The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Believing that a lack of cyber security greatly impedes Member States’ national security capacity and allows terrorist organizations to infringe upon Member States’ sovereignty,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   b. As well as acts of aggression through digital means in order to cause economic disruption, collection of classified information, and interference with governmental operations;
2. **Urges** all Member States to make efforts to promote cooperation between the public and private sectors in mitigating the misuse of the internet for terrorist activities;

3. **Suggests** the development of a communication strategy by the General Assembly Third Committee in an effort to counter propaganda emitted by terrorist groups on the internet:
   a. This communication strategy should promote the values espoused in the pre-amble to the United Nations Charter;
   b. Member States and NGOs are invited to pursue similar communication strategies at a regional level;

4. **Urges** Member States to develop a universal legal framework which specifically addresses terrorism in relation to the Internet:
   a. This legal framework should address the use of propaganda for the recruitment and incitement of terrorism while respecting human rights;
   b. The framework should also address the legal responsibility of individual Member States in preventing and addressing terrorism via the internet from within the Member State;
   c. Requests that the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) offer guidelines for governments and international organizations for the purpose of applying existing legal counter-terrorism measures to the internet;

5. **Stresses** the need for able Member States to contribute technical assistance towards cyber-security capacity building efforts;

6. **Encourages** all able Member States to establish regional cyber security centers for sharing best practices in countering cyber-terrorism;

7. **Encourages further** the creation of a flexible framework for a coordinating mechanism for the international community through training and increased capacity building through the different regional organizations such as, but not limited to, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the different technological institutes present in all Member States;

8. **Recommends** the partnerships in best practice sharing with all Member States and their available technological capabilities to engage in joint-development of anti-virus software focused on preventing cyber-terrorism attacks such as, but not limited, to:
   a. Infiltration of bank accounts to transfer funds to terrorist groups;
   b. Infiltration of state’s information databases to provide intel to terrorist groups;
   c. Infiltration e-mails and social media accounts of individuals.
The General Assembly,

Remembering the principles of peace, equity, and collaboration embodied in the UN Charter,

Reemphasizing the ideals outlined in resolution A/RES/60/288 between Member States to focus efforts in countering terrorism in all its forms and implementing all Counter Terrorism Legal Instruments in every Member State,

Reiterating the recommendations of the Secretary General in his report on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration A/60/705 such as the development of policies and tools,

Recognizing the importance of collaboration between regional human rights organizations such as the European Commission of Human Rights, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, African Commission on Human and People Rights, Asian Human Rights Commission, Arabic Commission of Human Rights, the United Nations and Member States,

Further recognizing the inherent sovereign right of Member States to work under the auspices of respective national laws,

Deeply convinced that due process of law should be enforced within each sovereign Member State for those who have intentionally committed heinous crimes and violating basic human rights,

Fully aware that non-state actors that have gone through legal processes and screenings of individual Member States in order to re-introduce themselves into society after being involved in extremist events,

Recognizing that child soldiers, ex-combatants, and Prisoners of War (PoW) may be coerced into extremist organizations using physical and psychological force,

Considers that child soldiers can be exploited by violent extremist entities as recognized by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflicts,

Deeply concerned by the lack of long-term support and assistance given to marginalized individuals by their local governments and communities after departure from extremist organizations or conflict zones,

Highlighting the importance of rehabilitation, counseling, and provisions of legal and financial assistance for individuals who are plausible victims of terrorism and their family members,
1. **Expresses** the need to implement cohesive education programs with the aim at reintegrating ex-combatants into a social society through:

   a. Strengthening vocational programs that foster valuable skills that will enable these individuals to be integrated into the workforce;

   b. Raising awareness about the appropriate treatment of ex-combatants within local communities so they may be able to provide emotional and social support to these individuals;

   c. Encouraging governments and the World Bank to offer ex-combatants financial incentive through micro-finance programs to help them in the creation of small businesses;

   d. Creating job certifications for ex-combatants that allow them an easier reintegration into a working civil-society;

2. **Emphasizes** the necessity to decrease the insufficiencies involved in traditional measures of combating terrorism through:

   a. Public awareness campaigns that highlight the dangers of extremism and terrorism;

   b. A review of education systems to discourage incorrect teachings disseminating extremist ideology;

   c. Initiations of global dialogues to understand the importance and common values supported by global religions;

3. **Invites** Member States to rehabilitate prisoners and prevent prisoners from radicalization through:

   a. Providing counseling services, health care initiatives, financial aid, and other community engagement measures;

   b. Recommending social reintegration activities, opportunities for educational advancement, religious and multicultural mentoring to foster awareness and respect for religious, political, and cultural diversity;

   c. Ensuring that prisoners are informed about resources available to them as they return into society;

   d. Monitoring programs that will follow the reintegration process of ex-prisoners in the civilian society to avoid any relapse towards illegal activities;

