

# NMUN•NY 2017

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9 – 13 April 2017

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



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Conference B

# Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Grace Vongai Zvidozvashe Moyo
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Gabrielle Natalia Sferra
<b>Chair</b>	Melissa Salgado
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## Agenda

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

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
CCPCJ/1/1	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	16 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 13 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/2	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	26 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 1 abstention
CCPCJ/1/3	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	26 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 3 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/4	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	19 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 3 abstentions
CCPCJ/1/5	Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms	27 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 3 abstentions

## Summary Report

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 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 Frameworks to Address Sexual Violence in Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 34 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III and began discussion on the topic of “Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms.” By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of nine proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including cyberterrorism prevention measures, using educational frameworks to counteract terrorist recruitment of youth, strengthening information-sharing databases, and developing coalitions between Member States to update national border control policy. Throughout the session, collaborative discussions regarding policies between Member States enhanced the debate and led to the development of comprehensive and detailed working papers. The committee’s overall ambiance of cooperation was further developed throughout the merging process, as concrete ideas continued to take place.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments, illustrating the thorough work of the body. The committee adopted five resolutions following voting procedure, all voted on by roll call. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, from the expansion of existing frameworks targeting UNODC legislative databases to strengthening legal mechanisms for the prosecution of acts of terror. The committee worked to merge similar ideas to produce comprehensive resolutions. While the topic of terrorism can often divide bodies, as policies between Member States can have stark differences, the body worked diligently to come together and build consensus.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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

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

2  
3 *Noting* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which establishes the United Nations with the purpose  
4 of maintaining international peace and security, and Article 2, in which the principle of sovereignty is emphasized,

5  
6 *Deploing* recent terrorist attacks, such as the recent bombings in St. Petersburg, London, Paris, Baghdad, Beirut,  
7 and other venues around the world, as well as all encroachments on sovereign territories by terrorist organizations,  
8 such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

9  
10 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) and the Border Security Initiative, which was organized by the  
11 United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) in 2013, which identifies the necessity to build truly effective  
12 border management policies to combat the threat of cross-border terrorism,

13  
14 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/674 (2015), which discusses border management as a measure for  
15 preventing violent extremism to be developed by accredited entities such as the World Customs Organization  
16 (WCO),

17  
18 *Recognizing* Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which prevents the movement of terrorists by effective border  
19 controls on the issuance of identity papers and travel documents through encouraging Member States to use any of  
20 their best practices, codes, and standards within their relative capacities,

21  
22 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), which is aimed at stemming the flow of Foreign  
23 Terrorist Fighters (FTF) and calls upon Member States to require that airlines operating in their territories provide  
24 advanced passenger information in line with Annex 9 of the *Convention on International Civil Aviation* (CICA)  
25 (1944) to detect departure from their territories,

26  
27 *Reiterating* the second report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by States affected  
28 by foreign terrorist fighters (S/2015/683), which identifies several Member States that had taken steps to strengthen  
29 border security through passport confiscation of suspected insurgents and inauthentic travel documents, the  
30 introduction of a requirement for transit visas, and more effective use of the databases of the International Criminal  
31 Police Organization,

32  
33 *Acknowledging* the importance of free travel between citizens of Member States, subject to adequate screening that  
34 comports with the widely accredited standards set by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for  
35 Refugees (UNHCR) as a recommended norm,

36  
37 *Recognizing that* illicit drug trades are used to aid and abet terrorism as documented by the United Nations Office on  
38 Drugs and Crime (UNODC)'s *World Drug Reports* between 2007 and 2016,

39  
40 *Referring to* the preliminary analysis of the principal gaps in Member States' capacities to implement Security  
41 Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), submitted to the Security Council in 2014 (S/2014/807), which  
42 revealed major gaps in the implementation of border security recommendations as specified by Security Council  
43 resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), and 2178 (2014),

44  
45 *Recognizing* the UNCCT Border Security Initiative that aims to assist Member States in implementing the *United*  
46 *Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (2006),

