to security forces and border agents on the topic of border management for Member
30 States in need of further developing their skills on the matter, and secondly access to INTERPOL's Illicit Arms
31 Records and Tracing Management Systems (iARMS), as well as other databases and resources, in efforts to better
32 secure Member State's borders to prevent the unmonitored movement of terrorist suspects,

33
34 *Referring to* Security Council resolution 1624 of 2005, paragraph 2, which highlights the cooperation Member
35 States must embrace to better secure national, regional, and international borders,

36
37 1. *Encourages* continued educational programs for Member States' judicial, and executive systems such as
38 providing officials with the opportunity to attend annual conferences and seminars so that all Member States are
39 able to share best practices in the criminal justice response to terrorist acts by:

- 40
41 a. Expanding to other regions the Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs which organizes
42 the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America
43 and the Caribbean to provide regional-specific legislation in the criminal justice response to terrorism
44 to unify regions to combat these criminal acts;
- 45
46 b. All willing and able Member States to contribute by providing available resources, and technical
47 capacity through international North-South cooperation for criminal justice officials ensuring a
48 stronger and more profitable collaboration between the judicial-security system, militaries and
49 intelligence agencies as previously demonstrated by the European Parliament's Counter-terrorism

- 50 cooperation with the Southern Neighborhood which provided technology to developing Member States
51 with communication technology;
52
- 53 2. *Notes* the necessity of an independent and impartial party which serves as a verification measure on criminal
54 justice responses to terrorism and therefore invites NGOs, such as The Human Rights Watch and Amnesty
55 International, to cooperate with Member States to ensure that a swift, fair and equal prosecution is applied to
56 those suspected of terrorist acts;
57
- 58 3. *Recommends* the further development of programs that address global terrorism such as the partnership between
59 the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and Member States by providing opportunities for legal
60 representation to convene and discuss best practices for the criminal justice responses to terrorism through
61 annual regional and international conferences;
62
- 63 4. *Suggests* Economic and Social Council to urge Member States to cooperate with the UNODC's Terrorism
64 Prevention Branch to assist other Member States in strengthening their counter-terrorism methods by providing
65 them with assistance to Member States international systems which will further strengthen Member States'
66 ability to effectively respond to terrorist attacks as soon as they occur:
67
- 68 a. promoting the sharing and analyzing of terror statistics derived from shared databases of Member
69 States such as the Global Terrorism Database which can aid in Member States' ability to identify, and
70 criminalize acts of terrorism;
71
- 72 b. providing panels, holding seminars and workshops, to discuss new technologies and tactics on
73 strategies to combat terrorism by Member States demonstrating success in criminalizing, and reducing
74 terrorism through a criminal justice response within their own borders;
75
- 76 5. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to further implement and provide the advanced technology, such as
77 databases and machines, needed to develop Member States capacity in the efforts of the INTERPOL Global
78 Database which utilizes user friendly automatic fingerprint identification systems (AFIS) which will monitor
79 suspected individuals traveling across borders in a more effective manner, while respecting Member States'
80 obligations to abide by international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law;
81
- 82 6. *Strongly encourages* cooperation between the UNODC's Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum
83 Module 5 and Member State's border security agencies to further implement the INTERPOL Smuggling
84 Training Operation Programme (STOP) to better monitor maritime traffic for further developing Member States
85 capacity to identify, criminalize, and prosecute terrorist activities occurring at sea to prevent terrorists from
86 financing their operations through smuggling, drug trafficking and sexual slavery;
87
- 88 7. *Encourages* Member States to implement Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) at checkpoints used
89 for immigration and customs to cooperate with INTERPOL's Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre (CTF) to aid in
90 better identifying and investigating alleged terrorists;
91
- 92 8. *Suggests* Member States to identify and track small arms and light weapons (SALW) through existing
93 checkpoints while utilizing the Programme of Action on small arms provided by the UNODA, as a mean of
94 evidence-gathering for the purpose of preparing for a trial which will further improve security and information
95 sharing in the case of a terrorist act;
96
- 97 9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to:
98
- 99 a. Further elaborate and discuss the link between SALW and terrorist organizations;
100
- 101 b. Hold a meeting every two years for the purpose of discussing the rapid developments of terrorist
102 groups, their methods of executing their agendas, their supply of weapons which could include the dual
103 use of common chemical and biological agents, as well as how to effectively criminalize the terrorist's
104 acts committed.