4. **Supports** Member States in expanding the ideals of the report on the Symposium for Supporting Victims of Terrorism by:
a. Creating regional coalitions with the purpose of implementing programs at the national and subnational level to provide ex-combatants, ex-child soldiers, prisoners of war, and other marginalized groups or individuals affected by terrorism that they have the necessary tools for social and economic reintegration;

b. Monitoring the progress of participant’s condition and their status on reintegration by providing reports to the local division of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF);

5. **Strongly suggests** Member States to provide pardons to child soldiers at the discretion of the individual national government in accordance to international humanitarian law;

6. **Designates** bodies such as United Nations Development Program, United Nations Office for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in order to intensify humanitarian efforts in areas affected of armed terrorist conflict;

7. **Further proclaims** the need for specialized programs specifically focused on reintegrating child soldiers and preventing future extremism or violence through the following methods:

   a. Reuniting abducted ex-child soldiers with their families and loved ones;

   b. Giving psychological support and treatments;

   c. Providing formal education and basic current life skills;

   d. Encouraging participation in enriching extracurricular activities such as sports and fine-arts to foster social interaction and peer activity;

8. **Suggests** a voluntary fund be established to aid Member States who have been affected by extremist actions through:

   a. Utilization of voluntary donations from Member States to support the rehabilitation of families who have been either directly or indirectly affected by terrorism;

   b. The establishment of this fund will be formed under the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center;

   c. Funds will be allocated accordingly based on financial need.
The General Assembly,

Recognizing terrorism as a threat to global peace and stability,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Recommends the expansion of the GCTS to include regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), and other United Nations (UN) agencies such as the the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to:
   a. Increase the efficiency of the GCTS by giving it a localized and regional perspective when it comes to countering terrorist activities;
   b. Facilitate requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition, which are essential in the prosecution of terrorist cases that transcend national borders;
c. Enable the creation of necessary expertise among national criminal justice officials to effectively prosecute cross-border terrorist cases;

d. Intensify the implementation of the mandate of the GCTS, within their borders;

e. Adhere to the recommended international best practices, codes and standards as prescribed by the GCTS;

2. Calls upon all intergovernmental organizations, both regionally and globally to help Member States within their region, in capacity building in conjunction with the Terrorist Prevention Branch (TPB) by:

a. Working with criminal justice officials involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases to strengthen their capacity to implement counter-terrorism legislation, in accordance with international legal standards;

b. Organizing regional, sub-regional and national professional development workshops for counter-terrorism practitioners, like judges, prosecutors, and police officials on a range of topics directly related to the prevention and prosecution of terrorist acts;

3. Encourages the adoption of the Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism mandated by Members States to provide help and assistance to victims of terrorism through;

a. Community reintegration programs such as collective therapy, that help affected persons cope with the medical and physiological burden;

b. Mobilization of Governmental sectors and Civil Society Groups (CSOs) in drafting specific rights and affording comprehensive support to victims and their families;

c. Personal mentorship of youths affected by these acts of terrorism so that the future of these young men and women are not affected; and

d. Social assistance and access to compensation;

4. Supports the inclusion of any Member State or private individual or organization found guilty of supporting terrorist networks into the Consolidated List;

5. Invites Member States to strengthen the international legal basis for the fight against terrorism by:

a. Working with NGOs and local authorities to help identify problematic regions with growing concerns of radicalization;

b. Providing technical assistance to identify vulnerable areas prone to terrorism;

c. Integrating intelligence networks with willing Member States and the relevant UN bodies like the United Nations Interregional Criminal and Research Institute (UNICRI) to promote sharing timely reports on counter-terrorism measures;

d. Promoting proven and effective strategies to preventatively halt the development and growth of terrorist networks;

e. Ratifying the legal frameworks that are crucial to the implementation of provisions for swift and immediate criminalization of terrorists in national legislation by adhering to protocols in the 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;
f. Endorsing a cross-platform of judiciary departments between Member States and its legal basis in the processes of sentencing of terrorists;

6. **Calls** for a semi-annual assessment of the impact and relevance of the expansion of the GCTS as mentioned above, by the President of the General Assembly, as a means of ensuring that the technical assistance provided is efficient and responsive to the changing needs and priorities of various Member States;

7. **Further Invites** Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Amnesty International, to assist Member States and the UN by providing relevant information and technical assistance to better address the pressing problems associated with countering terrorism and helping the victims of terrorists attacks worldwide;

8. **Further recommends** the donation of voluntary financial assistance from willing and able Member States, regional, global intergovernmental organizations, NGOs as well as Multinational corporations (MNCs) to aid the above mentioned programs;

9. Proposes that the UNODC assists Member States experiencing instability due to terrorism through economic and social recovery efforts by:
   a. Strengthening governmental institutions and legitimate regimes with the goal of restoring statehood;
   b. Promoting capacity building in conflict areas directly facing threats from terrorism as a way to ward off potential instability, and
   c. Further development of the public-private sector partnerships to promote economic stability and growth as a means of combating extremism,

