

**Code:** GA/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation Against Terrorism

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1 *The General Assembly,*  
2

3 *Recalling* A/RES/60/288 which established the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, and which urges Member States  
4 to explore ways to use the internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism, and to coordinate efforts at the  
5 international and regional levels to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the internet,  
6

7 *Reminding* Member States of A/RES/49/60 which states that terrorism for any purpose, including political,  
8 philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, or religious reasons, is unjustifiable, but also noting the lack of a definition  
9 of terrorism which encompasses the use of the internet for the recruitment and training of terrorists,  
10

11 *Affirming* Security Council Resolution 1624 which calls for the legal prohibition of the incitement of terrorism,  
12

13 *Believing* that a lack of cyber security greatly impedes Member States' national security capacity and allows terrorist  
14 organizations to infringe upon Member States' sovereignty,  
15

16 *Recognizing* the insufficient capacity of many developing nations to adequately respond to and prevent cyber-  
17 terrorism,  
18

19 *Applauding* the work of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force's Working Group on Countering Use of  
20 the Internet for Terrorist Purposes in enhancing instruments and resources for countering terrorism on the internet,  
21

22 *Acknowledging* the outcome of recent conferences on cyberspace security in London, Budapest, Seoul, and The  
23 Hague as great progress on discussion among the international community in regards towards the security of  
24 cyberspace,  
25

26 *Recalling* the Seoul Framework for and Commitment to Open and Secure Cyberspace as the first milestone that  
27 integrated previous international discussion on that matter, and significant reference for further discussions,  
28

29 *Alarmed* by the increasing use of the internet and cyberspace to recruit and train terrorists, and to spread violent  
30 radical ideologies,  
31

32 *Deeply concerned* by the increased concurrence of cyber-attacks conducted by terrorist groups and their  
33 proliferation in cyberspace through the use of data-gathering malware to access information databases and bank  
34 accounts,  
35

36 *Convinced* that there must be increased cooperation and development in strengthening the joint-partnerships in the  
37 cyber network firewall while at the same time complementing the interests of fellow Member States to combat the  
38 cross-border nature of cyber-terrorism,  
39

40 1. *Calls upon* Member States to create a cohesive definition of terrorism which specifically defines terrorism in  
41 relation to the internet:  
42

43 a. This definition should include both organizational issues carried out via the internet such as  
44 recruitment, financing, and training;  
45

46 b. As well as acts of aggression through digital means in order to cause economic disruption,  
47 collection of classified information, and interference with governmental operations;  
48

- 49 2. *Urges* all Member States to make efforts to promote cooperation between the public and private sectors in  
50 mitigating the misuse of the internet for terrorist activities;  
51
- 52 3. *Suggests* the development of a communication strategy by the General Assembly Third Committee in an effort  
53 to counter propaganda emitted by terrorist groups on the internet:  
54
- 55 a. This communication strategy should promote the values espoused in the pre-amble to the United  
56 Nations Charter;  
57
- 58 b. Member States and NGOs are invited to pursue similar communication strategies at a regional  
59 level;  
60
- 61 4. *Urges* Member States to develop a universal legal framework which specifically addresses terrorism in relation  
62 to the Internet:  
63
- 64 a. This legal framework should address the use of propaganda for the recruitment and incitement of  
65 terrorism while respecting human rights;  
66
- 67 b. The framework should also address the legal responsibility of individual Member States in  
68 preventing and addressing terrorism via the internet from within the Member State;  
69
- 70 c. Requests that the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) offer guidelines for  
71 governments and international organizations for the purpose of applying existing legal counter-  
72 terrorism measures to the internet;  
73
- 74 5. *Stresses* the need for able Member States to contribute technical assistance towards cyber-security capacity  
75 building efforts;  
76
- 77 6. *Encourages* all able Member States to establish regional cyber security centers for sharing best practices in  
78 countering cyber-terrorism;  
79
- 80 7. *Encourages further* the creation of a flexible framework for a coordinating mechanism for the international  
81 community through training and increased capacity building through the different regional organizations such  
82 as, but not limited to, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union, the  
83 Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the different technological institutes present in all Member States;  
84
- 85 8. *Recommends* the partnerships in best practice sharing with all Member States and their available technological  
86 capabilities to engage in joint-development of anti-virus software focused on preventing cyber-terrorism attacks  
87 such as, but not limited, to:  
88
- 89 a. Infiltration of bank accounts to transfer funds to terrorist groups;  
90
- 91 b. Infiltration of state's information databases to provide intel to terrorist groups;  
92
- 93 c. Infiltration e-mails and social media accounts of individuals.

**Code:** GA/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation Against Terrorism

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1 *The General Assembly,*  
2  
3 *Remembering* the principles of peace, equity, and collaboration embodied in the UN Charter,  
4  
5 *Reemphasizing* the ideals outlined in resolution A/RES/60/288 between Member States to focus  
6 efforts in countering terrorism in all its forms and implementing all Counter Terrorism Legal  
7 Instruments in every Member State,  
8  
9 *Reiterating* the recommendations of the Secretary General in his report on Disarmament,  
10 Demobilization and Reintegration A/60/705 such as the development of policies and tools,  
11  
12 *Recognizing* the importance of collaboration between regional human rights organizations such  
13 as the European Commission of Human Rights, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,  
14 African Commission on Human and People Rights, Asian Human Rights Commission, Arabic  
15 Commission of Human Rights, the United Nations and Member States,  
16  
17 *Further recognizing* the inherent sovereign right of Member States to work under the auspices of  
18 respective national laws,  
19  
20 *Deeply convinced* that due process of law should be enforced within each sovereign Member  
21 State for those who have intentionally committed heinous crimes and violating basic human  
22 rights,  
23  
24 *Fully aware* that non-state actors that have gone through legal processes and screenings of  
25 individual Member States in order to re-introduce themselves into society after being involved in  
26 extremist events,  
27  
28 *Recognizing* that child soldiers, ex-combatants, and Prisoners of War (PoW) may be coerced into  
29 extremist organizations using physical and psychological force,  
30  
31 Considers that child soldiers can be exploited by violent extremist entities as recognized by the  
32 Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflicts,  
33  
34 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of long-term support and assistance given to marginalized  
35 individuals by their local governments and communities after departure from extremist  
36 organizations or conflict zones,  
37  
38 *Highlighting* the importance of rehabilitation, counseling, and provisions of legal and financial  
39 assistance for individuals who are plausible victims of terrorism and their family members,  
40

- 41 1. *Expresses* the need to implement cohesive education programs with the aim at  
42 reintegrating ex-combatants into a social society through:  
43
- 44 a. Strengthening vocational programs that foster valuable skills that will enable these  
45 individuals to be integrated into the workforce;  
46
  - 47 b. Raising awareness about the appropriate treatment of ex-combatants within local  
48 communities so they may be able to provide emotional and social support to these  
49 individuals;  
50
  - 51 c. Encouraging governments and the World Bank to offer ex-combatants financial  
52 incentive through micro-finance programs to help them in the creation of small  
53 businesses;  
54
  - 55 d. Creating job certifications for ex-combatants that allow them an easier reintegration  
56 into a working civil-society;  
57
- 58 2. *Emphasizes* the necessity to decrease the insufficiencies involved in traditional measures  
59 of combating terrorism through:  
60
- 61 a. Public awareness campaigns that highlight the dangers of extremism and terrorism;  
62
  - 63 b. A review of education systems to discourage incorrect teachings disseminating  
64 extremist ideology;  
65
  - 66 c. Initiations of global dialogues to understand the importance and common values  
67 supported by global religions;  
68
- 69 3. *Invites* Member States to rehabilitate prisoners and prevent prisoners from radicalization  
70 through:  
71
- 72 a. Providing counseling services, health care initiatives, financial aid, and other  
73 community engagement measures;  
74
  - 75 b. Recommending social reintegration activities, opportunities for educational  
76 advancement, religious and multicultural mentoring to foster awareness and respect  
77 for religious, political, and cultural diversity;  
78
  - 79 c. Ensuring that prisoners are informed about resources available to them as they return  
80 into society;  
81
  - 82 d. Monitoring programs that will follow the reintegration process of ex-prisoners in the  
83 civilian society to avoid any relapse towards illegal activities;  
84
- 85 4. *Supports* Member States in expanding the ideals of the report on the Symposium for  
86 Supporting Victims of Terrorism by:

