

# NMUN•NY 2018

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18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First Committee  
(GA1)



## Conference A

## General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

### Committee Staff

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### Agenda

- I. Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts
- II. Cyber Security and Protecting Against Cyber Warfare
- III. Combatting the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
GA1/1/1	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	105 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 4 abstentions
GA1/1/2	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	85 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 13 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	75 votes in favor, 21 votes against, 17 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	91 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 14 abstentions
GA1/1/5	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	81 votes in favor, 18 votes against, 8 abstentions

## **Summary Report for the General Assembly First Committee**

The General Assembly First Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Cyber Security and Protecting Against Cyber Warfare
- II. Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts
- III. Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

The session was attended by representatives of 119 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Sunday, the committee began discussion on the three topics brought forth before the First Committee, and adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts.”

On Monday, the committee made a multitude of speeches on the topic, from efforts to resolve communication breakdown, to building upon the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 15 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics. The overall tone of debate for the two days was centered on finding viable solutions to the threat of international terrorism, with many Member States urging the body to collaborate in the effort. Due to the steadfast work of the committee, the number of proposals was reduced to 7 by Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including communication coordination, information sharing, capacity building, and ways to improve upon counter terrorism strategies and their frameworks. The resolutions adopted by the committee and the spirit of debate embody the seriousness of counter-terrorism. Information-sharing and coordination amongst Member States played a pivotal role in the committee, and delegates’ ability to truly collaborate with each other displayed their commitment to finding viable solutions to terrorism and the trauma it causes.



**Code:** GA1/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2

3 *Recalling the Charter of the United Nations (1945), Chapter IV, Article 11, which states that the General*  
4 *Assembly's main objective is the maintenance of international peace and security through cooperation between*  
5 *Member States,*

6

7 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian*  
8 *Nations (ASEAN), the Declaration of Lima to prevent, combat, and eliminate Terrorism, and the Inter-American*  
9 *Convention against Terrorism, which are the basis for the fight against terrorism, predominately non-interference*  
10 *and mutual respect,*

11

12 *Reaffirming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 and SDG 4, which refer to peace,*  
13 *justice, strong institutions, and quality education,*

14

15 *Recognizing the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP), which is a crucial actor in the fight against*  
16 *terrorism through development and its Conceptual Framework for Preventing Violent Extremists,*

17

18 *Deeply alarmed by the devastating humanitarian and economic consequences resulting from violent acts of terror on*  
19 *a global scale,*

20

21 *Noting with deep concern the persistent threat international terrorism poses to existing federal structures and*  
22 *national sovereignty,*

23

24 *Recalling the report 70/826 of the Secretary-General on "Activities of the United Nations system in implementing*  
25 *the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy," (2016) and shares the raised concerns about a lack of focus*  
26 *on prevention and development,*

27

28 *Concerned by the multitude of Member States who have yet to adopt meaningful measures to freeze terrorist assets*  
29 *and prevent money-laundering,*

30

31 *Noting the relevance of the Joint Declaration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Defense*  
32 *Ministers Meeting (ADMM), which stresses the importance of global collaboration to maintain regional peace and*  
33 *security, regarding strengthening defense cooperation of ASEAN within the global community,*

34

35 *Affirming that counter-terrorism efforts must focus on root causes following a holistic, cooperative and*  
36 *comprehensive approach preferably conducted on a national and communal level,*

37

38 *Deeply convinced that the spread of terrorism can be contained by impeding its financing and recruitment methods,*

39

40 *Stressing that money laundering has a destabilizing effect on national and regional financial institutions,*

41

42 *Reaffirming the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism of 2007 and the CARICOM Counter-Terrorism Strategy*  
43 *of 2018, which increased efforts to counter, prevent, and suppress terrorism by implementing and utilizing courses*  
44 *on psychological warfare, explosive detection, post-blast investigation, airport security and passport/document*  
45 *security for law enforcement,*

46

47 *Understanding the negative impact of terrorist funds acquisition to purchasing items of warfare and terror, in*