10. **Affirms** that the implementation and adoption of the fore-mentioned programs is subject to the individual laws and practices of every Member State, in accordance to their sovereignty.
The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Recommends Member States to work more closely with bodies already established under the UN, including but not limited to:
   a. The Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC), which makes recommendations and analyzes Member States monetary policies;
   b. The Counter Terrorism Executive Director (CTED), which takes a diplomatic approach to combating terrorism on a global scale and creating more preventive aid program worldwide;
c. The Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), which enhances coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism;

d. The United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which leads and coordinates international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide;

e. The Committee for Development Policy, which provides inputs and independent advice to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on emerging cross-sectoral development issues and on international cooperation for development;

4. **Encourages** Member States to fully incorporate refugees of conflict regions into their society through supporting the use of aid workers who assist in the rehabilitation of refugees with a specific emphasis on:

   a. Medical staff;

   b. Psychologists that specialize in therapy and counseling;

   c. Social workers specializing on vocational skills and training;

   d. Providing opportunities for individuals within Member States to assist in basic humanitarian needs, such as, but not limited to:

      i. Meal preparation and water accessibility;

      ii. Building temporary housing;

5. **Recommends** Member States to contribute financial support or personnel within their means such as transportation, healthcare, and cultural education for refugees;

6. **Encourages** Member States allowing refugees to cross their borders to partner with local peace officers and UNHCR staff to register individuals into a database that will allow the international communities to contribute, such as the EU’s current efforts in the institution of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data system in law enforcement agencies;

7. **Further invites** Member States to cooperate with necessary protocols to ensure the safe transportation for refugees, migrants, and victims of terror by providing:

   a. Transportation to ensure safe travel into countries through an Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) such as, but not limited to, the International Maritime Rescue Federation; and

   b. Accommodation points to which fleeing civilians can arrive through the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC).
1. The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   b. Be funded by the voluntary contributions of Member States which would remain confidential to ensure that states are no targeted on the basis of their contributions;
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;
c. Creating regional and international databases through which national financial institutions may share information related to suspicious financial activities;

6. **Endorses** the criminalization of any person who would provide financial or logistical assistance to a terrorist entity or organization and recommends accordingly:

   a. The confiscation of any and all instruments, tools, weapons, paraphernalia as may be principally or incidentally used in propagating any act of terrorism;

   b. The eradication of any and all sanctuaries and provisions interconnected with any terrorist or person committing acts of terror;

7. **Invites** the New Development Bank (NDB) and the World Bank to suppress and block financial channels of assistance to terrorist groups worldwide through:

   a. The creation of a Financial Sanctions Unit (FSU) similar to that of the United Kingdom, that can prevent persons or groups who are tried and convicted by international law enforcement agencies such as the UNODC of associating with and funding terrorists groups, from obtaining financial assistance from the World Bank and the NDB;

   b. Collaboration with international law enforcement agencies such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to identify channels and loopholes through which terrorist groups are funded.
The General Assembly Plenary,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Declares the importance of CBMs, particularly when Member States:
   a. Utilize regional forums to raise the level of discourse on a multitude of issues including security strategy such as
i. The Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América (ALBA);
ii. The African Union (AU);
iii. The Union of South American Nations (USAN);
iv. The Economic Community of West-African States (ECOWAS);
v. The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS);
vi. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
vii. The Organization of American States (OAS);
viii. The European Union (EU);
ix. The Arab League;
x. And any other regionally focused organizations which unite Members States with
cultural, political, and economic similarities;

b. Utilize effective capabilities of research institutions of each State by collaborating with domestic
security in both the collection of data and reporting, as well as the enhancement of analysis which
is to be validated by regulatory bodies such as the National Database and Registration Authority
(NADRA);

c. Promote an increase in cooperative efforts between regional partners through bilateral agreements
that work within the scope of previously decided international structures;

2. Supports policies between Member States which encourage the sharing and engagement of border control
forces to cooperate in specific areas previously identified by the Working Group on Border Management
Relating to Counter-Terrorism—part of the CTITF—and the Inter-American Convention Against
Terrorism such as the:

a. Importance of exhaustive and efficient screening by respective national governments when
supplying travel documents to citizens and non-citizens;

b. Integration of security and investigation databases when substantiated terrorist threats apply to a
sub-regional or regional area;

c. Acknowledgement of security risk posed by unsecured or unprotected maritime and isolated land
borders;

d. More robust documentation for transportation of people and goods across established borders;

e. Enforcement of these goals through specific bilateral or sub-regional agreements;