- 87
- 88 a. Creating regional coalitions with the purpose of implementing programs at the
- 89 national and subnational level to provide ex-combatants, ex-child soldiers, prisoners
- 90 of war, and other marginalized groups or individuals affected by terrorism that they
- 91 have the necessary tools for social and economic reintegration;
- 92
- 93 b. Monitoring the progress of participant's condition and their status on reintegration by
- 94 providing reports to the local division of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task
- 95 Force (CTITF);
- 96
- 97 5. *Strongly suggests* Member States to provide pardons to child soldiers at the discretion of
- 98 the individual national government in accordance to international humanitarian law;
- 99
- 100 6. *Designates* bodies such as United Nations Development Program, United Nations Office
- 101 for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations,
- 102 in order to intensify humanitarian efforts in areas affected of armed terrorist conflict;
- 103
- 104 7. *Further proclaims* the need for specialized programs specifically focused on reintegrating
- 105 child soldiers and preventing future extremism or violence through the following
- 106 methods:
- 107
- 108 a. Reuniting abducted ex-child soldiers with their families and loved ones;
- 109
- 110 b. Giving psychological support and treatments;
- 111
- 112 c. Providing formal education and basic current life skills;
- 113
- 114 d. Encouraging participation in enriching extracurricular activities such as sports and
- 115 fine-arts to foster social interaction and peer activity;
- 116
- 117 8. *Suggests* a voluntary fund be established to aid Member States who have been affected by
- 118 extremist actions through:
- 119
- 120 a. Utilization of voluntary donations from Member States to support the rehabilitation of
- 121 families who have been either directly or indirectly affected by terrorism;
- 122
- 123 b. The establishment of this fund will be formed under the United Nations Counter
- 124 Terrorism Center;
- 125
- 126 c. Funds will be allocated accordingly based on financial need.

**Code:** GA/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation Against Terrorism

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1 *The General Assembly,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* terrorism as a threat to global peace and stability,

4  
5 *Deeply concerned* by the increase, in various regions of the world, of acts of terrorism motivated by intolerance or  
6 extremism,

7  
8 *Reaffirming* that the acts of terrorism cannot be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic  
9 group,

10  
11 *Reaffirming* A/RES/64/168 and A/RES/66/178, recognizing the need for assistance and support for victims of acts of  
12 terror before, during, and after, criminal legal proceedings,

13  
14 *Guided by* the *Charter of the United Nations*, its international bodies, international conventions and protocols agreed  
15 upon by Member States on counter-terrorism,

16  
17 *Highlighting* the Consolidated List and its purpose as a major deterrent for individuals and groups who are convicted  
18 financiers of terrorists groups and the limitations it places on those on the list,

19  
20 *Accepting* the effectiveness of the various research institutions present within each Member State by collaborating  
21 with domestic security agencies regarding the collection of data reports and shared intelligence related to terrorism  
22 so as to increase efficiency across all States,

23  
24 *Reiterating* that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, by whomever and whenever, is a threat to International  
25 Humanitarian Law, national security, and economic security,

26  
27 *Expressing* satisfaction at the five special meetings of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) with  
28 international law enforcement agencies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the  
29 International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the  
30 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), to  
31 discuss closer cooperation on the capacity of governments in conflict areas to mitigate the threat of terrorist  
32 networks,

33  
34 *Welcoming* technical assistance and financial assistance from non-state actors, such as Non-Governmental  
35 Organizations (NGOs) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs),

36  
37 *Approving* the work of the African Union (AU) in curbing the threat of terrorism on its continent,

- 38  
39 1. *Recommends* the expansion of the GCTS to include regional organizations such as the African Union (AU),  
40 the European Union (EU), and other United Nations (UN) agencies such as the the United Nations Office  
41 on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to:  
42  
43 a. Increase the efficiency of the GCTS by giving it a localized and regional perspective when it comes to  
44 countering terrorist activities;  
45  
46 b. Facilitate requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition, which are essential in the prosecution of  
47 terrorist cases that transcend national borders;  
48

- 49 c. Enable the creation of necessary expertise among national criminal justice officials to effectively  
50 prosecute cross-border terrorist cases;  
51
- 52 d. Intensify the implementation of the mandate of the GCTS, within their borders;  
53
- 54 e. Adhere to the recommended international best practices, codes and standards as prescribed by the  
55 GCTS;  
56
- 57 2. *Calls upon* all intergovernmental organizations, both regionally and globally to help Member States within  
58 their region, in capacity building in conjunction with the Terrorist Prevention Branch (TPB) by:  
59
- 60 a. Working with criminal justice officials involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of  
61 terrorism cases to strengthen their capacity to implement counter-terrorism legislation, in accordance  
62 with international legal standards;  
63
- 64 b. Organizing regional, sub-regional and national professional development workshops for counter-  
65 terrorism practitioners, like judges, prosecutors, and police officials on a range of topics directly  
66 related to the prevention and prosecution of terrorist acts;  
67
- 68 3. *Encourages* the adoption of the Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism  
69 mandated by Members States to provide help and assistance to victims of terrorism through;  
70
- 71 a. Community reintegration programs such as collective therapy, that help affected persons cope with the  
72 medical and physiological burden;  
73
- 74 b. Mobilization of Governmental sectors and Civil Society Groups (CSOs) in drafting specific rights and  
75 affording comprehensive support to victims and their families;  
76
- 77 c. Personal mentorship of youths affected by these acts of terrorism so that the future of these young men  
78 and women are not affected; and  
79
- 80 d. Social assistance and access to compensation;  
81
- 82 4. *Supports* the inclusion of any Member State or private individual or organization found guilty of supporting  
83 terrorist networks into the Consolidated List;  
84
- 85 5. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the international legal basis for the fight against terrorism by:  
86
- 87 a. Working with NGOs and local authorities to help identify problematic regions with growing concerns  
88 of radicalization;  
89
- 90 b. Providing technical assistance to identify vulnerable areas prone to terrorism;  
91
- 92 c. Integrating intelligence networks with willing Member States and the relevant UN bodies like the  
93 United Nations Interregional Criminal and Research Institute (UNICRI) to promote sharing timely  
94 reports on counter-terrorism measures;  
95
- 96 d. Promoting proven and effective strategies to preventatively halt the development and growth of  
97 terrorist networks;  
98
- 99 e. Ratifying the legal frameworks that are crucial to the implementation of provisions for swift and  
100 immediate criminalization of terrorists in national legislation by adhering to protocols in the 2010  
101 *Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation* and the 2010  
102 *Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft*;  
103

- 104 f. Endorsing a cross-platform of judiciary departments between Member States and its legal basis in the  
105 processes of sentencing of terrorists;  
106
- 107 6. *Calls* for a semi-annual assessment of the impact and relevance of the expansion of the GCTS as mentioned  
108 above, by the President of the General Assembly, as a means of ensuring that the technical assistance  
109 provided is efficient and responsive to the changing needs and priorities of various Member States;  
110
- 111 7. *Further Invites* Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Amnesty International, to assist  
112 Member States and the UN by providing relevant information and technical assistance to better address the  
113 pressing problems associated with countering terrorism and helping the victims of terrorists attacks  
114 worldwide;  
115
- 116 8. *Further recommends* the donation of voluntary financial assistance from willing and able Member States,  
117 regional, global intergovernmental organizations, NGOs as well as Multinational corporations (MNCs) to  
118 aid the above mentioned programs;  
119
- 120 9. Proposes that the UNODC assists Member States experiencing instability due to terrorism through  
121 economic and social recovery efforts by:  
122
- 123 a. Strengthening governmental institutions and legitimate regimes with the goal of restoring statehood;  
124
- 125 b. Promoting capacity building in conflict areas directly facing threats from terrorism as a way to ward  
126 off potential instability, and  
127
- 128 c. Further development of the public-private sector partnerships to promote economic stability and  
129 growth as a means of combating extremism,  
130
- 131 10. *Affirms* that the implementation and adoption of the fore-mentioned programs is subject to the individual  
132 laws and practices of every Member State, in accordance to their sovereignty.