Code: CCPCJ/1/6

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2
3 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1373 of 2001, which states that every Member State should take the necessary
4 steps to prevent terrorist acts, such as implementing already existing international legal frameworks in their own
5 legislation, as well as criminalizing direct and indirect funding of terrorist groups,

6
7 *Recalling* the suggestions made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established in the *International*
8 *Standards on Combatting Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation*, which include
9 prohibiting the incorporation of businesses under anonymous or false titles,

10
11 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2322 of 2016, which calls for the expansion and updating of the
12 Competent National Authorities program to include an international terrorism database in addition to their current
13 focuses,

14
15 *Emphasizing* the need of effective regional, national and international cooperation for the maintenance of
16 international peace and security for all Member States, as recalled in the Article 1 of the *Charter of the United*
17 *Nations*, and to settle disputes in a peaceful manner,

18
19 *Bearing in mind* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.3, which calls for ensuring a strong rule of law at the
20 international and national level while also ensuring justice for everyone,

- 21
22 1. *Calls* all Member States to implement the 19 universal conventions relating to the prevention and suppression of
23 terrorism in their national legislation, with the collaboration of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's)
24 committed to decrease and further eradicate terrorism that is affecting the international community, by fostering
25 the multilateral cooperation in order to exchange the best practices experienced in other countries with similar
26 legal systems, while also acknowledging the differences due the geographical locations;
- 27
28 2. *Encourages* all Member States to implement strong and comprehensive legal frameworks on the national level
29 to regulate the private sector, only with the aim to reduce the possibilities to finance terrorist groups, by:
- 30
31 a. Enhancing the transparency of legal persons, such as private companies, by regulating bearer shares,
32 which gives the opportunity to legal persons to finance terrorist groups without being traced;
- 33
34 b. Recommending Member States to address terror financing operations violating current transparency
35 regulations by developing implementing an internal random auditing system to incentivize law abiding
36 behavior by:
- 37
38 i. Requiring incorporation bodies and entities to keep credentials running lists of individuals
39 representing forming businesses;
- 40
41 ii. Encouraging random visits from government officials to audit and determine the legality of
42 collected lists of formed incorporations in an optic of national security linked to terrorism;
- 43
44 iii. Implementing fines on incorporating bodies acting contrary to such international norms and
45 national laws;
- 46
47 3. *Recommends* Member States to enhance the communications between national central banks and private banks,
48 with the help of international organizations such as International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in
49 order to exchange information about suspect operations by:
- 50
a. Tracking enterprises or individuals that might be related to the financing of terrorism;

- 51 b. Requesting identification documents at the moment of creating an account;
52
- 53 4. *Encourages* Member States to appoint special prosecutors within their own States specialized in terrorism cases
54 in their respective highest courts under the principles of the already existing conventions against terrorism while
55 respecting national definitions on terrorism which would be tasked with:
56
- 57 a. Prosecuting those accused with terrorist acts and financing,
58
- 59 b. Ensuring access to a fair trial by inviting Member States to adopt a policy of innocent until proven
60 guilty beyond reasonable doubt into their legal systems,
61
- 62 c. Guaranteeing humane treatment of accused parties during legal processes;
63
- 64 5. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council establishes an ad-hoc working group which will identify
65 guidelines in order to provide advice to train criminal justice officials, and will work as follows:
66
- 67 a. Holding a meeting at the UNODC headquarters in Vienna, during the next 12 months, which will:
68
- 69 i. Encompass the participation of judicial experts such as lawyers, judges and government
70 representatives;
71 ii. Take into account the different cases of terrorism that have occurred in different areas of the
72 world and studying different forms of terrorism, as well as their major causes, in order to provide
73 specific suggestions related to the operators' areas of practice;
74 iii. Permit the sharing of multilateral advice and pertinent practices for judges and prosecutors, in
75 order to better address criminal cases related to terrorism, including prosecution, and the
76 maintenance of the protection of the human rights protections of the accused and the victims as
77 the right of a fair trial;
78 iv. Host an annual Conference on the Exchange of Best Practices for Counter Terrorism in Vienna
79 which will allow an exchange of ideas and a sharing of experiences regarding counterterrorism
80 practices, terrorism related data and developing technologies related to the fight against
81 terrorism;
82 v. Encourage national cooperation in multilateral training exercises amongst national experts and
83 internal security forces of Member States regarding terrorism prevention and adequate responses
84 to terror incidents;
85
- 86 6. *Suggests* Member States to develop current national and regional terrorism databases, where documented cases
87 of prosecuted terrorist crimes will be available to criminal justice officials as follows:
88
- 89 a. This database will be accessible online;
90
- 91 b. The content of the documented case in the database will include: past investigations, charges made
92 against suspects, practices of defendants, handling of the jury, and the verdicts delivered by judges;
93
- 94 c. The Member States can report their experiences to the PNI, which will have access to the database;
95
- 96 d. The right to privacy of individuals accused and victimized will be protected as recognized in the
97 *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*.