3. Invites the various regional and sub-regional blocs, such as the Economic Community of West-African
States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Association of
Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Union (EU),
and the Arab League, to collaborate in information sharing as well as create annual report(s), to be
distributed both regionally and internationally, that will include any and all relevant data identified by all
Member States, includes:

a. Known terror groups, drug trafficking groups, human trafficking groups, arms trafficking groups,
and the known sponsors of these groups, specific to each region;

b. Known members of those groups;

c. Photographic identification;

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;
Details of domestic and regional counter-terrorism efforts that have proven effective in combating terrorism;

4. Urges all Member States to condemn the support of terrorism and work towards the discontinuance of the financing of terrorism by:
   a. Reiterating to all States the importance of adopting Security Council resolutions 1373, 1624, 2195, and 2199;
   b. Monitoring international money transfer;
   c. Discouraging the purchase of the commodity of exports from terrorist groups;
   d. Implementing such regional decisions as the Council of Europe resolution 13 (2013), which is concerned with anti-money laundering measures and fighting the financing of terrorism;

5. Recommends that Member States with regional ties and/or similar low-risk and potential-risks of terrorism gather and share investigatory intelligence and strategic information on international terrorism to:
   a. Provide more effective actions on terrorism response and prevention in security policies between States of similar political and geographic position;
   b. Specifically identify effective preventative measures already in place in these respective States;
   c. Share their findings with Member States at higher risk levels to reduce and eventually eliminate terrorism globally;
   d. Enhance the capabilities and effectiveness of the research institutions of each State by collaborating with domestic security (organizations in both the collection and reporting of data), as well as the enhancement of the analysis which is to be validated by regulatory bodies such as the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA);

6. Is of the opinion that fuller inclusion of the World Customs Organization (WCO), and its forum that is already promoting security and efficiency through the exchange of information, is essential to the process of information sharing in order to ensure that terrorist groups can not effectively cross borders with personnel, arms, or funds;

7. Calls for an increased focus on confidence-building as a key strategy to shared security in the work of the International Police (INTERPOL) and discursive forums within the CTITF, as that would encourage a closer relationship between Member States with historical or cultural differences that might impede otherwise cooperative efforts;

8. Approves of the generosity of the Kingdom of Sweden, The People’s Republic of China, and with particular appreciation for the State of Japan, which has already provided support, in voluntarily contributing funds, on both a bilateral and multi-national basis, to those nations most in need in order to support their current counter-terrorism efforts, both domestically and regionally, and bolster their ability to build and develop their own domestic counter-terrorism capabilities and strongly encourages other Member States to follow;

9. Exhorts Member States to provide more direct substantive aid through funding and on-the-ground assistance to UN organs which are already working on combatting and tracking terrorist groups regionally and globally;

10. Encourages all Member States to strengthen international partnerships, NGOs, INGOs, local authorities and any non-state actors to help provide the necessary assistance for humanitarian aid for refugees
particularly in the areas of financial aid, technical and logistical support, intelligence processes, and volunteer programs;

11. **Recommends** the steps to prevent radicalization of immigrant communities and the inclination of their members toward terrorism in part by dealing with the issues involving government policies that combat extremism by updating and evaluating the programs every year by individual States;

12. **Condemns** all acts motivated by ethnic and religious intolerance, discrimination, marginalization and recommends the proliferation of awareness programs, such as those put in place by UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), become more readily available;

13. **Advises** all Member States, with respect to their individual capabilities, to enhance information sharing within the legal frameworks of each State efforts and frameworks with the goal of providing all needed information in order to effectively prevent and combat terrorism;

14. **Reminds** the international community that an essential aspect of counter-terrorism strategies is the uncompromising protection of national sovereignty and that any efforts on the international level to combat terrorist groups must not be used to infringe upon this essential right of Member States.
1. The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) 1540 and annexed Plan of Action (A/RES/60/288) and the Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/49/60) that affirms the need for intensified cooperation by exchanging accurate information concerning the prevention of terrorism,
Affirming the importance of the Seoul Framework and Commitment to Open and Secure Cyberspace integrating previous international discussions on cyber-security,

Recognizing the lack of participation of NGOs in global counter-terrorism, specifically due to the lack of adequate resources and information possessed by these organizations,

Taking into account the current nature of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and its work against human trafficking, money laundering, illicit trade of weapons as outlined in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC),

Noting with approval the mandates of UNODC, specifically the two conventions of UNCAC and UNTOC, for the prevention of corruption and human trafficking as set forth by the Palermo Protocols of 2000,

Bearing in mind the vulnerability of Sea lines of Communications (SLOCS), which increases the likelihood for terrorists to cross borders, conduct illegal activity, and commit maritime piracy,

Guided by the Statistical Yearbook, which focuses on international trade information provided by Member States,

Acknowledging the success of the United Nations-Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), established in 2006 by General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/110, acknowledging the use of existing satellites in aiding with communications among Member States, bodies of the UN, and relevant agencies,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts as laid down in S/RES/2249, S/RES/2199,

Recognizing the need for education and diversity in order to promote inclusion and acceptance for all,