47

- 48 1. *Urges* cooperation between Member States to secure sovereign borders to prevent terrorists from exploiting  
49 loopholes in immigration and security policies, which can include:  
50  
51 a. The inability to distinguish authentic from forged passports;  
52  
53 b. Absent or inadequate entry requirements for transit travelers;  
54  
55 c. Limited cooperation between border control agencies that deal directly with aviation security; and  
56  
57 d. Inconsistent implementation of the border control requirements set forth by UN resolutions as  
58 addressed in the preliminary analysis of the principal gaps in Member States' capacities to implement  
59 Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), submitted to the Security Council in 2014  
60 (S/2014/807);  
61
- 62 2. *Encourages* the United Nations (UN) to avoid interfering in efforts by Member States to defend their borders;  
63
- 64 3. *Welcomes* heightened cooperation between UN agencies dedicated to improving immigration policies, such as  
65 UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as agencies dedicated to advancing  
66 security issues, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime  
67 Organization (IMO), to discuss propositions that could help Member States to adequately balance immigration  
68 and security concerns;  
69
- 70 4. *Requests* that Member States hire customs staff whose backgrounds have been adequately checked and who are  
71 trained by those states in a manner consistent with the *SAFE Framework of Standards to Facilitate Global*  
72 *Trade* (2012) set forth by the World Customs Organization (WCO), which has been recognized as a normative  
73 body by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
74
- 75 5. *Recommends* that ECOSOC consider the creation of the Committee on the Maintenance of Border Security,  
76 which will:  
77  
78 a. Make recommendations to Member States on how best to bolster border security and screen potential  
79 immigrants and refugees;  
80  
81 b. Make recommendations to the UN and CCPCJ regarding how to ensure that Member States have the  
82 resources necessary to protect their borders and screen incoming refugees and immigrants;  
83  
84 c. Compile reports on terrorist activities and their link to immigration;  
85  
86 d. Consist of 10 Member States elected by CCPCJ;  
87  
88 e. Issue at least one report per year; and  
89  
90 f. Pass substantive measures by a supermajority vote, which shall for this committee be defined as seven  
91 votes in favor;  
92
- 93 6. *Further requests* that UNODC fund the operations of this committee by reallocating resources from human  
94 capital, which:  
95  
96 a. According to the UN Joint Inspection Unit's *Review of Management and Administration in the United*  
97 *Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (2010), was described as ineffective, with issues ranging from the  
98 appearance of inconsistent compliance to rules and poor quality of services, despite receiving 40% of  
99 UNODC's budget;

- 101           b. Per the Review of the Acceptance and Implementation of JIU Recommendations by the United Nations  
102           Office on Drugs and Crime (2016), has failed to comply with recommendations issued by the Joint  
103           Inspection Unit;  
104
- 105 7. *Suggests* that Member States enhance norms, in line with the second report on the implementation of Security  
106   Council resolution 2178 (2014) by States affected by foreign terrorist fighters (S/2015/683), that focus on the  
107   reinforcement of:  
108
- 109           a. Customs and border control agencies to prevent the illegal trade of arms and weapons;  
110  
111           b. Tourism and immigration security to combat and deter possible terrorist acts;  
112  
113           c. Establishment of certification processes for ships and sea vessels; and  
114  
115           d. The information-sharing system currently being used by Member States to detect and deter possible  
116           terrorist acts;  
117
- 118 8. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance an aviation security program to prevent terrorism from spreading by:  
119
- 120           a. Providing training and technical assistance on security-related aviation procedures; and  
121  
122           b. Complying with ICAO mandates to prevent and combat potential acts of terrorism as well as others of  
123           unlawful interference;  
124
- 125 9. *Requests* Member States to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement agencies and coordination among  
126   relevant government authorities responsible for all sorts of movements by encouraging inter-committee  
127   intelligence sharing in accordance with the UN Open-Source Decision-Support Information System (UNODIN).



