9 – 13 April 2017

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

Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code       | Topic                                                                 | Vote                                           |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|                                               |
| 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.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing the UNCTC Border Security Initiative that aims to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006),
1. *Urges* cooperation between Member States to secure sovereign borders to prevent terrorists from exploiting loopholes in immigration and security policies, which can include:

   a. The inability to distinguish authentic from forged passports;
   b.Absent or inadequate entry requirements for transit travelers;
   c. Limited cooperation between border control agencies that deal directly with aviation security; and
d. Inconsistent implementation of the border control requirements set forth by UN resolutions as addressed in the preliminary analysis of the principal gaps in Member States’ capacities to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), submitted to the Security Council in 2014 (S/2014/807);

2. *Encourages* the United Nations (UN) to avoid interfering in efforts by Member States to defend their borders;

3. *Welcomes* heightened cooperation between UN agencies dedicated to improving immigration policies, such as UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as agencies dedicated to advancing security issues, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to discuss propositions that could help Member States to adequately balance immigration and security concerns;

4. *Requests* that Member States hire customs staff whose backgrounds have been adequately checked and who are trained by those states in a manner consistent with the SAFE Framework of Standards to Facilitate Global Trade (2012) set forth by the World Customs Organization (WCO), which has been recognized as a normative body by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

5. *Recommends* that ECOSOC consider the creation of the Committee on the Maintenance of Border Security, which will:

   a. Make recommendations to Member States on how best to bolster border security and screen potential immigrants and refugees;
   b. Make recommendations to the UN and CCPCJ regarding how to ensure that Member States have the resources necessary to protect their borders and screen incoming refugees and immigrants;
   c. Compile reports on terrorist activities and their link to immigration;
   d. Consist of 10 Member States elected by CCPCJ;
   e. Issue at least one report per year; and
   f. Pass substantive measures by a supermajority vote, which shall for this committee be defined as seven votes in favor;

6. *Further requests* that UNODC fund the operations of this committee by reallocating resources from human capital, which:

   a. According to the UN Joint Inspection Unit’s Review of Management and Administration in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2010), was described as ineffective, with issues ranging from the appearance of inconsistent compliance to rules and poor quality of services, despite receiving 40% of UNODC’s budget;
b. Per the Review of the Acceptance and Implementation of JIU Recommendations by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2016), has failed to comply with recommendations issued by the Joint Inspection Unit;

7. **Suggests** that Member States enhance norms, in line with the second report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by States affected by foreign terrorist fighters (S/2015/683), that focus on the reinforcement of:

a. Customs and border control agencies to prevent the illegal trade of arms and weapons;

b. Tourism and immigration security to combat and deter possible terrorist acts;

c. Establishment of certification processes for ships and sea vessels; and

d. The information-sharing system currently being used by Member States to detect and deter possible terrorist acts;

8. **Calls upon** Member States to enhance an aviation security program to prevent terrorism from spreading by:

a. Providing training and technical assistance on security-related aviation procedures; and

b. Complying with ICAO mandates to prevent and combat potential acts of terrorism as well as others of unlawful interference;

9. **Requests** Member States to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement agencies and coordination among relevant government authorities responsible for all sorts of movements by encouraging inter-committee intelligence sharing in accordance with the UN Open-Source Decision-Support Information System (UNODIN).
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   b. Address the inherent need to track suspicious activity within banking systems in order to disrupt terrorist financial activity as identified by:
i. Unusual cash transactions, along with other risk factors such as reversed flow of funds or incompatible business relationships or industries that lead to Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) filings; and

ii. Existing Know Your Customer (KYC) policies, which are an effective tool for combating terrorism through Trade-Based Money Laundering (TBML) systems, which the CTES will further address;

2. Calls upon Member States to enhance current criminal justice institutions that ensure accountability and credibility within the public sector by:

   a. Fortifying the integrity of the Member States' criminal justice systems; and

   b. Holding Member States accountable through article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) by assisting in legitimizing current judicial systems;