Understanding that education is necessary for those individuals who face crises,

Fully aware of the current state of lack of education in conflicted regions pertaining specifically to women, girls, and the presence of radicalized education, including child soldiers,

Stressing the need to take steps in order to prevent any kind of support towards terrorist activities, especially in financial and technical matters,

Acknowledging that the subsistence of terrorist and rebel groups is perpetuated through monetary support,

Recognizing the lack of a unified system of persecution, cooperation and information sharing about the financing of terrorism including money laundering and corruption,
Acknowledging the negative effects of terrorism in the social, civil, and financial structures present in all Member States,

Recognizing the lack of information and the inability to track bank transactions and monetary exchanges between terrorist organizations and other entities,

Acknowledging the efforts made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) that emphasizes the importance of the observation of financial transactions,

Reiterating the necessity to uphold financial commitments to counter-terrorist efforts as previously agreed upon in A/RES/68/119,

Taking into account the obstacles of maintaining open trade while strengthening security between nations,

Noting that regions need unique and specific preventative plans with respect to their needs and capabilities,

Aware that identifying the Consolidated List of terrorist organizations and radical groups is the first step in eradicating the resources and organization of non-state actors,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms constitutes one of the most serious threats to cultural diversity, migration and international peace and security,

2. Supports the usage of data mapping systems through information gathered by Member States’ information agencies that would:

a. Collaborate with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for technical assistance to identify vulnerable areas prone to terrorism;

b. Identify areas in danger of terrorist attacks to better focus on military protection;

c. Find the most efficient routes for the transport of humanitarian aid to and from the previously specified vulnerable areas;

3. Strongly urges Member States to cooperate in the exchanging of information and providing measures of assistance to prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorism;

4. Accepts the effectiveness of research institutions of each state by collaborating with domestic security regarding the collection of data reports;

5. Urges all Member States to share vital travel information between countries for those who may be suspected of affiliation with any terrorist organization, extremism, and/or radical group;
6. Encourages Member States to respect every person’s human rights as pertaining to information sharing regardless of sex, ethnicity, religion, nationality, or race;

7. Requests NGOs to increase communication efforts within the international community, to ensure that all states and organizations have access to the same information regarding global counter-terrorism strategies.

8. Requests all Member States draft an international convention on terrorist’s use of the Internet by referencing a concept from the Seoul Framework and Commitment to Open and Secure Cyberspace for capacity building and best practice sharing to develop a common understanding of cyber security;

9. Calls upon UN-SPIDER to collaborate with all Member States and all relevant agencies for the creation of a cohesive and centralized database to identify all persons of interest with regards to those who:
   a. Aid in funding of terrorists and their affiliated organizations;
   b. Aid in training of terrorists;
   c. Commit or perpetrate the act of terrorism;

10. Invites regional blocks to collaborate with the working group comprised of the UNODC and UN-SPIDER in efforts to create a database that will include any and all relevant statistics as identified by Member States which will directly be submitted to the working group comprised of UNODC taking into account specific conventions, UNTOC and UNCAC, facilitated by UN-SPIDER for the purposes of creating an algorithm to:
   a. Monitor and decipher terrorist patterns by predicting future targets and efficiently delegating resources for the defense against terrorism;
   b. And utilize previous terrorist targets, previous known terrorist locations and financing tendencies of terrorist organizations as they are the variables for the previously stated algorithm;

11. Calls upon all able and willing Member States to contribute funds directly to the UNODC to ensure that the proper funds are available to ensure collaboration between Member States to counter terrorism;

12. Confirms that all data including the identification of persons of interest and preventative measures identified by the working group and algorithm, and the information from the expansion of the Statistical Yearbook will be encompassed into the UN-SPIDER for the purpose of a central database;
13. *Further recommends* the expansion of the mandate of UN-SPIDER as well as the mandate of UNODC to further increase the effectiveness and longevity of counter terrorism practices;

14. *Reaffirming* the dedication of all Member States to prevent terrorism and to expand the mandate of UN-SPIDER and UNODC to collaborate with all regional bodies for the purposes of efficiently fighting terrorism and achieving a lasting, sustainable peace and security;

15. *Endorses* the creation of counter-messaging centers that focus on combating terrorist propaganda through:

   a. Reporting mechanisms accessible to all individuals;
   
   b. Guidelines for the public in direct counter-messaging;
   
   c. Social media;

16. *Encourages* the formation of an annual training exercise that focuses on the collective improvement of each states’ digital and monitoring security system to pave way for an easier dissemination of information that will lead to efficiency and precision delegating resources for the defense against terrorism;