**Code:** GA/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation Against Terrorism

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1 *The General Assembly,*

2

3 *Bearing in mind* that terrorism preys on the fragility of states and uses fear and violence to intimidate civilians to  
4 abandon their homes,

5

6 *Stressing* the need to strengthen international cooperation to effectively combat terrorism by enhancing Member  
7 States through technical assistance such as sustainable voluntary contributions as well as strategies and experience  
8 sharing,

9

10 *Convinced* that global governance in accordance with the *Charter of the United Nations* has added security for  
11 effective approaches and responses in targeting terrorism because it is not a problem that one state faces, it is a  
12 problem many face,

13

14 *Emphasizing* international cooperation and solidarity as well as the importance of burden and responsibility sharing  
15 related to the threat of terrorism, because there is an extreme need to address the causes that have forced people to  
16 migrate from their homes, including terrorism,

17

18 *Recalling* all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate all forms of terrorism including resolution  
19 68/119 on 16 December 2013, furthermore, resolution 46/182 that highlights the need for international cooperation  
20 in providing humanitarian assistance in emergencies,

21

22 *Understanding* that social and economic opportunities are often unachievable within Member States that lack  
23 adequate resources and infrastructures,

24

25 *Recognizing* that each Member State has unique abilities and resources, that can contribute to the international fight  
26 against terrorism in a specific and specialized way regarding their own abilities and resources including the  
27 obligations set forth by the 1951 *UN Convention on the Status of Refugees* as well as the 1967 *Protocol*,

28

29 *Notes with concern* that the extreme lack of cooperation and comprehensive policies regarding the safe  
30 transportation of refugees to countries willing to accommodate victims of terror, war, persecution, poverty, as well  
31 as natural disasters,

32

33 1. *Expresses* its hope that all Member States adopt existing international protocols and conventions against  
34 international terrorism that call on Member States to provide technical assistance to states in need of assistance  
35 in respect of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

36

37 2. *Invites* Regional Organizations, such as the Latin American and Caribbean, African Union, Asian and Pacific,  
38 The European Union, Organization of American States to include reports on the influx of refugees in each  
39 Member State, in order to properly assess the needs of their Member States;

40

41 3. *Recommends* Member States to work more closely with bodies already established under the UN, including but  
42 not limited to:

43

44 a. The Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC), which makes recommendations and analyzes Member  
45 States monetary policies;

46

47 b. The Counter Terrorism Executive Director (CTED), which takes a diplomatic approach to combating  
48 terrorism on a global scale and creating more preventive aid program worldwide;

- 49
- 50 c. The Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), which enhances coordination and
- 51 coherence of counter-terrorism;
- 52
- 53 d. The United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which leads and coordinates
- 54 international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide;
- 55
- 56 e. The Committee for Development Policy, which provides inputs and independent advice to the
- 57 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on emerging cross-sectoral development issues and on
- 58 international cooperation for development;
- 59
- 60 4. *Encourages* Member States to fully incorporate refugees of conflict regions into their society through
- 61 supporting the use of aid workers who assist in the rehabilitation of refugees with a specific emphasis on:
- 62
- 63 a. Medical staff;
- 64
- 65 b. Psychologists that specialize in therapy and counseling;
- 66
- 67 c. Social workers specializing on vocational skills and training;
- 68
- 69 d. Providing opportunities for individuals within Member States to assist in basic humanitarian needs,
- 70 such as, but not limited to:
- 71
- 72 i. Meal preparation and water accessibility;
- 73 ii. Building temporary housing;
- 74
- 75 5. *Recommends* Member States to contribute financial support or personnel within their means such as
- 76 transportation, healthcare, and cultural education for refugees;
- 77
- 78 6. *Encourages* Member States allowing refugees to cross their borders to partner with local peace officers and
- 79 UNHCR staff to register individuals into a database that will allow the international communities to contribute,
- 80 such as the EU's current efforts in the institution of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data system in law
- 81 enforcement agencies;
- 82
- 83 7. *Further invites* Member States to cooperate with necessary protocols to ensure the safe transportation for
- 84 refugees, migrants, and victims of terror by providing;
- 85
- 86 a. Transportation to ensure safe travel into countries through an Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)
- 87 such as, but not limited to, the International Maritime Rescue Federation; and
- 88
- 89 b. Accommodation points to which fleeing civilians can arrive through the International Federation of the
- 90 Red Cross (IFRC).

**Code:** GA/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation Against Terrorism

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1 1. The General Assembly,  
2

3 *Acknowledging* the sovereignty and independence of each Member State in accordance with the *Charter of the*  
4 *United Nations*, especially those in conflict zones,  
5

6 *Believing* that acts of terrorism are perpetrated by non-state actors,  
7

8 *Emphasizing* UN Security Council Resolutions 1267, 1373, 1540, 1617 and 1624 noting the importance of  
9 combatting terrorism, especially in regards to financing,  
10

11 *Recognizing* that terrorists require financing to recruit and support members, maintain logistical hubs, and conduct  
12 operations,  
13

14 *Expressing* its appreciation for the contributions of those Member States who have intervened militarily in Syria and  
15 Iraq to deprive Daesh (The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant) of access to strategic resources and disrupt its  
16 operations;  
17

18 *Noting* the report of the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) *Financing of the Terrorist Organization Daesh*, and its  
19 finding of the vulnerability of Daesh's financial, logistical, and supply networks and further noting its conclusion  
20 that disruption of Daesh's command, control, and economic structures will hinder Daesh's ability to finance its  
21 operations,  
22

23 *Deeply disturbed by* the various methods of terrorist financing which are not being considered by the mechanisms  
24 and entities combatting the financing of terrorism,  
25

26 *Firmly believing* that financial aid is a vital component in the subsistence and perpetuation of terrorist groups, and  
27 that international protocols must be strictly implemented in order to eradicate all forms of monetary support that  
28 encourage the execution of acts of terrorism,  
29

30 *Bearing in mind* the 2009 report of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group  
31 *Tackling the Financing of Terrorism*,  
32

33 *Recalling* Security Council Resolutions 2133 (2014), 2170 (2014), and 2199 (2015) outlining that negative effects of  
34 ransom payments in providing income to terrorist groups which supports their recruitment efforts, strengthens their  
35 operational capability, and incentivizes future kidnappings for ransom,  
36

37 *Approving* the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
38 (UNODC) and its efforts in improving the framework tasked with the countering of terrorist financing and the  
39 promotion of relevant universal legal instruments, in particular the *International Convention for the Suppression of*  
40 *the Financing of Terrorism* (1999), as well as the implementation of these international standards,  
41

42 2. *Suggests* that a voluntary fund be established to compensate those states involved in military actions aimed at  
43 the economic sources of terrorists which would:  
44

45 a. Be established under the offices of the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center (UNCTC);  
46

47 b. Be funded by the voluntary contributions of Member States which would remain confidential to ensure  
48 that states are not targeted on the basis of their contributions;

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- c. Allocate compensation to states on the basis of the provision of evidence by the claiming party that the military action they seek compensation for targeted a component of the financial, logistical or supply network of the terrorist organization;
  - d. Only provide funding for military interventions against terrorist groups mandated by the Security Council;
  - e. Provide compensation to Member States on the basis of the recommendations of the advisory board of the UNCTC who will apply the above criterion in determining eligibility for compensation claims;
3. *Endorses* the application of cooperative measures by Member States as they so desire to put an end to the financing and the movement of terrorist groups between borders by means of:
- a. Defunding programmes and certification systems to be put into place in order to stop the natural and monetary resources that are readily made available to terrorist groups;
  - b. Developing international action plans for strengthening national borders and to combat illicit trafficking;
  - c. Civil society organizations that support specific regional blocs in order to negotiate with Member States to create certification systems which set a guideline for:
    - i. Creating legislation dealing with terrorism;
    - ii. Importing and exporting resources without having them interfered with by terrorist organizations;
    - iii. Committing to transparency dealing with finances and data;
  - d. Creating public accountability, so that Member States' resources will be used for lasting benefits for its citizens instead of being used for the destructive purposes of terrorist groups;
  - e. Applying the third directive of the FATF, which focuses on the fight against terrorism through battling its source of funding that has been made possible through money laundering, as a tool to identify terrorist groups;
4. *Suggests* that the UNCTC organize an annual conference which will:
- a. Facilitate the sharing of legislative measures on how to prevent the payment of ransoms to terrorist entities;
  - b. Encourage the enhancement of the monitoring systems of financial institutions;
  - c. Further research into emerging terrorist financing methods and develop adequate responses;
  - d. Bring together individuals in the law enforcement, finance, and legal sectors;
  - e. Be hosted on a rotating basis by states who are selected by the CTITF;
5. *Encourages* states to review their policies and ensure that the recommendations of the *Tackling the Financing of Terrorism* report have been addressed, which would include:
- a. Creating and contributing to regional and international databases on available legislative approaches to counter terrorist financing;
  - b. Organizing national, regional, and international counterterrorism forums to train staff operating in relevant sectors;

- 105 c. Creating regional and international databases through which national financial institutions may share  
106 information related to suspicious financial activities;  
107
- 108 6. *Endorses* the criminalization of any person who would provide financial or logistical assistance to a terrorist  
109 entity or organization and recommends accordingly:  
110
- 111 a. The confiscation of any and all instruments, tools, weapons, paraphernalia as may be principally or  
112 incidentally used in propagating any act of terrorism;  
113
- 114 b. The eradication of any and all sanctuaries and provisions interconnected with any terrorist or person  
115 committing acts of terror;  
116
- 117 7. *Invites* the New Development Bank (NDB) and the World Bank to suppress and block financial channels of  
118 assistance to terrorist groups worldwide through:  
119
- 120 a. The creation of a Financial Sanctions Unit (FSU) similar to that of the United Kingdom, that can  
121 prevent persons or groups who are tried and convicted by international law enforcement agencies such  
122 as the UNODC of associating with and funding terrorists groups, from obtaining financial assistance  
123 from the World Bank and the NDB;  
124
- 125 b. Collaboration with international law enforcement agencies such as the International Criminal Police  
126 Organization (INTERPOL) to identify channels and loopholes through which terrorist groups are  
127 funded.