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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

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

2  
3 *Bearing in mind* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which establishes the United Nations with  
4 the purpose of taking collective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression and other breaches of the peace,

5  
6 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 71/151 (2016), which calls for increased cooperation among Member  
7 States for the prosecution of terrorists as well as financiers of terrorism,

8  
9 *Reminding* Member States of the actions proposed by Security Council resolution 2322 (2016), which emphasizes  
10 multilateral communication for eliminating the threats posed by terrorist activity,

11  
12 *Observing* the efforts made by the United Nations to promote international peace and security,

13  
14 *Realizing* the need for cohesive unification among Member States in order to combat terrorism in an efficient  
15 manner,

16  
17 *Concerned* with the prevalence of money laundering and the high amount of funding it provides to terrorist groups,

18  
19 *Taking into consideration* the monetary strain that combating terrorism can have on Member States,

20  
21 *Noting also* the efficiency of the previous *Convention Against Terrorism of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization*  
22 (2009),

23  
24 *Emphasizing* the misallocation of aid that Member States have set aside for combating terrorism,

25  
26 *Welcoming* international collaborative frameworks that will lead to enhanced methods for detecting and  
27 exterminating terrorist organizations,

28  
29 *Acknowledging* the importance of civil society organizations in all countries and their operation with large  
30 autonomy,

31  
32 *Deeply disturbed* by the exploitation of donations and money transfers referenced in the Counter-Terrorism  
33 Implementation Task Force that end up in the wrong hands and prospectively fund terrorist activities,

34  
35 1. *Encourages* the creation of an international framework within CCPCJ intended to:

36  
37 a. Be used as a model for Member States within their criminal justice systems that respects state  
38 sovereignty and enables Member States on national and international levels to monitor, criminalize,  
39 prosecute, and actively combat terrorist acts using:

40  
41 i. Information and techniques discussed at CCPCJ seminars in existing workshops held at  
42 existing annual conferences (Counter-Terrorism Education Seminars); and

43 ii. Counter-Terrorism Education Seminars (CTES) that will cover an exhaustive array of topics  
44 varying from criminal justice responses to terrorist activities and disrupting the funding of  
45 terrorist organizations;

46  
47 b. Address the inherent need to track suspicious activity within banking systems in order to disrupt  
48 terrorist financial activity as identified by:

49

- 50 i. Unusual cash transactions, along with other risk factors such as reversed flow of funds or  
51 incompatible business relationships or industries that lead to Suspicious Activity Report  
52 (SAR) filings; and  
53 ii. Existing Know Your Customer (KYC) policies, which are an effective tool for combating  
54 terrorism through Trade-Based Money Laundering (TBML) systems, which the CTES will  
55 further address;  
56
- 57 2. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance current criminal justice institutions that ensure accountability and  
58 credibility within the public sector by:  
59
- 60 a. Fortifying the integrity of the Member States' criminal justice systems; and  
61  
62 b. Holding Member States accountable through article 14 of the *International Covenant on Civil and*  
63 *Political Rights* (1966) by assisting in legitimizing current judicial systems;  
64
- 65 3. *Recommends* partnerships between criminal justice experts and Member States to strengthen capacities for  
66 fighting the ways terrorists finance their operations by:  
67
- 68 a. Focusing upcoming CCPCJ workshops and seminars on providing information on and discussing the  
69 rule of law in regards to terrorist financial operations;  
70  
71 b. Opening these new seminars to all interested Member States and criminal justice experts within  
72 Member States and encouraging Member States with high terrorist activity and incidents identified in  
73 the 2016 Global Terrorism Index to participate;  
74  
75 c. Ensuring accessibility of material discussed within workshops through the Internet for Member States  
76 to reference; and  
77  
78 d. Encouraging communication between supervisory authorities and law enforcement authorities, as well  
79 as the development of cooperation to further improve the efficiency of combating the financing of  
80 terrorism;  
81
- 82 4. *Requests* that the Financial Action Task Force, in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and  
83 Crime (UNODC), further enhance the funding contributions to national governments of all Member States  
84 specifically targeting terrorism through TBML systems;  
85
- 86 5. *Suggests* that reporting terrorist financing activities is the most effective way to combat such financing and stop  
87 the flow of funds, as can be accomplished by:  
88
- 89 a. Acknowledging that the commerce of illicit physical goods contributes to the wealth of terrorist  
90 organizations and recognizing the need for trained professionals within banking systems;  
91  
92 b. Educating the current professionals that are possibly undertrained in recognizing suspicious activity;  
93  
94 c. Implementing programs that will help train individuals in recognizing the suspicious activity of  
95 terrorist systems; and  
96  
97 d. Strengthening the cooperation between Member States by encouraging the sharing of intelligence  
98 collected within each individual state;  
99
- 100 6. *Urges* Member States to reallocate funding in order to further combat terrorism through:  
101
- 102 a. The strengthening of cooperation to support global, regional, interregional, and national approaches in  
103 Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in sharing criminal intelligence and multilateral cooperation  
104 targeting international financial flows related to their activities;  
105