17. *Urges* for the expansion of the Statistical Yearbook within each specific region such as The African Union, Latin American and Caribbean, Association of South East Asian Nations, The European Union, The League of Arab States, Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, as well as the Organization of American States to include reports on the capabilities and details of terrorist networks, details should include but are not limited to:

   a. Money laundering networks across the regions;
   
   b. Drug trafficking groups;
   
   c. Human trafficking;
   
   d. Weapons distribution;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of educational reforms in conflict-affected regions by actions such as:

   a. Calling upon Member States to help eradicate all forms of radicalized education including extremist schools;
   
   b. Inviting Member States to improve education against extremist propaganda to stop the negative connotation of religion, race, ethnicity, gender, or nationality;
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:
a. The criminalization of any person who would provide any kind of assistance, especially of a financial matter to any terrorist group and everyone who commits acts of terror;

b. The confiscation of all instruments, tools, weapons, that may principally or incidentally be used in propagating any act of terrorism;

c. The eradication of any provisions interconnected with terrorist or rebel groups and any person committing acts of terror;

26. Commends the enhancement of analysis of regulatory bodies to further develop the monitoring systems of financial institutions of each state;

27. Requests Member States to work efficiently in a coherent and collective mentor to ensure monitored trade routes;

28. Calling on Member States to improve communication between the world banks in an effort to halt transactions between terrorist organizations and those who fund them;

29. Calls upon Member States to adopt more coordinated border security policies on regional levels, particularly between Member States in which free movement is the norm;

30. Urges Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls through measures such as but not limited to:

a. Preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents;

b. Providing early warnings to other Member States by the exchange of information and by sharing flagged identity papers and counterfeit documents;

c. Communicating with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and trans-national organizations policing terrorist acts, as a primary intelligence sharing mechanism;

d. Collaboration and sharing of intelligence related to terrorism to increase efficiency across all states;

31. Further invites Member States to incorporate incentive programs to increase counter-messaging and counter-terrorist propaganda to incite individuals to defect;

32. Calls upon Member States to increase voluntary funding to the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, the World Health Organization, War Child, Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment and Amnesty International;
33. Urges Member States to incorporate the service linked to anti-terrorism to create a stronger border control;

34. Endorses the coordination of monitoring coastal areas through the use of:
   a. Joint-Maritime Patrols;
   b. Coordinated Maritime Curfew;
   c. Establishing reporting-based institutions in cooperation with the relevant maritime agencies such as but not limited to the International Monetary Organization and International Monetary Bank;

35. Invites Member States to regionally adapt the Contest plan which:
   a. Prevents (respond to threats faced from those who partake and promote extremist views while providing help to prevent civilians from being drawn into terrorism and extremism);
   b. Plans (strengthening security in crowded places, reducing vulnerability of transportation networks, and increasing the resiliency of infrastructure);
   c. Pursues (detects, investigates and disrupts terrorist activity before it endangers the public leading to the prosecution of all responsible parties);
   d. And prepares (improving preparedness of all emergency services to ensure effectiveness and efficiency during and after attacks while also enhancing communication and information sharing);

36. Emphasizes the need to identify terrorist groups and radical organizations through enhanced security and surveillance by amending the United Nations Consolidated List of Terrorist Entities;

37. Calls upon Member States to further implement already agreed objectives of UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and to take action in adopting these measures by strengthening regional, judicial and cross-border cooperation and exchange of information between intelligence agencies;

38. Further invites Member States to redouble and coordinate their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist threats in areas of their origin.
The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States Article 2 Section 4 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account that terrorism affects the lives of people within states as well as across borders,

Recognizing the efforts made by the United Nations to combat terrorism, such as the creation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) through A/RES/60/288, the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, among others,

Noting with deep concern, the rising rates of terrorist attacks, the increasing force and magnitude of such, and the emerging prevalence of terrorist groups and organizations in conflict areas,

Stressing the need for preventive efforts to ensure terrorism is never seen as a viable solution to any discrepancy or dissatisfaction with global policies or local governments,

Congratulating the efforts of the UN Statistics Division, the Human Development Report Office, and new data aggregation programs such as the Robinson Country Intelligence Index, which assess the development status of all Member States and acts as a foundation for strategies to improve economic, environmental, and infrastructural issues within a Member State, thereby providing Member States, NGO’s, and all UN bodies with the information needed to improve the lives of citizens and promote peace and security,

Bearing in mind, the efforts of the Robinson Country Intelligence Index (RCII), a low-cost, inclusive database, which collects and disperses data gathered from all international, relevant sources such as the Human Development Index, the Gini Index, the World Bank, and other multinational, well renowned entities, and using such as an example of a global database that reflects progress towards development as well as the current situation of Member States in a wide range of categories,

Recognizing the need of accurate and reliable information accessible to all Member States provided on a voluntary basis,

Expressing its commitment to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the belief that the successful achievements of the Global Goals on Sustainable Development (SDGs) will lead to stability in Member States,

Acknowledging the importance of adequately pursuing, implementing, and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030,

Recognizing that SDG’s ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for everyone,

Emphasizing, more specifically, SDG 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), as they will aid in the prevention of the emergence of terrorist groups by promoting stability and prosperity within Member States,