**Code:** GA/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** International Cooperation Against Terrorism

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1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*  
2

3 *Guided* by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the foundation of all actions taken by this committee in  
4 accordance with frameworks and strategies laid out by this body,  
5

6 *Recalling* all relevant resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 49/60 (1994) in which the international  
7 community adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, 60/1 (2005), and 60/288  
8 (2006) that established the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) to absolutely condemn all acts of terrorism,  
9

10 *Applauding* the work of the international community towards eliminating terrorism by UN bodies such as the  
11 Implementation Task Force (CTITF), established by the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005) and also  
12 Security Council resolutions 1373, 1624, 2195, and 2199,  
13

14 *Cognizant* of the importance of preventing radicalization and equipment transfer for terrorist structures,  
15

16 *Highly appreciating* all measures initiated to prevent the financing of terrorism and noting with great concern the  
17 lack of information about known terrorist threats,  
18

19 *Condemning* the unforgivable actions of terrorist groups around the globe that threaten all Member States while  
20 keeping in mind that these groups pose different potential risks to the developing and developed world and therefore  
21 demand divergent strategies,  
22

23 *Firmly convinced* that cooperation between Member States will strengthen border security and border-related  
24 information sharing,  
25

26 *Affirming* the interdependence of Member States in assuring border security as laid out in a multitude of previous  
27 UN decisions,  
28

29 *Appreciating* all efforts of Member States, regionally and internationally, concerning the suppression of terrorist  
30 activities around the world, especially through the coordination of humanitarian assistance,  
31

32 *Noting* that while low-risk Member States may continue to be spared from direct terrorism, the indirect effects of  
33 global terrorism and also the strategies used to fight it are issues that must be addressed quickly and effectively by  
34 the entire international community,  
35

36 *Identifying* the importance of regional cooperation specifically in the areas of information and database sharing,  
37 Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), and border controls,  
38

39 *Further identifying* the importance of confident building and cooperation specifically at the regional and sub-  
40 regional level in achieving effective international cooperation against terrorism,  
41

42 *Keeping in mind* that CBMs were historically integrated to develop unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral actions or  
43 procedures that would lower stress between two or more countries in order to bring or keep peace in a region as  
44 noted by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and General Assembly resolution 69/39 (2014),  
45

46 1. *Declares* the importance of CBMs, particularly when Member States:  
47

- 48 a. Utilize regional forums to raise the level of discourse on a multitude of issues including security  
49 strategy such as

- 50 i. The Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América (ALBA);  
51 ii. The African Union (AU);  
52 iii. The Union of South American Nations (USAN);  
53 iv. The Economic Community of West-African States (ECOWAS);  
54 v. The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS);  
55 vi. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);  
56 vii. The Organization of American States (OAS);  
57 viii. The European Union (EU);  
58 ix. The Arab League;  
59 x. And any other regionally focused organizations which unite Members States with  
60 cultural, political, and economic similarities;  
61
- 62 b. Utilize effective capabilities of research institutions of each State by collaborating with domestic  
63 security in both the collection of data and reporting, as well as the enhancement of analysis which  
64 is to be validated by regulatory bodies such as the National Database and Registration Authority  
65 (NADRA);  
66
- 67 c. Promote an increase in cooperative efforts between regional partners through bilateral agreements  
68 that work within the scope of previously decided international structures;  
69  
70
- 71 2. *Supports* policies between Member States which encourage the sharing and engagement of border control  
72 forces to cooperate in specific areas previously identified by the Working Group on Border Management  
73 Relating to Counter-Terrorism—part of the CTITF—and the Inter-American Convention Against  
74 Terrorism such as the:  
75
- 76 a. Importance of exhaustive and efficient screening by respective national governments when  
77 supplying travel documents to citizens and non-citizens;  
78
- 79 b. Integration of security and investigation databases when substantiated terrorist threats apply to a  
80 sub-regional or regional area;  
81
- 82 c. Acknowledgement of security risk posed by unsecured or unprotected maritime and isolated land  
83 borders;  
84
- 85 d. More robust documentation for transportation of people and goods across established borders;  
86
- 87 e. Enforcement of these goals through specific bilateral or sub-regional agreements;  
88  
89
- 90 3. *Invites* the various regional and sub-regional blocs, such as the Economic Community of West-African  
91 States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Association of  
92 Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Union (EU),  
93 and the Arab League, to collaborate in information sharing as well as create annual report(s), to be  
94 distributed both regionally and internationally, that will include any and all relevant data identified by all  
95 Member States, includes:  
96
- 97 a. Known terror groups, drug trafficking groups, human trafficking groups, arms trafficking groups,  
98 and the known sponsors of these groups, specific to each region;  
99
- 100 b. Known members of those groups;  
101
- 102 c. Photographic identification;  
103
- 104 d. Biometric data;  
e. Areas of operation of known terrorist groups;  
f. Preferred methods of attack used by the various groups;  
g. Stated goals and intentions of the groups;

- 105                   h. Details of domestic and regional counter-terrorism efforts that have proven effective in combating  
106 terrorism;  
107
- 108 4. *Urges* all Member States to condemn the support of terrorism and work towards the discontinuance of the  
109 financing of terrorism by:  
110
- 111                   a. Reiterating to all States the importance of adopting Security Council resolutions 1373, 1624, 2195,  
112 and 2199;  
113
- 114                   b. Monitoring international money transfer;  
115
- 116                   c. Discouraging the purchase of the commodity of exports from terrorist groups;  
117
- 118                   d. Implementing such regional decisions as the Council of Europe resolution 13 (2013), which is  
119 concerned with anti-money laundering measures and fighting the financing of terrorism;  
120
- 121 5. *Recommends* that Member States with regional ties and/or similar low-risk and potential-risks of terrorism  
122 gather and share investigatory intelligence and strategic information on international terrorism to:  
123
- 124                   a. Provide more effective actions on terrorism response and prevention in security policies between  
125 States of similar political and geographic position;  
126
- 127                   b. Specifically identify effective preventative measures already in place in these respective States;  
128
- 129                   c. Share their findings with Member States at higher risk levels to reduce and eventually eliminate  
130 terrorism globally;  
131
- 132                   d. Enhance the capabilities and effectiveness of the research institutions of each State by  
133 collaborating with domestic security (organizations in both the collection and reporting of data), as  
134 well as the enhancement of the analysis which is to be validated by regulatory bodies such as the  
135 National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA);  
136
- 137 6. *Is of the opinion* that fuller inclusion of the World Customs Organization (WCO), and its forum that is  
138 already promoting security and efficiency through the exchange of information, is essential to the process  
139 of information sharing in order to ensure that terrorist groups can not effectively cross borders with  
140 personnel, arms, or funds;  
141
- 142 7. *Calls for* an increased focus on confidence-building as a key strategy to shared security in the work of the  
143 International Police (INTERPOL) and discursive forums within the CTITF, as that would encourage a  
144 closer relationship between Member States with historical or cultural differences that might impede  
145 otherwise cooperative efforts;  
146
- 147 8. *Approves* of the generosity of the Kingdom of Sweden, The People's Republic of China, and with  
148 particular appreciation for the State of Japan, which has already provided support, in voluntarily  
149 contributing funds, on both a bilateral and multi-national basis, to those nations most in need in order to  
150 support their current counter-terrorism efforts, both domestically and regionally, and bolster their ability to  
151 build and develop their own domestic counter-terrorism capabilities and strongly encourages other Member  
152 States to follow;  
153
- 154 9. *Exhorts* Member States to provide more direct substantive aid through funding and on-the-ground  
155 assistance to UN organs which are already working on combatting and tracking terrorist groups regionally  
156 and globally;  
157
- 158 10. *Encourages* all Member States to strengthen international partnerships, NGOs, INGOs, local authorities  
159 and any non-state actors to help provide the necessary assistance for humanitarian aid for refugees

- 160 particularly in the areas of financial aid, technical and logistical support, intelligence processes, and  
161 volunteer programs;  
162
- 163 11. *Recommends* the steps to prevent radicalization of immigrant communities and the inclination of their  
164 members toward terrorism in part by dealing with the issues involving government policies that combat  
165 extremism by updating and evaluating the programs every year by individual States;  
166
- 167 12. *Condemns* all acts motivated by ethnic and religious intolerance, discrimination, marginalization and  
168 recommends the proliferation of awareness programs, such as those put in place by UN Educational,  
169 Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),  
170 become more readily available;  
171
- 172 13. *Advises* all Member States, with respect to their individual capabilities, to enhance information sharing  
173 within the legal frameworks of each State efforts and frameworks with the goal of providing all needed  
174 information in order to effectively prevent and combat terrorism;  
175
- 176 14. *Reminds* the international community that an essential aspect of counter-terrorism strategies is the  
177 uncompromising protection of national sovereignty and that any efforts on the international level to combat  
178 terrorist groups must not be used to infringe upon this essential right of Member States.