- 106 b. Ensuring the effectiveness of the allocation of aid that will be used to combat terrorist funding;  
107  
108 c. Utilizing funds from the International Monetary Fund and Financial Action Task Force in order to fund  
109 a program that addresses terrorists' concealed resources that commonly occur through money  
110 laundering or other illegal transactions; and  
111  
112 d. Complying with existing undertakings in criminal law within the UN and the Financial Action Task  
113 Force and its regional bodies;  
114
- 115 7. *Further recommends* Member States with the reallocated funding to implement programs, such as those under  
116 article 8 of the *Convention Against Terrorism of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization*;  
117
- 118 8. *Insists* upon combating the financing of terrorism in order to uphold the rule of law through:  
119
- 120 a. The increase of the level of knowledge and awareness at national agencies and market actors;  
121  
122 b. Amendments in legislation in assessing the risk of money laundering and terrorism financing (ML/TC)  
123 in private actors' operations;  
124  
125 c. The facilitation of frequent and high-quality reporting by ensuring reporting suspicious transactions  
126 and appropriate feedbacks by the FIUs; and  
127  
128 d. The inclusion, in the criminalization process, of financing of terrorist offenses as well as of terrorist  
129 organizations and individual terrorists;  
130
- 131 9. *Fully supports* greater efforts on behalf of national and local governments to monitor transactions that involve  
132 the transfer of money and transfers that aid or abet terrorism by:  
133
- 134 a. Further reminding Member States to follow and continue to implement the guidelines and structure set  
135 by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF); and  
136  
137 b. Supporting the ideas and suggestions within the report of the CTITF Working Group on Tackling the  
138 Financing of Terrorism, specifically pertaining to Chapter 3 on Enhancing Domestic and International  
139 Cooperation.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/3

**Committee:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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

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

2  
3 *Reaffirming* the principles set forth in Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which encourages  
4 Member States to take collective measures in efforts to prevent and remove threats to international peace and  
5 security,

6  
7 *Supporting fully* the collaborative efforts of the international community in achieving the Sustainable Development  
8 Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 16, which calls for strengthening relevant national institutions through international  
9 cooperation and building capacity at all levels to prevent and combat terrorism in all forms,

10  
11 *Emphasizing* the importance of General Assembly resolution 67/189 (2013), which encourages collaboration  
12 between Member States in their efforts to combat organized crime at all levels for the purposes of maximizing the  
13 efficiency of international counter-terrorism in all forms,

14  
15 *Further emphasizing* the importance of Security Council resolution 2322 (2016), which calls upon Member States to  
16 adhere to international treaties and protocols that strive to combat and prevent terrorism and to share intelligence on  
17 Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs),

18  
19 *Considering* the magnitude of the recent terrorist attacks committed by terrorist organizations and recognizing the  
20 need for a clearer definition of terrorism,

21  
22 *Taking into account* the 2015 *Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the*  
23 *Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the*  
24 *National and International Levels, and Public Participation* (Doha Declaration), adopted at the 13<sup>th</sup> UN Congress  
25 on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which emphasizes the need to improve criminal justice actions in order to  
26 prevent and counter terrorism,

27  
28 *Acknowledging* the success of the Statistics and Survey Section (SASS) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and  
29 Crime (UNODC) in compiling and disseminating accurate information on drug and crime statistics in efforts to  
30 influence international policy and trend analysis,

31  
32 *Recalling* the importance of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce (CTITF) in working  
33 to enhance the coordination of the United Nations' counter-terrorism efforts by assisting Member States with the  
34 implementation of the four pillars of the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (2006), which include  
35 addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, especially with substantial references to  
36 radicalization in prisons; preventing and combating terrorism; building state capacity and strengthening the role of  
37 the UN; and ensuring human rights and the rule of law,