Code: CCPCJ/1/7

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* Sustainable Development Goal 16 on strengthening relevant national institutions, through
4 international cooperation, for building capacity at all level, particularly in developing countries to prevent violence
5 and combat terrorism and crime,

6
7 *Believing* an international definition for cyber terrorism is vital in understanding the risks and therefore aiding in the
8 fight against terrorism,

9
10 *Acknowledging* Chapter V of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, named *The Use of*
11 *the Internet for Terrorist Purposes* report, which emphasizes on the importance of private cooperation with public in
12 the fight against cyber terrorism,

13
14 *Recognizing* that terrorist organizations use information systems and online websites to spread terror and violence in
15 societies, as well as using internet as a recruitment tool to incite violence,

16
17 *Alarmed by* the number of people recruited online by terrorist organizations and noting that the Islamic State of Iraq
18 and the Levant was able to recruit more than 30,000 recruits from around the world using the internet and social
19 media,

20
21 *Taking into consideration* the successes of the Cyberterrorism Defense Initiative (CDI) of United States of America
22 in terms of technical police law enforcement officers capacity building,

23
24 *Keeping in mind* the need for Member States to involve their citizens in reporting cyber extremism and threats, akin
25 to the work of non-profitable and independent Research and Development (RAND) corporation and their promotion
26 of online voices involvement in countering and preventing terrorism,

27
28 *Emphasizing* the need for Cyber Incident Response Centers on a national basis to ensure a clear organization of
29 responsibilities regarding prevention, monitoring and response to cyber terrorism,

30
31 *Considering* further cooperation on cybersecurity between governments, the private sector and the judiciary, in order
32 to comprehensively tackle the emerging threat of cyberterrorism,

33
34 *Recognizing* the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), established by Security Council resolution 1373
35 of 2001, for the improvement of Member States' legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities at home,
36 in their regions and around the world,

- 37
38 1. *Suggests* the Economic and Social Council to recognize cyberterrorism as the premeditated use by non-state
39 actors of disruptive activities with the intention to cause harm with extremist social, ideological, religious,
40 political motives or to intimidate any person in furtherance of such objectives, but also the use of cyberspace to
41 facilitate terrorism-related activities, such as recruitment, extremism propaganda and funding solicitation;
42
43 2. *Encourages* interested Member States to introduce and further develop national laws to promote cooperation
44 between government and critical internet physical infrastructure operators, information technologies services
45 providers and the digital content industry by:

- 46
47 a. Establishing the norm of consent to the interception of online communication such as in Chapter 119
48 of the Code of Law of the United States of America;