3. Recommends partnerships between criminal justice experts and Member States to strengthen capacities for fighting the ways terrorists finance their operations by:

   a. Focusing upcoming CCPCJ workshops and seminars on providing information on and discussing the rule of law in regards to terrorist financial operations;

   b. Opening these new seminars to all interested Member States and criminal justice experts within Member States and encouraging Member States with high terrorist activity and incidents identified in the 2016 Global Terrorism Index to participate;

   c. Ensuring accessibility of material discussed within workshops through the Internet for Member States to reference; and

   d. Encouraging communication between supervisory authorities and law enforcement authorities, as well as the development of cooperation to further improve the efficiency of combating the financing of terrorism;

4. Requests that the Financial Action Task Force, in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), further enhance the funding contributions to national governments of all Member States specifically targeting terrorism through TBML systems;

5. Suggests that reporting terrorist financing activities is the most effective way to combat such financing and stop the flow of funds, as can be accomplished by:

   a. Acknowledging that the commerce of illicit physical goods contributes to the wealth of terrorist organizations and recognizing the need for trained professionals within banking systems;

   b. Educating the current professionals that are possibly undertrained in recognizing suspicious activity;

   c. Implementing programs that will help train individuals in recognizing the suspicious activity of terrorist systems; and

   d. Strengthening the cooperation between Member States by encouraging the sharing of intelligence collected within each individual state;

6. Urges Member States to reallocate funding in order to further combat terrorism through:

   a. The strengthening of cooperation to support global, regional, interregional, and national approaches in Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in sharing criminal intelligence and multilateral cooperation targeting international financial flows related to their activities;
b. Ensuring the effectiveness of the allocation of aid that will be used to combat terrorist funding;

c. Utilizing funds from the International Monetary Fund and Financial Action Task Force in order to fund
a program that addresses terrorists’ concealed resources that commonly occur through money
laundering or other illegal transactions; and

d. Complying with existing undertakings in criminal law within the UN and the Financial Action Task
Force and its regional bodies;

7. Further recommends Member States with the reallocated funding to implement programs, such as those under
article 8 of the Convention Against Terrorism of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization;

8. Insists upon combating the financing of terrorism in order to uphold the rule of law through:

a. The increase of the level of knowledge and awareness at national agencies and market actors;

b. Amendments in legislation in assessing the risk of money laundering and terrorism financing (ML/TC)
in private actors’ operations;

c. The facilitation of frequent and high-quality reporting by ensuring reporting suspicious transactions
and appropriate feedbacks by the FIUs; and

d. The inclusion, in the criminalization process, of financing of terrorist offenses as well as of terrorist
organizations and individual terrorists;

9. Fully supports greater efforts on behalf of national and local governments to monitor transactions that involve
the transfer of money and transfers that aid or abet terrorism by:

a. Further reminding Member States to follow and continue to implement the guidelines and structure set
by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF); and

b. Supporting the ideas and suggestions within the report of the CTITF Working Group on Tackling the
Financing of Terrorism, specifically pertaining to Chapter 3 on Enhancing Domestic and International
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

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (2010) as a basis for reforming prison conditions,
Recognizing the diligent work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in promoting intercultural understanding, cooperation, and dialogue in efforts to reduce cross-cultural tensions in hopes to advance multilateral collaboration between Member States on all fronts,

1. **Calls on** Member States to raise their security standards and improve their information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure;

2. **Encourages** the reinstitution of the TPB Legislative Database until the year 2027 for the purposes of revamping this necessary program while building upon its former framework to maximize the potential of the database;

3. **Recommends** the prioritization of the collaboration of responsibilities between the TPB Legislative Database, the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC), and the Competent National Authorities program, to be called Technical Assistance to Counter-Terrorism through Intelligence and Cooperation (TACTIC), which will:
   a. Include statistics on the outcomes of legal frameworks and criminal justice responses nationally and regionally;
   b. Collect data on the levels of terrorism by region, the number of terrorist attacks in each Member State, and the magnitude and impact of the terrorist attacks;
   c. Report the successes and failures in deterrence and prosecution of terrorist acts within these legal instruments to UNODC;
   d. Produce biannual reports on best practices for post-attack recovery, as developed by Member States;
   e. Collect and assess data in efforts to calculate which countries and regions are most likely to be affected by future terroristic planning and attacks within their borders; and
   f. Make information available to Member States and urge the dissemination of said information as the Member States deem fit and necessary;