38  
39 *Expressing appreciation for* the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala and its efforts to fight  
40 corruption and reinforce the rule of law by acting as a complementary prosecutor, independently investigating  
41 criminal groups, and aiding in public policy recommendations,

42  
43 *Calling attention to* the current inoperative status of the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) Legislative  
44 Database, a public database acting as a technical assistance tool intended to aid countries in ratifying universal legal  
45 instruments, and the need for reimplementation within the international community,

46  
47 *Bearing in mind* the *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for*  
48 *Women Offenders* (2010) as a basis for reforming prison conditions,

49

50 *Recognizing* the diligent work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in promoting intercultural  
51 understanding, cooperation, and dialogue in efforts to reduce cross-cultural tensions in hopes to advance multilateral  
52 collaboration between Member States on all fronts,  
53

- 54 1. *Calls on* Member States to raise their security standards and improve their information and communications  
55 technology (ICT) infrastructure;  
56
- 57 2. *Encourages* the reinstatement of the TPB Legislative Database until the year 2027 for the purposes of revamping  
58 this necessary program while building upon its former framework to maximize the potential of the database;  
59
- 60 3. *Recommends* the prioritization of the collaboration of responsibilities between the TPB Legislative Database,  
61 the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC), and the Competent National Authorities  
62 program, to be called Technical Assistance to Counter-Terrorism through Intelligence and Cooperation  
63 (TACTIC), which will:  
64
  - 65 a. Include statistics on the outcomes of legal frameworks and criminal justice responses nationally and  
66 regionally;  
67
  - 68 b. Collect data on the levels of terrorism by region, the number of terrorist attacks in each Member State,  
69 and the magnitude and impact of the terrorist attacks;  
70
  - 71 c. Report the successes and failures in deterrence and prosecution of terrorist acts within these legal  
72 instruments to UNODC;  
73
  - 74 d. Produce biannual reports on best practices for post-attack recovery, as developed by Member States;  
75
  - 76 e. Collect and assess data in efforts to calculate which countries and regions are most likely to be affected  
77 by future terroristic planning and attacks within their borders; and  
78
  - 79 f. Make information available to Member States and urge the dissemination of said information as the  
80 Member States deem fit and necessary;  
81
- 82 4. *Further encourages* that funding for the aforementioned expansion be allocated from any willing and able  
83 Member States and/or relevant UN organs;  
84
- 85 5. *Suggests* the proposed collaboration between the TPB, CTITF, and SASS to create a more cohesive, inclusive,  
86 and multifaceted counter-terrorism program which offers statistics, technical assistance, and an informed  
87 platform through which discussions may be facilitated;  
88
- 89 6. *Further recommends* the advancement of the efforts made by Member States in cross-cultural training and  
90 cooperation to further advance military operations and counter-terrorism responses in order to suppress cultural  
91 barriers which hinder the efforts of the international community in counter-terrorism measures by:  
92
  - 93 a. Encouraging Member States to strengthen the Campaign Against Terrorism Foundation (CATF) under  
94 UNODC in efforts to raise public awareness of the indicators of terrorism and terrorist-related  
95 activities; and  
96
  - 97 b. Promoting a culture of lawfulness through the implementation of practical guidelines to spread  
98 awareness of all forms of terrorism, including cyberterrorism, homegrown terrorism, and the financing  
99 of terrorism;  
100
- 101 7. *Endorses* consideration of the development of a CCPCJ subcommittee to conduct high-level investigations into  
102 terror practices, advocate for law and policy reform, and provide best practices for the maintenance of the rule  
103 of law in terror-stricken states;  
104