**Code:** GA/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation against Terrorism

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1       1. The General Assembly,  
2

3       *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,  
4

5       *Deeply disturbed* by the ever-present threat of global terrorism that is expanding into all of  
6       humanity, the General Assembly extends their sincerest condolences and sympathies to the  
7       victims of the tragic instances of terrorism that have plagued society,  
8

9       *Further resolving* to work collectively towards the rehabilitation of nations directly affected by  
10       acts of terror,  
11

12       *Understanding* that terrorism affects all races, ethnicities, genders, religions, and nations,  
13

14       *Guided by* Article 2 Section 4 of the UN Charter upholding sovereignty and territorial integrity  
15       with the utmost respect to Member States in fighting terrorism,  
16

17       *Observing* the need for more thorough preventative measures such as increased communication,  
18       defunding, education, prevention of terrorism, and border security between states to combat  
19       terrorism,  
20

21       *Reiterates* the call to adhere to and uphold the right to freedom of thought and religion as laid  
22       down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and A/RES/68/178,  
23

24       *Fully believing* in the importance to respect the diversity of social cultural groups, religions, and  
25       political differences,  
26

27       *Condemning* any acts or manifestations motivated by ethnical, racial or religious intolerance,  
28

29       *Reaffirming* the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism*  
30       (2005) encouraging states to cooperate to prevent terrorist attacks by sharing information and  
31       assisting in investigations,  
32

33       *Considering* the objectives of the Security Council resolution 2178 condemning religious and  
34       racial extremism in order to ensure the right to life, liberty and security of every person,  
35

36       *Emphasizing* the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (UNGCTS) 1540 and  
37       annexed Plan of Action (A/RES/60/288) and the *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism*  
38       (A/RES/49/60) that affirms the need for intensified cooperation by exchanging accurate  
39       information concerning the prevention of terrorism,  
40

41 *Affirming the importance of the Seoul Framework and Commitment to Open and Secure*  
42 *Cyberspace* integrating previous international discussions on cyber-security,  
43  
44 *Recognizing* the lack of participation of NGOs in global counter-terrorism, specifically due to the  
45 lack of adequate resources and information possessed by these organizations,  
46  
47 *Taking into account* the current nature of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime  
48 (UNODC) and its work against human trafficking, money laundering, illicit trade of weapons as  
49 outlined in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and United Nations  
50 Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC),  
51  
52 *Noting with approval* the mandates of UNODC, specifically the two conventions of UNCAC and  
53 UNTOC, for the prevention of corruption and human trafficking as set forth by the Palermo  
54 Protocols of 2000,  
55  
56 *Bearing in mind* the vulnerability of Sea lines of Communications (SLOCS), which increases the  
57 likelihood for terrorists to cross borders, conduct illegal activity, and commit maritime piracy,  
58  
59 *Guided by* the Statistical Yearbook, which focuses on international trade information provided  
60 by Member States,  
61  
62 *Acknowledging* the success of the United Nations-Space-Based Information for Disaster  
63 Management and Emergency Response (UN- SPIDER), established in 2006 by General  
64 Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/110, acknowledging the use of existing satellites in aiding with  
65 communications among Member States, bodies of the UN, and relevant agencies,  
66  
67 *Recalling further* Security Council resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism  
68 and on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts as laid down in  
69 S/RES/2249, S/RES/2199,  
70  
71 *Recognizing* the need for education and diversity in order to promote inclusion and acceptance  
72 for all,  
73  
74 *Understanding* that education is necessary for those individuals who face crises,  
75  
76 *Fully aware* of the current state of lack of education in conflicted regions pertaining specifically  
77 to women, girls, and the presence of radicalized education, including child soldiers,  
78  
79 *Stressing* the need to take steps in order to prevent any kind of support towards terrorist  
80 activities, especially in financial and technical matters,  
81  
82 *Acknowledging* that the subsistence of terrorist and rebel groups is perpetuated through monetary  
83 support,  
84  
85 *Recognizing* the lack of a unified system of persecution, cooperation and information sharing  
86 about the financing of terrorism including money laundering and corruption,

87  
88 *Acknowledging* the negative effects of terrorism in the social, civil, and financial structures  
89 present in all Member States,  
90  
91 *Recognizing* the lack of information and the inability to track bank transactions and monetary  
92 exchanges between terrorist organizations and other entities,  
93  
94 *Acknowledging* the efforts made by the *Financial Action Task Force* (FATF) that emphasizes the  
95 importance of the observation of financial transactions,  
96  
97 *Reiterating* the necessity to uphold financial commitments to counter-terrorist efforts as  
98 previously agreed upon in A/RES/68/119,  
99  
100 *Taking into account* the obstacles of maintaining open trade while strengthening security  
101 between nations,  
102  
103 *Noting* that regions need unique and specific preventative plans with respect to their needs and  
104 capabilities,  
105  
106 *Aware* that identifying the Consolidated List of terrorist organizations and radical groups is the  
107 first step in eradicating the resources and organization of non-state actors,  
108  
109 *Reaffirming* that terrorism in all forms constitutes one of the most serious threats to cultural  
110 diversity, migration and international peace and security,  
111  
112 2. *Supports* the usage of data mapping systems through information gathered by Member  
113 States' information agencies that would:  
114  
115 a. Collaborate with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for technical assistance  
116 to identify vulnerable areas prone to terrorism;  
117  
118 b. Identify areas in danger of terrorist attacks to better focus on military protection;  
119  
120 c. Find the most efficient routes for the transport of humanitarian aid to and from the  
121 previously specified vulnerable areas;  
122  
123 3. *Strongly urges* Member States to cooperate in the exchanging of information and  
124 providing measures of assistance to prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorism;  
125  
126 4. *Accepts* the effectiveness of research institutions of each state by collaborating with  
127 domestic security regarding the collection of data reports;  
128  
129 5. *Urges* all Member States to share vital travel information between countries for those  
130 who may be suspected of affiliation with any terrorist organization, extremism, and/or  
131 radical group;  
132

- 133 6. *Encourages* Member States to respect every person’s human rights as pertaining to  
134 information sharing regardless of sex, ethnicity, religion, nationality, or race;  
135
- 136 7. *Requests* NGOs to increase communication efforts within the international community, to  
137 ensure that all states and organizations have access to the same information regarding  
138 global counter-terrorism strategies  
139
- 140 8. *Requests* all Member States draft an international convention on terrorist’s use of the  
141 Internet by referencing a concept from the *Seoul Framework and Commitment to Open*  
142 *and Secure Cyberspace* for capacity building and best practice sharing to develop  
143 common understanding of cyber security;  
144
- 145 9. *Calls upon* UN-SPIDER to collaborate with all Member States and all relevant agencies  
146 for the creation of a cohesive and centralized database to identify all persons of interest  
147 with regards to those who:  
148
- 149 a. Aid in funding of terrorists and their affiliated organizations;
  - 150
  - 151 b. Aid in training of terrorists;
  - 152
  - 153 c. Commit or perpetrate the act of terrorism;
  - 154
- 155 10. *Invites* regional blocks to collaborate with the working group comprised of the UNODC  
156 and UN-SPIDER in efforts to create a database that will include any and all relevant  
157 statistics as identified by Member States which will directly be submitted to the working  
158 group comprised of UNODC taking into account specific conventions, UNTOC and  
159 UNCAC, facilitated by UN-SPIDER for the purposes of creating an algorithm to:  
160
- 161 a. Monitor and decipher terrorist patterns by predicting future targets and efficiently  
162 delegating resources for the defense against terrorism;
  - 163
  - 164 b. And utilize previous terrorist targets, previous known terrorist locations and financing  
165 tendencies of terrorist organizations as they are the variables for the previously stated  
166 algorithm;
  - 167
- 168 11. *Calls upon* all able and willing Member States to contribute funds directly to the UNODC  
169 to ensure that the proper funds are available to ensure collaboration between Member  
170 States to counter terrorism;  
171
- 172 12. *Confirms* that all data including the identification of persons of interest and preventative  
173 measures identified by the working group and algorithm, and the information from the  
174 expansion of the Statistical Yearbook will be encompassed into the UN-SPIDER for the  
175 purpose of a central database;  
176