48 addition to the infrastructure development to the areas they occupy, both of which serve to quiet local resistance,  
49 allowing such groups to remain prevalent,  
50  
51 *Commending* the work done by the Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative (PSDI), the Asian Development  
52 Bank (ADB), the Pacific Islands Forum Anti-Money Laundering Programme, and the Asia-Pacific Economic  
53 Cooperation regarding assisting individual nations' development plans to combat money laundering and terrorist  
54 financing within their nations,  
55  
56 *Noting with approval* the efforts of the Global Program Against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the  
57 Financing of Terrorism of UNODC on Anti-Money Laundering towards the curtailing of the perpetuation of money  
58 laundering schemes within their region of interest,  
59  
60 *Recalling the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999), which encourages  
61 the exchange of information on the funds that support terrorist activities,  
62  
63 *Recognizing* the claims of UNDP that the financial budget on counterterrorism measures is not sufficient in this  
64 regard,  
65  
66 *Keeping in mind* the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Pillars 1, 2, and 4,  
67  
68 *Acknowledging* the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre's (UNCCT) financial role in the Counter-Terrorism  
69 Implementation Task Force (CTITF),  
70  
71 *Recognizing* the need to aid Member States that require assistance while also ensuring fundamental human rights,  
72  
73 *Mindful* of the fact that any measure addressing antiterrorism has to include at-risk youth of extremism and  
74 terrorism,  
75  
76 *Bearing in mind* there are faults in our aviation security system, as exemplified in Security Council Resolution 2309  
77 (2016) "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Aviation security," of which states that  
78 there is a need to strengthen training and standards, especially through the International Civil Aviation Organization  
79 (ICAO),  
80  
81 *Noting* that the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Pillar 2 addresses the need for the strengthening and creation  
82 of international counter-terrorism facilities and centers in hopes of fighting terrorism,  
83  
84 *Noting* the importance of all measures being in accordance with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948)  
85 Article 12, especially with the right of all citizens to data privacy,  
86  
87 *Recognizing* that the act of preventing is much easier to achieve than finding solutions, hence the need for absolute  
88 transparency when information-sharing occurs between countries,  
89  
90 *Acknowledging* the success of the Science Technology Engineering Arts Math (STEAM) program's progress toward  
91 achieving SDGs 4 and 7 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),  
92  
93 1. *Stresses* the importance of tackling the spread of terrorism by:  
94  
95 a. Hampering the finance methods of terrorist groups through international collaboration on issues  
96 regarding money laundering and interstate transparency by fostering initiatives of the Counter-  
97 Terrorism Committee, and implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force  
98 (FATF);  
99  
100 b. Hindering the recruitment of potential new members through ameliorating training and prevention  
101 further elaborated in this resolution;  
102