- 105 8. *Encourages* Member States to implement best practices aimed at achieving the targets of SDG 16 in  
106 strengthening national institutions to prevent and combat terrorism;  
107
- 108 9. *Recommends* the improvement of prison systems in accordance with the prison reform programs under UNODC  
109 in order to prevent the further radicalization of terrorists by:  
110
- 111 a. Encouraging all Member States to adopt the United Nations Secretary-General's Plan of Action to  
112 Prevent Violent Extremism, which explicitly points to the need to reform national penitentiary systems  
113 to prevent and counter radicalization in prisons based on human rights and the rule of law; and  
114
  - 115 b. Continuing to provide technical assistance, such as social reintegration and rehabilitation, counseling,  
116 and alternative sanctions through UNODC;  
117
- 118 10. *Encourages* further cooperation and communication between Member States and those recovering from  
119 terroristic acts and urges collaboration between Member States and other relevant UN bodies in disseminating  
120 collected information and intelligence to the general public.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/4

**Committee:** Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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

---

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

2  
3 *Recalling* the purpose of the United Nations (UN) as stated in Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945)  
4 to maintain international peace and security,

5  
6 *Acknowledging* that terrorist networks are operating globally and that international terrorism is a multifaceted issue,

7  
8 *Recalling* that states endangered by terrorism are dependent on transnational collaboration with regards to their  
9 judiciary and legal framework,

10  
11 *Calling attention* to the fourth pillar of the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* that was adopted by the General  
12 Assembly in 2006, focusing on the enforcement of the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against  
13 terrorism,

14  
15 *Recalling* the mechanisms that were introduced in December 2016 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and  
16 Crime (UNODC) and recognizing that the planning and preparation of a terrorist attack may not necessarily take  
17 place in the same state as its execution, and as a result, the state endangered by a terrorist attack is not always able to  
18 intervene in the planning process,

19  
20 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 36/103 (1981), which states that no state has the right to intervene in  
21 any form in the matters, internal or external, of other states,

22  
23 *Concerned by* the insufficient levels of communication between the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task  
24 Force and Member States,

25  
26 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of international standards that deal with criminalizing terrorist groups at the  
27 distinct preparatory stages that take place prior to any potential attacks,

- 28  
29 1. *Encourages* international collaboration between Member States to ensure effective criminal justice responses to  
30 terrorism;
- 31  
32 2. *Suggests* that Member States should cooperate more closely with the Commission on Crime Prevention and  
33 Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to strengthen the legal  
34 framework in the fighting of terrorism;
- 35  
36 3. *Invites* Member States to place extra emphasis on reinforcing existing domestic and regional judiciary systems  
37 to maintain the rule of law by exchanging best practices in judicial proceedings;
- 38  
39 4. *Recommends* enhanced training of criminal justice officials, stronger information-sharing networks, and greater  
40 resource allocation to developing criminal justice systems in order to streamline and strengthen responses to  
41 terrorism worldwide;
- 42  
43 5. *Calls upon* Member States to implement the international cooperation mechanisms that were introduced in  
44 December 2016 by UNODC and the President of the Security Council and further implement the *Global*  
45 *Counter-Terrorism Strategy* to mitigate the rate of successful execution of cross-border terrorist acts;
- 46

- 47 6. *Encourages* the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to further interact on a more  
48 regular basis with Member States in order to implement measures that protect state security while at the same  
49 time upholding state sovereignty;  
50
- 51 7. *Urges* Member States to include the following definitions into their existing criminal justice system:  
52
- 53 a. To spread propaganda about terrorist acts or networks either offline or online with the intention of  
54 recruiting further people towards the terror organization is a punishable crime; and  
55
  - 56 b. The involvement in planning a terrorist attack becomes a punishable crime;  
57
    - 58 i. When a person communicates the desire to commit a terrorist act;
    - 59 ii. When a person contacts or attempts to contact radical terrorist individuals, groups, or  
60 organizations with the purpose of committing a terrorist act; or
    - 61 iii. When a person has knowledge about the preparation of a terrorist act and does not report it to  
62 the responsible governmental institutions;
- 63
- 64 8. *Further encourages* Member States to cooperate in the development of criminal justice responses for a safer  
65 global environment benefitting future generations.