49

- 50 b. Legalizing information sharing regarding terrorism activities between internet-related private entities
51 with governments, under strict conditions that human rights and civil liberties are respected;
52
- 53 c. Requiring sufficient evidence and an acquirement of a warrant is needed for an adequate and just
54 investigations to take place;
55
- 56 d. Passing legislation requiring Information and Communications Technology companies (ICT)
57 companies to establish compliance systems and due diligence measurements dealing with terrorist
58 activities conducted through their services by means of steadily improving already existing algorithms
59 detecting content which contains incitement to commit terrorist acts and to fill annual reports about
60 their progress made in the fight against international terrorism that are made public in a similar way
61 such as in the already effective Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act in
62 regards to Conflict Minerals;
63
- 64 3. *Urges* Member States to implement General Assembly resolution 55/593 and 56/121, which condemns the
65 usage of cyber-related crimes in relation to terrorist activities, by:
66
- 67 a. Criminalizing the use of social media with a terrorism-oriented purpose, such as, but not restricted to,
68 propaganda, recruitment, logistic support and financing solicitation;
69
- 70 b. Encouraging regional bodies to criminalize the aiding of active and inactive terrorist operations by
71 providing them with material support through the use of the internet; taking in example Holder v
72 Humanitarian 2010 US Supreme Court Case which ruled this to be unlawful;
73
- 74 4. *Recommends* a further improvement of a shared intelligence database, utilizing suspect extremist online
75 documentation between Member States, started by the Counter-Terrorism Committee as part of their steps to
76 ensure the prevention of terrorism by:
77
- 78 a. Expanding alliances between Member States willing to share intelligence information on terrorism
79 activity online, while respecting and condemning unauthorized release of classified information of
80 other nations, to strengthen border security and safety of civilians;
81
- 82 b. Creating of a shared database including voluntarily submitted, suspects and convicts of cyber terrorism
83 and potentially extremist online activity, in order to establish links between activities of terrorist
84 groups using the internet to organize illegal trade deals or terrorist acts, to neutralize extremist growth
85 and prevent further attacks;
86
- 87 c. Requiring sensitive information contributed, only be shared amongst higher up government
88 intelligence agencies and military, on a negotiated conditional basis between state contributors and
89 Member States;
90
- 91 d. Sharing sensitive information such as visuals, physical descriptions, biometric and biographic data,
92 documentation of suspected online chat forums and trade deals of detected individuals involved in
93 terroristic activities, between national security agencies in order to enable them to detect and prevent
94 online threats to international security more quickly and accurately;
95
- 96 5. *Encourages* Member States to provide training courses to technical police law enforcement officers through
97 educational organizations to develop a system by the criminal justice institute which will incorporate effective
98 and efficient cyber terrorism prevention and response strategies specially in developing countries by:
99
- 100 a. Addressing best practices, procedures, and methodologies for a variety of cybercrimes;
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- 102 b. Preparing personnel to recover and rebuild critical infrastructure harmed by a cyber terrorist crime;
103
- 104 c. Preserving and collect critical evidence logs that will assist judicial cases in resolving an event and
105 capturing perpetrators;

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6. *Expresses its hope* for Member States to create programs permitting their citizens to report extremist and terrorist online content anonymously and securely, while ensuring the safety and protection of informants, modeling on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's *If You See Something, Say Something* campaign and NACTA Surf Safe Pakistan program;
 7. *Encourages* Member States to establish Cyber Incident Response Centers (CYRC) on a national basis to ensure a structured and efficient process of prevention, monitoring and response by:
 - a. Collaborating between the CYRC and the judiciary, by providing additional information resulting in a more efficient criminal justice response;
 - b. Coordinating the cooperation between domestic agencies regarding the division of responsibilities aiming to establish national security involving national intelligence and defence agencies;
 - c. Coordinating international cooperation and information sharing;
 - d. Organizing efficient law enforcement;
 8. *Calls upon* Member States to adapt their judicial framework in order to face efficiently the evolving terrorist activity in the cyberspace by:
 - a. Collaborating between governmental agencies, the judicial branch and the digital private sector, in regards to the investigations involving extremist activity and the cyberspace;
 - b. Creating partnerships between Member States, in regards to terrorist activity in the cyberspace, for a more unified and effective system;
 - c. Strengthening national judicial frameworks to provide responses to all forms of terrorism, as identified by the definition of cyber-terrorism stated above;
 9. *Suggests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to further develop the comprehensive study on the problem of cybercrime, as previously addressed in 2013, focusing the attention on:
 - a. Finding new practices to combat and counter cybercrime;
 - b. Setting the standard to be used for testing the effectivity of already implemented strategies.