4. **Further encourages** that funding for the aforementioned expansion be allocated from any willing and able Member States and/or relevant UN organs;

5. **Suggests** the proposed collaboration between the TPB, CTITF, and SASS to create a more cohesive, inclusive, and multifaceted counter-terrorism program which offers statistics, technical assistance, and an informed platform through which discussions may be facilitated;

6. **Further recommends** the advancement of the efforts made by Member States in cross-cultural training and cooperation to further advance military operations and counter-terrorism responses in order to suppress cultural barriers which hinder the efforts of the international community in counter-terrorism measures by:
   a. Encouraging Member States to strengthen the Campaign Against Terrorism Foundation (CATF) under UNODC in efforts to raise public awareness of the indicators of terrorism and terrorist-related activities; and
   b. Promoting a culture of lawfulness through the implementation of practical guidelines to spread awareness of all forms of terrorism, including cyberterrorism, homegrown terrorism, and the financing of terrorism;

7. **Endorses** consideration of the development of a CCPCJ subcommittee to conduct high-level investigations into terror practices, advocate for law and policy reform, and provide best practices for the maintenance of the rule of law in terror-stricken states;
8. **Encourages** Member States to implement best practices aimed at achieving the targets of SDG 16 in strengthening national institutions to prevent and combat terrorism;

9. **Recommends** the improvement of prison systems in accordance with the prison reform programs under UNODC in order to prevent the further radicalization of terrorists by:

   a. Encouraging all Member States to adopt the United Nations Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, which explicitly points to the need to reform national penitentiary systems to prevent and counter radicalization in prisons based on human rights and the rule of law; and

   b. Continuing to provide technical assistance, such as social reintegration and rehabilitation, counseling, and alternative sanctions through UNODC;

10. **Encourages** further cooperation and communication between Member States and those recovering from terrorist acts and urges collaboration between Member States and other relevant UN bodies in disseminating collected information and intelligence to the general public.
The Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages international collaboration between Member States to ensure effective criminal justice responses to terrorism;

2. Suggests that Member States should cooperate more closely with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to strengthen the legal framework in the fighting of terrorism;

3. Invites Member States to place extra emphasis on reinforcing existing domestic and regional judiciary systems to maintain the rule of law by exchanging best practices in judicial proceedings;

4. Recommends enhanced training of criminal justice officials, stronger information-sharing networks, and greater resource allocation to developing criminal justice systems in order to streamline and strengthen responses to terrorism worldwide;

5. Calls upon Member States to implement the international cooperation mechanisms that were introduced in December 2016 by UNODC and the President of the Security Council and further implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to mitigate the rate of successful execution of cross-border terrorist acts;
6. **Encourages** the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to further interact on a more regular basis with Member States in order to implement measures that protect state security while at the same time upholding state sovereignty;

7. **Urges** Member States to include the following definitions into their existing criminal justice system:
   a. To spread propaganda about terrorist acts or networks either offline or online with the intention of recruiting further people towards the terror organization is a punishable crime; and
   b. The involvement in planning a terrorist attack becomes a punishable crime;
      i. When a person communicates the desire to commit a terrorist act;
      ii. When a person contacts or attempts to contact radical terrorist individuals, groups, or organizations with the purpose of committing a terrorist act; or
      iii. When a person has knowledge about the preparation of a terrorist act and does not report it to the responsible governmental institutions;

8. **Further encourages** Member States to cooperate in the development of criminal justice responses for a safer global environment benefitting future generations.
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