**Code:** CCPCJ/1/5

**Committee:** Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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

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

2  
3 *Affirming* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which emphasizes collective measures to ensure  
4 peace and security,

5  
6 *Gravely concerned* by the direct threat terrorism poses to peace and international security as well as the blatant  
7 violation it constitutes of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

8  
9 *Underscoring* that combating terrorism with criminal justice responses must be executed in compliance with  
10 international law and must respect the sovereignty of Member States under Article 2 of the *Charter of the United*  
11 *Nations,*

12  
13 *Referring to* the report of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, *A More Secure World: Our*  
14 *Shared Responsibility,* which defines terrorism as “acts of violence that target civilians in the pursuit of political or  
15 ideological aims,”

16  
17 *Further recalling* the four pillars of the United Nations *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* adopted in 2006:  
18 addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and combating terrorism, building states’  
19 capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations, and ensuring human rights and the rule of law,

20  
21 *Acknowledging* the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Office on  
22 Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB),

23  
24 *Recalling* that the *United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime* (2000), which recognizes the  
25 inextricable nexus between terrorism and transnational crime, has not been ratified by all Member States,

26  
27 *Firmly convinced* that mitigating terrorism can accelerate progress towards implementing the *2030 Agenda for*  
28 *Sustainable Development* (2015),

29  
30 *Strongly determined* to reinforce its efforts to assist Member States in combatting and countering terrorism in all  
31 forms by the integration and consolidation of efforts,

32  
33 *Urging* all bodies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely in addressing conditions conducive to the spread  
34 of terrorism and to reinvigorate political will with government programs that ensure the continued protection of  
35 human rights through positive social policy,

36  
37 *Taking into account* the nineteen legal instruments on preventing and countering terrorism that have been adopted  
38 by United Nations bodies between 1965 and 2014 and concerned about the fact that they do not expressly address  
39 cyberterrorism,

40  
41 *Acknowledging* the classification outlined by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force on legal measures  
42 to counter cyberterrorism, namely employing existing cybercrime legislation, terrorist activity legislation, and  
43 specific cyberterrorism legislation,

44  
45 *Re-emphasizing* the United Nations *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,* adopted in 2006, in which Member States  
46 agreed to “coordinate efforts internationally and regionally to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations  
47 on the Internet”,

48

49 *Fully aware* that there are 1.2 billion young people between the ages of 15 and 24 who are the future of all Member  
50 States who are experiencing marginalization and are susceptible to falling prey to terrorism,  
51

52 *Reaffirming* the vital role youth initiatives can play in eliminating one of the root causes of terrorism, such as but not  
53 limited to ECOSOC's Annual Youth Forum and the ILO's youth and employment initiatives,  
54

55 *Alarmed by* the general increase both in youth recruitment by terrorist and criminal groups and in political  
56 radicalization levels, as thus far, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant has recruited 30,000 people through social  
57 media,  
58

59 *Fully alarmed by* the increasing deployment of terrorist narrative tactics while acknowledging that counter narrative  
60 tactics must be utilized to posit that "any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred, that constitutes incitement  
61 to discrimination, hostility, or violence shall be prohibited by law," as outlined by the *United Nations Office on*  
62 *Drugs and Crime Legislative Guide to the Universal Legal Regime Against Terrorism* (2008),  
63

- 64 1. *Requests* ECOSOC through CCPCJ to develop a 20<sup>th</sup> international legal instrument to fight terrorism,  
65 specifically dealing with cyberterrorism in the following manner:  
66
    - 67 a. Holding a conference to develop a universal, legal, and concise definition of cybercrime that will be  
68 the foundation of the convention; and  
69
    - 70 b. Expanding the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's Working Group on  
71 Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, so that it can facilitate the implementation of  
72 the convention;  
73
  - 74 2. *Suggests* that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's Working Group on Countering the Use of the  
75 Internet for Terrorist Purposes collaborate with UNODC to offer capacity-building for willing Member States  
76 such that:  
77
    - 78 a. Member States are provided with specific policy advice and legal advisory services; and  
79
    - 80 b. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) may transfer specialized knowledge to  
81 local law enforcement, particularly on issues including:  
82
      - 83 i. operational and investigative support;
      - 84 ii. capacity-building;
      - 85 iii. national cyber reviews;
      - 86 iv. cyber intelligence and analysis;
      - 87 v. digital forensics; and
      - 88 vi. innovation and research;
  - 89 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of utilizing mechanisms from the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force  
90 and the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT), which provide expertise about  
91 cyberterrorism to Member States and:  
92
    - 93 a. Encourages Member States to join IMPACT with the aim of a global integration to achieve a more  
94 complete database to share best practices and reinvigorate political will in this concern;  
95
    - 96 b. Calls upon Member States of IMPACT to provide for stronger legislation to deepen transparency  
97 between international corporations and the alliance;  
98
    - 99 c. Joins the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's Working Group on Countering  
100 the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes with the work of IMPACT to assist Member States in  
101 developing legislation which provides investigative levers to criminalize and prosecute cyberterrorist-  
102 related offenses;  
103
- 104