Code: CCPCJ/1/8

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

1 *The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,*

2
3 *Deeply concerned* by the worldwide presence of terrorism which is in any form and inspired by any motive illegal
4 and irreconcilable with the principles of the United Nations as put down in the *Charter of the United Nations,*

5
6 *Recalling* the 19 international conventions on international terrorism as they form an important basis for
7 international legal cooperation,

8
9 *Recalling* the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism established by General Assembly
10 resolution 51/210 of 1996, the working group of the sixth committee of the General Assembly on the
11 *Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism* (CCIT) tasked by General Assembly resolution 71/151 of
12 2016, as well as the previous drafts of this Convention,

13
14 *Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation and equal possibilities of participation for all Member
15 States in all efforts regarding the issue of terrorism,

16
17 *Noting with deep concern* the substantial losses endured by victims of terror, as highlighted by the United Nations
18 Office of Drugs and Crime report *Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice*
19 *Framework*, mirroring policy akin to Italian Act No. 206 and the *European Convention on the Compensation of*
20 *Victims of Violent Crime,*

21
22 *Affirming* the need for a comprehensive network of support for victims of terror as outlined in pillar one of the UN
23 Global Counter Terrorism Strategy,

- 24
25 1. *Calls upon* all Members States to ratify all the 19 international conventions on terrorism,
26
27 2. *Calls upon* the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly to increase their working group's efforts in the
28 negotiation of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism as well as all Member States to
29 actively participate actively in this process of negotiation,
30
31 3. *Recommends* including "The Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and an internationally
32 unified legal approach to Terrorism" as one of the topics of the agenda of the 27th session of this Commission
33 which will imply:
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35 a. Discussing the crucial topics of:
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37 i. An internationally accepted definition of terrorism;
38 ii. An effective legal basis for extradition of convicted terrorists;
39 iii. Ways to legally address cross-border terrorism;
40
41 b. Formal international legislation to ban all terrorist organizations;
42
43 c. Building on the previous work of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism as well as the
44 Working Group of the Sixth Committee on CCIT specifically on the previous drafts of CCIT
45 elaborated by those working groups;
46
47 d. Establishing a follow-up process to ensure the advancement on the topic, open to all Member States of
48 the United Nations and to consider convening an adopting conference when there is consensus on the
49 draft;
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- 51
52 e. Elaborating on the implications of the CCIT for concrete legislation on terrorism and related issues;
53
54 4. *Recommends* to the working group of the GA on CCIT to include in their negotiations the idea of a specialized
55 Court for terrorist offences that, once adopted, will work on the legal basis of CCIT and to structure the Court as
56 such:
57
58 a. There will be specialized prosecutors for terrorist cases working for the court;
59
60 b. These prosecutors will work together with the units of INTERPOL that are tasked with terrorism;
61
62 5. *Suggests* Member States provide a framework to support victims of terror in exercising their human rights
63 within the criminal justice system, by adhering to the suggestions of the UN Secretary-General presented in the
64 Symposium on Protecting Victims of Terror, in the following ways:
65
66 a. Developing regional policies mirroring the UN's Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, to establish a
67 common, virtual network of information for these victims to ensure they are informed of their rights as
68 victims within the criminal justice sector;
69
70 b. Guaranteeing legal counsel for victims of terror without consideration of financial resources;
71
72 c. Collaborating with expert organizations and integrate frameworks into current terror response plans
73 that take into account the protection of civilians through the criminal justice system, modeling the EU
74 Civil Protection Mechanism;
75
76 6. *Encourages* Member States to develop a joint initiative aimed at compensating victims of terror by ensuring that
77 a judgement is reached and attained by the victims, and, when full compensation is not fully available from that
78 avenue and other outside sources, regional international organizations shall contribute to compensation of the
79 following groups:
80
81 a. Those who have endured serious bodily harm that hinders their ability to enter the labor force and be
82 self-sufficient;
83
84 b. The defendants of those aforementioned.