Noting that food security is an important factor in preventing crisis and the rise of extremist/terrorist organizations and emphasizing the importance of using international funds from the World Bank, like the CGIAR fund to improve food producers and small scale farmers in many Member States,
Acknowledging the measures taken to ensure inclusive equitable education at all levels and providing all persons with access to life-long learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities as laid out in General Assembly RES/70/1

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

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

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

Keeping in mind the importance of implementing human rights laws especially those governing children’s rights and access to education;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Expresses the need for the enhancement of measures regarding the implementation and actions in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals 1,2,3,4,8, and 16, as they align special interests and needs of Member States and global efforts to increase stability and prevent terrorism;
2. **Calls upon** all Member States to put a heavier focus on eradicating terrorism by addressing the underlying factors that give rise to affected and malcontent extremism such as poverty, unemployment and institutional discrimination while respecting the interests, values, and sovereignty of all Member States;

3. **Suggests** that UNDP create regional working groups that assess the needs and successes of willing Member States in achieving SDG’s 1,2,3,4,8 and 16 which will:
   a. Use data aggregation methods similar to those pioneered by the RCII to collect necessary data of each Member State,
   b. Report findings and progress to the UNDP every 5 years, until the 2030 deadline is reached,
   c. Report needs of Member States thorough, specific research which will analyze factors such as but not limited to:
      i. Unemployment rates, GDP per-capita,
      ii. Levels of Malnutrition,
      iii. Child mortality rate, Life Expectancy, Death Rate, Birth Rate, Maternal Mortality Rates, and Health Systems
      iv. Basic Education Indicators and Higher Education and Training,
      v. Employment Rates, and
      vi. Political Efficacy,
   d. Propose that the findings are reported to the respective sectors of Member States’ governments that will then redirect their local policies to alleviate discrepancies;
   e. Recommend that after every five year progress point, the working group create a report to be shared by the UNDP to provide voluntary and accessible information to all Member States who can use information for the purposes of their own development or support measures;

4. **Recommends** Member States seek support in efforts to alleviate ailments in respective goals from entities such as UNDP, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Girls not Brides, World Health Organization (WHO), International Labor Organization (ILO), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and support from relevant willing and able Member States and NGOs upon request;

5. **Further recommends** Member States seek aid from state sanctioned NGO’s, Non-Profit Organizations, and Private Institutions which are encouraged to support Member States in their efforts towards development and stability;

6. **Encourages** Member States to analyze the potential implementation of the suggestions to address specific SDGs, as deemed best fit by each Member State, its interests and needs, such as, but not limited to:
   a. **No Poverty**
      i. Expanding better organic farming methods to subsistence farms in rural areas, with the guidance of state sanctioned NGO’s, such as the Rural Development Foundation and the Agribusiness Support Fund, in order to improve the employment rate through capacity building, water treatments, technical and managerial services, and donor funded projects such as bio fertilizers, and thus potentially decrease poverty through agriculture in Member States that apply this measure,
      ii. Promoting the growth of industries at the domestic level by funding, providing, or applying grant funds towards individual entrepreneurs to start new businesses,
      iii. Encouraging microfinancing to empower people in rural areas, poverty, women, and other populations facing poverty or risk of such, in efforts to promote the emergence of small businesses and economic participation,
      iv. Implementing policy programs which provide vulnerable and populations in need of agricultural land, all the while discouraging participation in terrorist organizations by
encouraging self-reliance, emphasizing social and economic integrations, and granting
access to communities and their resources;

v. Soften ethnic and religious, cultural and socioeconomic tensions between citizens
through the formation of a cooperative and mutually beneficial relationship based upon
the exchange of agricultural techniques and trades;

b. Zero hunger

i. Connecting small farmers to markets as suggested by the World Food Programme, with NGO’s to
encourage charitable contributions for communities in need;

ii. Working with local and international NGO’s as well as with donations from private institutions
and entities who are willing to contribute funds or supplies for school lunch meals for children;

iii. Encouraging volunteer participation in or from Member States to work within devastated or at-risk
communities, to assist in tasks such as meal preparation, building temporary housing, and
attending to other basic needs of inhabitants,

iv. Promoting cooperation between international financing organizations and Member States to fund
programs which provide technical assistance to small farmers and address food insecurity, which
is directly related to national security, and therefore improve the livelihood of marginalized
populations and prevent aggrieved members of such populations from turning to extremist
organizations,

v. Asking for the CTITF to consult, support, and use resources from the World Bank program
CGIAR in order to use their funds and knowledge to promote food security related programs to
small farmers;

vi. Emulating the Productive Capacity Recovery Program, exemplified by Sudan, which helped to
create 200 Farmer Field Schools that raised awareness for sustainable development in food
production;