- 177 13. *Further recommends* the expansion of the mandate of UN-SPIDER as well as the  
178 mandate of UNODC to further increase the effectiveness and longevity of counter  
179 terrorism practices;  
180
- 181 14. *Reaffirming* the dedication of all Member States to prevent terrorism and to expand the  
182 mandate of UN-SPIDER and UNODC to collaborate with all regional bodies for the  
183 purposes of efficiently fighting terrorism and achieving a lasting, sustainable peace and  
184 security;  
185
- 186 15. *Endorses* the creation of counter-messaging centers that focus on combating terrorist  
187 propaganda through:  
188
- 189 a. Reporting mechanisms accessible to all individuals;
  - 190
  - 191 b. Guidelines for the public in direct counter-messaging;
  - 192
  - 193 c. Social media;
  - 194
- 195 16. *Encourages* the formation of an annual training exercise that focuses on the collective  
196 improvement of each states' digital and monitoring security system to pave way for an  
197 easier dissemination of information that will lead to efficiency and precision delegating  
198 resources for the defense against terrorism;  
199
- 200 17. *Urges* for the expansion of the Statistical Yearbook within each specific region such as  
201 The African Union, Latin American and Caribbean, Association of South East Asian  
202 Nations, The European Union, The League of Arab States, Cooperation Council for the  
203 Arab States of the Gulf, as well as the Organization of American States to include reports  
204 on the capabilities and details of terrorist networks, details should include but are not  
205 limited to:  
206
- 207 a. Money laundering networks across the regions;
  - 208
  - 209 b. Drug trafficking groups;
  - 210
  - 211 c. Human trafficking;
  - 212
  - 213 d. Weapons distribution;
  - 214
- 215 18. *Emphasizes* the importance of educational reforms in conflict-affected regions by actions  
216 such as:  
217
- 218 a. Calling upon Member States to help eradicate all forms of radicalized education  
219 including extremist schools;
  - 220
  - 221 b. Inviting Member States to improve education against extremist propaganda to stop  
222 the negative connotation of religion, race, ethnicity, gender, or nationality;

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266
- c. Encouraging Member States to promote a social media campaign in order to counter the propaganda of radical terrorist organizations and make use of all available media channels to help counter violent extremist messages;
  - d. Calling to consider the reforming of educational systems in order to achieve an education of tolerance in all Member States;
19. *Calls on* NGOs to improve training to educational institutions regarding the impact of terrorism;
20. *Urges* the international community to include the combating terrorism within each Member State's educational framework;
21. *Encourages* Member States to adapt an education plan that encompasses each country's cultural diversity, ensuring that the refugees are contributing to each host state's workforce in a helpful way, including:
- a. A counseling initiative that implements mental health program;
  - b. Cultural education for refugees to learn the customs of their host state, to ensure a positive co-existence for all parties involved;
  - c. Vocational training for refugees keeping in mind the rights of workers outlined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (Article 23) to ensure the development of necessary skills which will enable them to find employment in their new communities;
22. *Recommends* to increase efforts in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF);
23. *Encourages* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to focus and emphasize fighting against the financing of terrorism and money laundering within affected states and implementing a global unified system of prosecution of individual(s) and group activities operating in such activities;
24. *Calls upon* states to continue with the implementation of resolutions S/RES/2249 and S/RES/2199 in order to isolate and incapacitate terrorist threats by preventing and repressing its financing;
25. *Strongly endorses* the resolution S/RES/1373, which aims to eradicate the perpetuation of terrorism including all accessory acts and all violations of international human rights and international refugee rights by:

- 267 a. The criminalization of any person who would provide any kind of assistance,  
268 especially of a financial matter to any terrorist group and everyone who commits acts  
269 of terror;  
270
- 271 b. The confiscation of all instruments, tools, weapons, that may principally or  
272 incidentally be used in propagating any act of terrorism;  
273
- 274 c. The eradication of any provisions interconnected with terrorist or rebel groups and  
275 any person committing acts of terror;  
276
- 277 26. *Commends* the enhancement of analysis of regulatory bodies to further develop the  
278 monitoring systems of financial institutions of each state;  
279
- 280 27. *Requests* Member States to work efficiently in a coherent and collective manner to ensure  
281 monitored trade routes;  
282
- 283 28. *Calling on* Member States to improve communication between the world banks in an  
284 effort to halt transactions between terrorist organizations and those who fund them;  
285
- 286 29. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt more coordinated border security policies on regional  
287 levels, particularly between Member States in which free movement is the norm;  
288
- 289 30. *Urges* Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by  
290 effective border controls through measures such as but not limited to:  
291
- 292 a. Preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel  
293 documents;  
294
- 295 b. Providing early warnings to other Member States by the exchange of information and  
296 by sharing flagged identity papers and counterfeit documents;  
297
- 298 c. Communicating with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)  
299 and trans-national organizations policing terrorist acts, as a primary intelligence  
300 sharing mechanism;  
301
- 302 d. Collaboration and sharing of intelligence related to terrorism to increase efficiency  
303 across all states;  
304
- 305 31. *Further invites* Member States to incorporate incentive programs to increase counter-  
306 messaging and counter-terrorist propaganda to incite individuals to defect;  
307
- 308 32. *Calls upon* Member States to increase voluntary funding to the Red Cross, Doctors  
309 Without Borders, the World Health Organization, War Child, Society for Conservation  
310 and Protection of Environment and Amnesty International;  
311

- 312 33. *Urges* Member States to incorporate the service linked to anti-terrorism to create a  
313 stronger border control;  
314
- 315 34. *Endorses* the coordination of monitoring coastal areas through the use of:  
316  
317 a. Joint-Maritime Patrols;  
318  
319 b. Coordinated Maritime Curfew;  
320  
321 c. Establishing reporting-based institutions in cooperation with the relevant maritime  
322 agencies such as but not limited to the International Monetary Organization and  
323 International Monetary Bank;  
324
- 325 35. *Invites* Member States to regionally adapt the *Contest* plan which:  
326  
327 a. Prevents (respond to threats faced from those who partake and promote extremist  
328 views while providing help to prevent civilians from being drawn into terrorism and  
329 extremism);  
330  
331 b. Plans (strengthening security in crowded places, reducing vulnerability of  
332 transportation networks, and increasing the resiliency of infrastructure);  
333  
334 c. Pursues (detects, investigates and disrupts terrorist activity before it endangers the  
335 public leading to the prosecution of all responsible parties);  
336  
337 d. And prepares (improving preparedness of all emergency services to ensure  
338 effectiveness and efficiency during and after attacks while also enhancing  
339 communication and information sharing);  
340
- 341 36. *Emphasizes* the need to identify terrorist groups and radical organizations through  
342 enhanced security and surveillance by amending the United Nations Consolidated List of  
343 Terrorist Entities;  
344
- 345 37. *Calls upon* Member States to further implement already agreed objectives of UN  
346 Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and to  
347 take action in adopting these measures by strengthening regional, judicial and cross-  
348 border cooperation and exchange of information between intelligence agencies;  
349
- 350 38. *Further invites* Member States to redouble and coordinate their efforts to prevent and  
351 suppress terrorist threats in areas of their origin.

**Code:** GA/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Plenary

**Topic:** International Cooperation Against Terrorism

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1 The General Assembly,  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States Article 2 Section 4 of the Charter of the  
4 United Nations,  
5  
6 *Taking into account* that terrorism affects the lives of people within states as well as across borders,  
7  
8 *Recognizing* the efforts made by the United Nations to combat terrorism, such as the creation of the Global Counter-  
9 Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) through A/RES/60/288, *the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International*  
10 *Terrorism*, the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, among others,  
11  
12 *Noting with deep concern*, the rising rates of terrorist attacks, the increasing force and magnitude of such, and the  
13 emerging prevalence of terrorist groups and organizations in conflict areas,  
14  
15 *Stressing the need* for preventive efforts to ensure terrorism is never seen as a viable solution to any discrepancy or  
16 dissatisfaction with global policies or local governments,  
17  
18 *Congratulating* the efforts of the UN Statistics Division, the Human Development Report Office, and new data  
19 aggregation programs such as the Robinson Country Intelligence Index, which assess the development status of all  
20 Member States and acts as a foundation for strategies to improve economic, environmental, and infrastructural  
21 issues within a Member State, thereby providing Member States, NGO's, and all UN bodies with the information  
22 needed to improve the lives of citizens and promote peace and security,  
23  
24 *Bearing in mind*, the efforts of the Robinson Country Intelligence Index (RCII), a low-cost, inclusive database,  
25 which collects and disperses data gathered from all international, relevant sources such as the Human Development  
26 Index, the Gini Index, the World Bank, and other multinational, well renowned entities, and using such as an  
27 example of a global database that reflects progress towards development as well as the current situation of Member  
28 States in a wide range of categories,  
29  
30 *Recognizing* the need of accurate and reliable information accessible to all Member States provided on a voluntary  
31 basis,  
32 *Expressing* its commitment to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the belief that the successful  
33 achievements of the Global Goals on Sustainable Development (SDGs) will lead to stability in Member States,  
34  
35 *Acknowledging* the importance of adequately pursuing, implementing, and achieving the 2030 Agenda for  
36 Sustainable Development to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030,  
37  
38 *Recognizing* that SDG's ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for everyone,  
39  
40 *Emphasizing*, more specifically, SDG 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality  
41 Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), as they will aid  
42 in the prevention of the emergence of terrorist groups by promoting stability and prosperity within Member States,  
43  
44 *Noting* that food security is an important factor in preventing crisis and the rise of extremist/terrorist organizations  
45 and emphasizing the importance of using international funds from the World Bank, like the CGIAR fund to  
46 improve food producers and small scale farmers in many Member States,  
47