- 103 2. *Suggests* the approach to prevent terrorism by combating the financing of terrorist groups and money laundering  
104 by:  
105
- 106 a. Reviewing the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* to consider  
107 crypto-currencies as a viable form of terrorist financing;  
108
- 109 b. Adding the provision of a platform for coordinated exchange of data and comprehensive targeted  
110 financial sanctions (TFS) as a focus of the work of the UN Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT),  
111 which should be conducted in close cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization  
112 (INTERPOL);  
113
- 114 3. *Calls upon* Member States to emphasize the identification of money laundering by encouraging all persons  
115 carrying out business activities to establish and maintain adequate procedures to guard against their businesses  
116 being used to finance terrorism by:  
117
- 118 a. Facilitating the recognition and reporting of suspicious transactions with the assistance of the UN  
119 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through:  
120
- 121 i. Internal control and risk management procedures for the purpose of forestalling and  
122 preventing money laundering and financing of terrorism;  
123 ii. Examination of every transaction that is considered to be of high risk due to its nature, such as  
124 unusually large deposits of cash;  
125 iii. Provision of training companies to their employees for the recognition and handling of  
126 transactions suspected to be associated with money laundering and financing of terrorism;  
127
- 128 b. Ensuring the strict implementation of the “know your client” principle to allow businesses to identify  
129 and verify the identity of their clients;  
130
- 131 c. Requiring the maintenance of adequate records;  
132
- 133 4. *Encourages* the creation and enhancement of workshop and seminars at the national and regional levels with the  
134 goal of:  
135
- 136 a. Raising awareness on both counter-terrorism strategies, and the dangers of corruption and money  
137 laundering amongst executive, judicial, and legislative bodies, through active discussions and debates,  
138 as well as meetings with experts in the field;  
139
- 140 b. Achieving more concrete and effective results through the enforcement of pre-existing organizations  
141 such as FATF and APG;  
142
- 143 5. *Acknowledges* the need for deeper cooperation between Member States regarding the exchange of information  
144 and critical financial data in order to:  
145
- 146 a. Enhance controls regarding the movement of funds, which eventually end up being used to finance  
147 terrorist activities, both violent and non-violent;  
148
- 149 b. Further the collaboration between national intelligence services, particularly regarding the  
150 management of coordinated operations against money laundering;  
151
- 152 6. *Recommends* individual countries take action to improve their collection of financial data considered relevant to  
153 the problem of money laundering, the purpose of this collection being to:  
154
- 155 a. Better understand the scope of such problems within each nation’s borders, allowing for more specific  
156 actions to be taken by the Member States involved;  
157

- 158 b. Provide a base set of information to be called upon when needed to identify and address future  
159 problems within each country's specific context;  
160
- 161 c. Enrich the World Bank's data banks in accordance to their Financial Reporting Standards Board  
162 (IASB), so that such information can be utilized further by other regional states in the identification of  
163 potential illicit financial behavior:  
164
- 165 i. Member States utilize the information available through the World Bank in order to monitor  
166 their internal economic activity and halt money laundering efforts before significant harm has  
167 occurred;  
168 ii. Member States to strengthen the legitimacy and comprehensiveness of said financial database  
169 through the further limiting of corruption and the continued pursuit of the actions called for by  
170 the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (2003);  
171
- 172 d. Utilize the Member States that are also members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to use the  
173 funding available through this instrument to handle the costs of such rigorous internal collection and  
174 the application of World Bank data;  
175
- 176 7. *Decides* to establish a special fund within the UNDP, called the Prevention of Violent Extremism Fund (PRoVE  
177 Fund), by:  
178
- 179 a. Requesting the UNDP Executive Board to decide upon which UNDP measures will receive funding  
180 regarding the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism through socioeconomic development  
181 worldwide;  
182
- 183 b. Recommending that PRoVE raise global awareness on the importance of development to effectively  
184 fight the root causes of terrorism through annual reports published to the public and the General  
185 Assembly by the UNDP;  
186
- 187 c. Suggesting that PRoVE should provide financial funding to terrorism-prevention and de-radicalization  
188 projects implemented on a national and local level, as well as other projects deemed suitable by the  
189 UNDP Executive Board;  
190
- 191 d. Proposes a projected duration of five years (2018-2023) for the fund, with the option of extension;  
192
- 193 e. Recommending that the General Assembly First Committee will annually review the outcomes of the  
194 fund and decide its further extension;  
195
- 196 f. Suggesting that the PRoVE's financial budget is raised by the UNDP Executive Board from private  
197 and state contributors;  
198
- 199 g. Recommending a voluntary contribution from each Member State willing to contribute to be placed  
200 into the pool that is then distributed to countries for the purpose of equitable and inclusive education  
201 through collaboration with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Educational, Scientific and  
202 Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
203
- 204 h. Authorizing the fund, should it receive more than the set budget through financial contributions, to use  
205 that excess as though it was part of the existing budget;  
206
- 207 8. *Calls upon* UNDP to implement an educational framework to provide education and vocational training to  
208 underage youth to countries suffering from terrorism, to empower and provide self-autonomy for the youth of  
209 developing countries, by:  
210
- 211 a. Recruiting regional organizations sponsoring the training of students in peace education and  
212 rehabilitation;  
213