vii. Stressing the importance of similar Capacity Buildings programs between UN body, EU, AU and
countries affected by endemic and chronic poverty because of a lack of economic opportunities
that will be further limited by the effects of climate change such as land degradation and water
scarcity;

c. Health and Well-Being

i. Pursue universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to essential health-
care services, and access to safe, effective and affordable essential medicines for all,

ii. Promoting health campaigns through education and media which encourages healthy habits
encompassing nutrition, hygiene, safe practices, physical activity, among other aspects that can
help prevent both communicable and non-communicable diseases from spreading and occurring,

iii. Collaborate with NGOs such as Israel’s Trauma Center for Victims of Terror and War (NATAL)
to help enhance the awareness and access of organizations that provide help to victims of terror to
find specialized psychological counseling for combat related stress and illnesses,

d. Quality Education

i. Focusing on youth education in networks that encourage young people to be more active members
of society and in lessons that delegitimize extremist messages,

ii. Incorporating religious dialogue and education in curricula to promote an understanding of
cultural and religious diversity that will dismantle the association of specific religions with acts of
extremism and terrorism;

e. Decent Worth and Economic Growth

i. The creation of economic development zones in poverty-stricken areas that
encouragesurbanization;

ii. Creating and applying appropriate measures of “green” initiatives that are not only sustainable and
helpful to the protection of the environment, but also can produce a large number of jobs, as
evidenced in the effects of the Republic of Korea’s Green New Deal which aims to create
approximately 960,000 jobs;

iii. Intensifying usage of information and analytics to expand farming efficiency in order to provide
security in both the economic and environmental aspect of each Member State;

f. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

i. Social, cultural, racial, and political equality
ii. Instituting programs to promote equality across socioeconomic classes, racial boundaries and
gender, all while respecting cultural norms and values;

iii. Cultivating and training, police personnel in organizations to maintain peace, justice, and strong
organizations, by local entities as well as through international cooperation as requested by
Member States, to develop effective authorities as seen through Japan’s cooperation with the
Democratic Republic of the Congo,

iv. Promote and provide access to electricity as exemplified in Sweden’s Power Africa initiative,
through its SIDA program, which aims to reduce poverty through access to electrical power across
the continent,

7. Encourages the expansion of the previous list of suggestions as the efforts towards development proceed,
updating such list quarterly as desired by willing and able Member States who have seen success in their
efforts:

a. This report will also be under the supervision of the UNDP, under the five year assessments and
reports of each Member State in order to promote a community approach towards development,
stability, and the prevention of terrorism;

b. Member States are encouraged to view this list of suggestions to choose measures that appear
applicable and potentially successful for their respective Member State, keeping in mind that any
application is left to the discretion and willingness of each individual Member State, as well as
communication between Member States for cooperation in implementation if deemed necessary;

8. Promotes education as a means of preventing radicalization, marginalization, and extremism within
Member States by:

a. Suggesting religious educational institutions adopt an education curriculum that contains no
implications of religious extremism through unbiased teachings of global interfaith ideologies,

b. Educating citizens of Member States on how to recognize extremist propaganda and report all forms of
propaganda to domestic defense departments within their own states,

c. Recommending each Member State’s national education department to more actively monitor the
implementation of curriculums for educational institution to ensure that radicalization is not permitted,

d. Calling for Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the Secretary General’s Global Education
First Initiative, which calls for increased access to quality education to counteract extremism,

e. Calling upon willing Member States to promote religion by supporting “World Interfaith Harmony
Week” through conferences, seminars, and workshops in order to improve mutual understanding
between different religions and protect young people from radicalization,

f. Supporting the Secretary General’s Envoy on Youth which advocates for educational, job, and
volunteer opportunities for youth,

g. that Member States provide educational opportunities for child populations that are at risk of being
recruited by terrorist or extremist organizations and encouraging the General Assembly to develop
guidelines for reaching out to such at risk youths,

h. Encouraging Member States to devote more funding and efforts in the primary years of educational
development for the desensitizing of radical-extremist ideologies,

i. Reiterating the need for proper developmental frameworks which cater to the needs of the youth that
are closely affected by conflicts and violence in the education sector,

j. Strongly recommending that Member States devote resources to promoting safety and security in
schools located in conflict prone areas for the safety of the youth and the successful implementation of
educational programs,

k. Member States to promote school programs that emphasize the importance of positive alternative
outlets for youth groups without disturbing the progress of learning even during times of crisis,
through:

i. Encouraging extracurricular activities which promote safe and effective participation
such as educational advancement programs and cultural awareness campaigns,

ii. Sport programs which promote inclusion, integration, and team-work, and

iii. Granting special attention to institutions situated in locations that are difficult to
access,

l. Creating scholarship programs which target citizens who are victims in terror stricken countries, which
will be formed under the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center (UNCCT) through partnerships
with regional Member States who already have policies implemented to act, and can act as model initiatives towards the framework, and utilizing existing contributions within the UNCCT as well as future donations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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