- 105 4. *Endorses* the creation of the Comprehensive Approach for Social Policies against Terrorism (CAST)  
106 Framework within CCPCJ, which will implement the following approaches to fight the human right abuses  
107 associated with the youth recruitment activities of terrorist organizations as a preventative criminal justice  
108 measure that empowers youth by:  
109
- 110 a. Engaging schools, national organizations, businesses, and government officials, as well as  
111 communities and policies, on the following actions to protect vulnerable groups with the intention of:  
112
    - 113 i. Empowering youths specifically through vocational training programs and extracurricular  
114 activities to deter disenfranchisement;
    - 115 ii. Promoting equal opportunities by working with local businesses to provide training and  
116 mentorship for youth;
    - 117 iii. Advocating for safe haven centers that provide free counseling and shelter for youth;
    - 118 iv. Encouraging workshops that promote tolerance and peace among youth such as Youth  
119 Peacebuilders; and
    - 120 v. Inviting disengaged terrorists to share their experiences within terrorist organizations and how  
121 they overcame unique challenges with at-risk youth; and
  - 122 b. Working in collaboration with the Urban Youth Fund to execute the aforementioned principles;
- 123
- 124 5. *Appeals* to Member States to engage in the proliferation of counter-narratives which address and expose  
125 propaganda and ideologies terrorists use on social media, video platforms, chat rooms, and any other means that  
126 further terrorist purposes by:  
127
- 128 a. Forging partnerships with Internet-based companies and online communities, considering cultural  
129 differences without infringing on personal and private rights;
  - 130 b. Ensuring that Internet-based companies, particularly social media companies, are aware of what  
131 constitutes acts of terrorism relating to terrorist recruitment and ideological proliferation, under the  
132 definitions and scope of the envisioned cyberterrorism convention;
  - 133 c. Promoting the necessary sharing of information with public authorities when acts of terrorism have  
134 been committed via their platforms in order to facilitate identifying profiles of individuals and  
135 organizations that advance agendas of terrorist groups;
- 136
- 137 6. *Supports* active relationships and multilateral partnerships with all relevant international, regional, and domestic  
138 governing bodies and non-governmental organizations to promote efficient progress on projects by  
139 understanding local particulars necessary for success such that:  
140
- 141 a. Member States improve their capacity to prevent and counter terrorism in accordance with the rule of  
142 law, particularly through increasing the number of states receiving capacity-building assistance from  
143 regional bodies to develop local rule of law;
  - 144 b. The transfer of specialized knowledge is dissipated among staff or personnel involved in the criminal  
145 justice chain, particularly the courts, police forces, and lawmakers;
- 146
- 147 7. *Endorses* ECOSOC's annual youth forum and its role in bringing together youth in sharing their opinions and  
148 further hopes for the incorporation of at-risk youth within the program;  
149
- 150 8. *Encourages* Member States to further discuss methods and review the efficacy of providing more efficient  
151 encryption of government websites, monetary systems, and communication systems, such as:  
152
- 153 a. Strengthened legal encryption requirements for banks and multinational corporations; and
  - 154 b. Improved security on the databases of entities such as INTERPOL;
- 155
- 156
- 157
- 158
- 159
- 160

161 9. *Encourages* all other Member States to recognize the preceding initiatives will collaborate with a variety of  
162 regional and domestic organizations to most efficiently provide for the needs and cultural particulars of all  
163 Member States.