1. Requests ECOSOC through CCPCJ to develop a 20th international legal instrument specifically dealing with cyberterrorism in the following manner:
   a. Holding a conference to develop a universal, legal, and concise definition of cybercrime that will be the foundation of the convention; and
   b. Expanding the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force’s Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, so that it can facilitate the implementation of the convention;

2. Suggests that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force’s Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes collaborate with UNODC to offer capacity-building for willing Member States such that:
   a. Member States are provided with specific policy advice and legal advisory services; and
   b. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) may transfer specialized knowledge to local law enforcement, particularly on issues including:
      i. operational and investigative support;
      ii. capacity-building;
      iii. national cyber reviews;
      iv. cyber intelligence and analysis;
      v. digital forensics; and
      vi. innovation and research;

3. Emphasizes the importance of utilizing mechanisms from the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT), which provide expertise about cyberterrorism to Member States and:
   a. Encourages Member States to join IMPACT with the aim of a global integration to achieve a more complete database to share best practices and reinvigorate political will in this concern;
   b. Calls upon Member States of IMPACT to provide for stronger legislation to deepen transparency between international corporations and the alliance;
   c. Joins the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force’s Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes with the work of IMPACT to assist Member States in developing legislation which provides investigative levers to criminalize and prosecute cyberterrorist-related offenses;
4. **Endorses** the creation of the Comprehensive Approach for Social Policies against Terrorism (CAST) Framework within CCPCJ, which will implement the following approaches to fight the human right abuses associated with the youth recruitment activities of terrorist organizations as a preventative criminal justice measure that empowers youth by:

   a. Engaging schools, national organizations, businesses, and government officials, as well as communities and policies, on the following actions to protect vulnerable groups with the intention of:

      i. Empowering youths specifically through vocational training programs and extracurricular activities to deter disenfranchisement;
      ii. Promoting equal opportunities by working with local businesses to provide training and mentorship for youth;
      iii. Advocating for safe haven centers that provide free counseling and shelter for youth;
      iv. Encouraging workshops that promote tolerance and peace among youth such as Youth Peacebuilders; and
      v. Inviting disengaged terrorists to share their experiences within terrorist organizations and how they overcame unique challenges with at-risk youth; and

   b. Working in collaboration with the Urban Youth Fund to execute the aforementioned principles;

5. **Appeals** to Member States to engage in the proliferation of counter-narratives which address and expose propaganda and ideologies terrorists use on social media, video platforms, chat rooms, and any other means that further terrorist purposes by:

   a. Forging partnerships with Internet-based companies and online communities, considering cultural differences without infringing on personal and private rights;
   b. Ensuring that Internet-based companies, particularly social media companies, are aware of what constitutes acts of terrorism relating to terrorist recruitment and ideological proliferation, under the definitions and scope of the envisioned cyberterrorism convention;
   c. Promoting the necessary sharing of information with public authorities when acts of terrorism have been committed via their platforms in order to facilitate identifying profiles of individuals and organizations that advance agendas of terrorist groups;

6. **Supports** active relationships and multilateral partnerships with all relevant international, regional, and domestic governing bodies and non-governmental organizations to promote efficient progress on projects by understanding local particulars necessary for success such that:

   a. Member States improve their capacity to prevent and counter terrorism in accordance with the rule of law, particularly through increasing the number of states receiving capacity-building assistance from regional bodies to develop local rule of law;
   b. The transfer of specialized knowledge is dissipated among staff or personnel involved in the criminal justice chain, particularly the courts, police forces, and lawmakers;

7. **Endorses** ECOSOC’s annual youth forum and its role in bringing together youth in sharing their opinions and further hopes for the incorporation of at-risk youth within the program;

8. **Encourages** Member States to further discuss methods and review the efficacy of providing more efficient encryption of government websites, monetary systems, and communication systems, such as:

   a. Strengthened legal encryption requirements for banks and multinational corporations; and
   b. Improved security on the databases of entities such as INTERPOL;
9. Encourages all other Member States to recognize the preceding initiatives will collaborate with a variety of regional and domestic organizations to most efficiently provide for the needs and cultural particulars of all Member States.