48 *Acknowledging* the measures taken to ensure inclusive equitable education at all levels and providing all persons  
49 with access to life-long learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit  
50 opportunities as laid out in General Assembly RES/70/1

51  
52 *Encouraging* all policy makers to form strong ties with younger generations and to provide the necessary education  
53 and economic policies so they can live safe, fruitful, and prosperous lives,

54  
55 *Taking note* of the fact that a high rate of illiteracy contributes to radicalization and extremism and emphasizing the  
56 importance of partnerships between international organizations and local governments to give youth access to  
57 quality education and availability of employment opportunity,

58  
59 *Recognizes* that the efficiency of education programs is affected by a lack of funding,

60  
61 *Keeping in mind* the importance of implementing human rights laws especially those governing children's rights and  
62 access to education;

63  
64 *Reminding* Member States that factors such as violence, insecurity and injustice are caused by Member States that  
65 lack peace, justice and strong institutions as mentioned in A/RES/70/1,

66  
67 *Affirming* the importance of using the Secretary General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in  
68 providing policy support and disseminating knowledge to Member States through the use of regional working  
69 groups,

70  
71 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolutions 60/288, 66/282, and 68/276 which created and improved upon the  
72 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

73  
74 *Affirming* the crucial role that the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, UNESCO, and the United  
75 Nations Development Program (UNDP) play in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),

76  
77 *Calling attention* to the evidence that climate change will deeply affect world regions at risk for desertification,  
78 especially in Northern Africa and the Middle East, and will cause water insecurity in these Member States,  
79 compounding preexisting ethnic, religious, and political contentions, leading to more migration and strengthened  
80 natural resource related conflict,

81  
82 *Deeply concerned* about that status of climate change adaptation strategies that member states are developing with  
83 regards to the effects of global climate change,

84  
85 *Recognizing* that a healthy environment is the bedrock for any stable, extremist free society and sustainable  
86 civilization and that climate change poses a severe risk to all Member States, especially those developing states that  
87 are at a higher risk for the increase in occurrences of extreme weather conditions and lack the infrastructure  
88 necessary to cope with natural disasters,

89  
90 *Recognizing* the need for increased cooperation to achieving sustainable development as seen in,  
91 A/CON.216/5\*(Letter dated 18 June, 2012 from the permanent representative of Brazil to the United Nations  
92 Addressed to the Secretary General of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development) stating that cooperation  
93 must be amongst all stakeholders,

94  
95 *Emphasizing* the human right of access to education as noted in A/Res/68/178 (Protection of human rights and  
96 fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism) (2013),

97  
98 1. *Expresses* the need for the enhancement of measures regarding the implementation and actions in pursuit of  
99 Sustainable Development Goals 1,2,3,4,8, and 16, as they align special interests and needs of Member  
100 States and global efforts to increase stability and prevent terrorism;

101

- 102 2. *Calls upon* all Member States to put a heavier focus on eradicating terrorism by addressing the underlying  
103 factors that give rise to affected and malcontent extremism such as poverty, unemployment and institutional  
104 discrimination while respecting the interests, values, and sovereignty of all Member States;  
105
- 106 3. *Suggests* that UNDP create regional working groups that assess the needs and successes of willing Member  
107 States in achieving SDG's 1,2,3,4,8 and 16 which will:  
108
- 109 a. Use data aggregation methods similar to those pioneered by the RCII to collect necessary data of  
110 each Member State,  
111
  - 112 b. Report findings and progress to the UNDP every 5 years, until the 2030 deadline is reached,  
113
  - 114 c. Report needs of Member States thorough, specific research which will analyze factors such as but  
115 not limited to:
    - 116 i. Unemployment rates, GDP per-capita,
    - 117 ii. Levels of Malnutrition,
    - 118 iii. Child mortality rate, Life Expectancy, Death Rate, Birth Rate, Maternal Mortality Rates,  
119 and Health Systems
    - 120 iv. Basic Education Indicators and Higher Education and Training,
    - 121 v. Employment Rates, and
    - 122 vi. Political Efficacy,
  - 123 d. Propose that the findings are reported to the respective sectors of Member States' governments  
124 that will then redirect their local policies to alleviate discrepancies;
  - 125 e. Recommend that after every five year progress point, the working group create a report to be  
126 shared by the UNDP to provide voluntary and accessible information to all Member States who  
127 can use information for the purposes of their own development or support measures;
- 128 4. *Recommends* Member States seek support in efforts to alleviate ailments in respective goals from entities  
129 such as UNDP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Girls not Brides, World Health Organization  
130 (WHO), International Labor Organization (ILO), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Food and  
131 Agriculture Organization (FAO), and support from relevant willing and able Member States and NGOs  
132 upon request;  
133
- 134 5. *Further recommends* Member States seek aid from state sanctioned NGO's, Non-Profit Organizations, and  
135 Private Institutions which are encouraged to support Member States in their efforts towards development  
136 and stability;  
137
- 138 6. *Encourages* Member States to analyze the potential implementation of the suggestions to address specific  
139 SDGs, as deemed best fit by each Member State, its interests and needs, such as, but not limited to:  
140
- 141 a. No Poverty
    - 142 i. Expanding better organic farming methods to subsistence farms in rural areas, with the  
143 guidance of state sanctioned NGO's, such as the Rural Development Foundation and the  
144 Agribusiness Support Fund, in order to improve the employment rate through capacity  
145 building, water treatments, technical and managerial services, and donor funded projects  
146 such as bio fertilizers, and thus potentially decrease poverty through agriculture in  
147 Member States that apply this measure,
    - 148 ii. Promoting the growth of industries at the domestic level by funding, providing, or  
149 applying grant funds towards individual entrepreneurs to start new businesses,
    - 150 iii. Encouraging microfinancing to empower people in rural areas, poverty, women, and  
151 other populations facing poverty or risk of such, in efforts to promote the emergence of  
152 small businesses and economic participation,
    - 153 iv. Implementing policy programs which provide vulnerable and populations in need of  
154 agricultural land, all the while discouraging participation in terrorist organizations by

- 155 encouraging self-reliance, emphasizing social and economic integrations, and granting  
156 access to communities and their resources;
- 157 v. Soften ethnic and religious, cultural and socioeconomic tensions between citizens  
158 through the formation of a cooperative and mutually beneficial relationship based upon  
159 the exchange of agricultural techniques and trades;
- 160
- 161 b. Zero hunger
- 162 i. Connecting small farmers to markets as suggested by the World Food Programme, with NGO's to  
163 encourage charitable contributions for communities in need;
- 164 ii. Working with local and international NGO's as well as with donations from private institutions  
165 and entities who are willing to contribute funds or supplies for school lunch meals for children;
- 166 iii. Encouraging volunteer participation in or from Member States to work within devastated or at-risk  
167 communities, to assist in tasks such as meal preparation, building temporary housing, and  
168 attending to other basic needs of inhabitants,
- 169 iv. Promoting cooperation between international financing organizations and Member States to fund  
170 programs which provide technical assistance to small farmers and address food insecurity, which  
171 is directly related to national security, and therefore improve the livelihood of marginalized  
172 populations and prevent aggrieved members of such populations from turning to extremist  
173 organizations,
- 174 v. Asking for the CTITF to consult, support, and use resources from the World Bank program  
175 CGIAR in order to use their funds and knowledge to promote food security related programs to  
176 small farmers;
- 177 vi. Emulating the Productive Capacity Recovery Program, exemplified by Sudan, which helped to  
178 create 200 Farmer Field Schools that raised awareness for sustainable development in food  
179 production;
- 180 vii. Stressing the importance of similar Capacity Buildings programs between UN body, EU, AU and  
181 countries affected by endemic and chronic poverty because of a lack of economic opportunities  
182 that will be further limited by the effects of climate change such as land degradation and water  
183 scarcity;
- 184 c. Health and Well-Being
- 185 i. Pursue universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to essential health-  
186 care services, and access to safe, effective and affordable essential medicines for all,
- 187 ii. Promoting health campaigns through education and media which encourages healthy habits  
188 encompassing nutrition, hygiene, safe practices, physical activity, among other aspects that can  
189 help prevent both communicable and non-communicable diseases from spreading and occurring,
- 190 iii. Collaborate with NGOs such as Israel's Trauma Center for Victims of Terror and War (NATAL)  
191 to help enhance the awareness and access of organizations that provide help to victims of terror to  
192 find specialized psychological counseling for combat related stress and illnesses,
- 193 d. Quality Education
- 194 i. Focusing on youth education in networks that encourage young people to be more active members  
195 of society and in lessons that delegitimize extremist messages,
- 196 ii. Incorporating religious dialogue and education in curricula to promote an understanding of  
197 cultural and religious diversity that will dismantle the association of specific religions with acts of  
198 extremism and terrorism;
- 199 e. Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 200 i. The creation of economic development zones in poverty-stricken areas that  
201 encourages urbanization;
- 202 ii. Creating and applying appropriate measures of "green" initiatives that are not only sustainable and  
203 helpful to the protection of the environment, but also can produce a large number of jobs, as  
204 evidenced in the effects of the Republic of Korea's Green New Deal which aims to create  
205 approximately 960,000 jobs;
- 206 iii. Intensifying usage of information and analytics to expand farming efficiency in order to provide  
207 security in both the economic and environmental aspect of each Member State;
- 208 f. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
- 209 i. Social, cultural, racial, and political equality

- 210 ii. Instituting programs to promote equality across socioeconomic classes, racial boundaries and  
211 gender, all while respecting cultural norms and values;
- 212 iii. Cultivating and training, police personnel in organizations to maintain peace, justice, and strong  
213 organizations, by local entities as well as through international cooperation as requested by  
214 Member States, to develop effective authorities as seen through Japan’s cooperation with the  
215 Democratic Republic of the Congo,
- 216 iv. Promote and provide access to electricity as exemplified in Sweden’s Power Africa initiative,  
217 through its SIDA program, which aims to reduce poverty through access to electrical power across  
218 the continent,  
219
- 220 7. *Encourages* the expansion of the previous list of suggestions as the efforts towards development proceed,  
221 updating such list quarterly as desired by willing and able Member States who have seen success in their  
222 efforts:
- 223 a. This report will also be under the supervision of the UNDP, under the five year assessments and  
224 reports of each Member State in order to promote a community approach towards development,  
225 stability, and the prevention of terrorism;
- 226 b. Member States are encouraged to view this list of suggestions to choose measures that appear  
227 applicable and potentially successful for their respective Member State, keeping in mind that any  
228 application is left to the discretion and willingness of each individual Member State, as well as  
229 communication between Member States for cooperation in implementation if deemed necessary;  
230
- 231 8. *Promotes* education as a means of preventing radicalization, marginalization, and extremism within  
232 Member States by:
- 233 a. Suggesting religious educational institutions adopt an education curriculum that contains no  
234 implications of religious extremism through unbiased teachings of global interfaith ideologies,
- 235 b. Educating citizens of Member States on how to recognize extremist propaganda and report all forms of  
236 propaganda to domestic defense departments within their own states,
- 237 c. Recommending each Member State’s national education department to more actively monitor the  
238 implementation of curriculums for educational institution to ensure that radicalization is not permitted,
- 239 d. Calling for Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the Secretary General’s Global Education  
240 First Initiative, which calls for increased access to quality education to counteract extremism,
- 241 e. Calling upon willing Member States to promote religion by supporting “*World Interfaith Harmony*  
242 *Week*” through conferences, seminars, and workshops in order to improve mutual understanding  
243 between different religions and protect young people from radicalization,
- 244 f. Supporting the Secretary General’s Envoy on Youth which advocates for educational, job, and  
245 volunteer opportunities for youth,
- 246 g. that Member States provide educational opportunities for child populations that are at risk of being  
247 recruited by terrorist or extremist organizations and encouraging the General Assembly to develop  
248 guidelines for reaching out to such at risk youths,
- 249 h. Encouraging Member States to devote more funding and efforts in the primary years of educational  
250 development for the desensitizing of radical-extremist ideologies,
- 251 i. Reiterating the need for proper developmental frameworks which cater to the needs of the youth that  
252 are closely affected by conflicts and violence in the education sector,
- 253 j. Strongly recommending that Member States devote resources to promoting safety and security in  
254 schools located in conflict prone areas for the safety of the youth and the successful implementation of  
255 educational programs,
- 256 k. Member States to promote school programs that emphasize the importance of positive alternative  
257 outlets for youth groups without disturbing the progress of learning even during times of crisis,  
258 through:
- 259 i. Encouraging extracurricular activities which promote safe and effective participation  
260 such as educational advancement programs and cultural awareness campaigns,
- 261 ii. Sport programs which promote inclusion, integration, and team-work, and
- 262 iii. Granting special attention to institutions situated in locations that are difficult to  
263 access,
- 264 l. Creating scholarship programs which target citizens who are victims in terror stricken countries, which  
265 will be formed under the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center (UNCCT) through partnerships

266 with regional Member States who already have policies implemented to act, and can act as model  
267 initiatives towards the framework, and utilizing existing contributions within the UNCCT as well as  
268 future donations,  
269

270 m. Promoting financial self-sustaining educational programs for primary and secondary levels, through  
271 the incorporation of cultural tolerance courses by recommending that public and private schools offer  
272 one or more courses related to cross-cultural education, public and private schools to require at least  
273 one cross-cultural course for degree completion;  
274

275 9. *Expresses* its belief on improving economic growth through infrastructure development to reduce terrorism  
276 produced from poverty both domestically and internationally by:  
277 a. Encouraging the CTITF to use the resources of the UNDP to address  
278 infrastructural shortcoming in order to promote economic growth,  
279 b. Incorporating UNDP resources and programs into counter-terrorism  
280 initiatives, and  
281 c. Devoting more UNDP financial resources to developing the infrastructure  
282 of Member States who experience extreme poverty;  
283

284 10. *Recommends* that the UNDP, working with the CTITF, create regional and sub-regional organizations with  
285 the purpose of assessing infrastructure needs, designing action plans, and allocating funds appropriately to  
286 execute various infrastructure projects through initiatives such as the Global Infrastructure Fund Research  
287 Foundation, through which Japan has pledged a substantial amount of financial support to help build  
288 frameworks on the infrastructure building, and encourages Member States that are willing and able to fund  
289 these programs to support this initiative;  
290

291 11. *Stresses* the need to amend the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to include language  
292 which addresses how environmental change and degradation, social instability, and a lack economic  
293 opportunities can potentially lead to the rise of extremist organizations;  
294

295 12. *Encourages* the CTITF to also include the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the  
296 Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) as entities of the CTITF so that the UNEP and the DSD can  
297 advise the CTITF on how to prevent environmental degradation, perform environmental risk assessments,  
298 and provide technical assistance to industries directly related to social stability and national security,  
299 therefore discouraging the rise of extremist organizations;  
300

301 13. *Encourages* the CTITF to use the UNEP to help Member States study climate models of their region and  
302 develop climate change adaptation strategies that outline a plan to disseminate scarce resources in a manner  
303 that promotes equality, prevents conflict, and dissuades migration, therefore creating stability and deterring  
304 extremist organizations for developing or strengthening, using empirical data from the UNEP to account for  
305 climate related stresses and integrate such results into national adaptation strategies;  
306

307 14. *Calls for* Member States to consider capacity building projects such as the development of regional  
308 databases which gather images of environmental devastated areas, uploaded by members of the local  
309 communities through already established social media networks for the purpose of monitoring and finding  
310 ways to prevent further environmental degradation;  
311

312 15. *Requests* all willing and able Member States contribute to the funding of initiatives taken by Member States  
313 who wish to continue their stride towards development, as well as donations and contributions from NGOs,  
314 respective and relevant UN bodies, and private entities whose missions incorporate the goals of the  
315 Member States; and,  
316

317 16. *Hopes* that through international cooperation and efforts in pursuit of achieving the SDG's, stability and  
318 prosperity can be promoted within Member States and across international borders as a preventive measure  
319 against terrorism.