- 214 b. Highlighting the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially SDG 5, Gender Equality, and  
215 provide the same access to education for both women and men along with SDG 4, Quality of  
216 education;  
217
- 218 c. Reducing economic poverty as suggested in the SDGs to prevent developing countries from becoming  
219 targets for terrorist organizations, and decreasing their economic vulnerability caused by terrorism;  
220
- 221 d. Promoting efforts in religious and cultural education within their reports;  
222
- 223 9. *Urges* Member States to adopt the FATF guidelines and recommendations on anti-money laundering;  
224
- 225 10. *Encourages* all Member States to address the spread of transnational terrorism and migration of foreign fighters  
226 by implementing border control measures, such as:  
227
- 228 a. Voluntary cooperation on border controls among Member States;  
229
- 230 b. Sharing of information and training facilities via nationally designated points of contact;  
231
- 232 c. Multilateral cooperation between police and military forces;  
233
- 234 11. *Encourages* the CTITF to standardize training methods for police and armed forces by:  
235
- 236 a. Sharing experiences with current training methods;  
237
- 238 b. Re-evaluating current training methods regarding effectiveness in the next meeting of the General  
239 Assembly First Committee;  
240
- 241 12. *Calls upon* Member States to enable fellow Member States to implement existing international provision on  
242 countering terrorism by:  
243
- 244 a. Sharing human resources and information with other Member States;  
245
- 246 b. Providing financial resources for developing countries;  
247
- 248 c. Facilitating access to technological resources to other states;  
249
- 250 13. *Draws the attention* to the importance of improving the existing education system aimed at raising awareness  
251 for the dangers of terrorism and to prevent radicalization:  
252
- 253 a. By education of the youth, through workshops and seminars which will be based on programs and non-  
254 governmental organizations (NGOs) such as, but not limited to:  
255
- 256 i. The Vietnam Youth Organization and the Latin American Youth organization;  
257 ii. The STEAM Education for Global Citizenship to achieve the SDGs;  
258 iii. Youth and Community Transformation Projects;  
259
- 260 b. Through radicalization rehabilitation programs in which individuals affiliated with terrorist  
261 organizations can seek counseling;  
262
- 263 c. By promoting already existing training such as the FATF Training Research and Education Institute  
264 (FATF TREIN) to members of the FATF Global Network Group;  
265
- 266 d. Using information and communication technologies (ICT) such as:  
267
- 268 i. Social media campaigns to shed light upon the dangers of terrorism;  
269 ii. Free downloadable of educational materials to counteract terrorism;



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14. *Recommends* that Member States sign Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with UNDP addressing youth that are most at risk and most vulnerable to extremism by:
    - a. Creating bilateral and multilateral partnerships between UNDP and developing countries in creating 3-year Partnering Against Violent Extremism (PAVE) programs on national and regional levels, such that the partnerships will:
      - i. Support the creation of National Strategies and Policies for Prevention/Countering of Violent Extremism (P/CVE) to prevent and respond to terrorist acts;
      - ii. Address capacity development, research, communications, and advocacy for youth within their annual reports published by UNDP as well as through public relations;
    - b. Supporting the efforts in Member States to create national statistical offices where no offices of such kind exist so far, to better track the effects of terrorism in affected states;
  15. *Encourages* the UNCCT to provide increased funding for regional workshops and trainings on anti-money laundering strategies and counter terrorism in vulnerable regions;
  16. *Further recommends* that all Member States promote workshops on the importance of tolerance and acceptance of other opinions and religions, protection of human rights, and promotion of civic engagement;
  17. *Aspires* to help all distressed countries affected by rampant terrorism.



**Code:** GA1/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations (1945),*  
4  
5 *Rejecting the notion that terrorism is exclusively inspired by any one religious ideology,*  
6  
7 *Recalling Article 1 of Chapter 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, stating that international peace and security*  
8 *are one of the main purposes of the organization,*  
9  
10 *Reaffirming pillar one in General Assembly resolution 70/291 of 1 July 2016, which is addressing the conditions*  
11 *conducive to the spread of terrorism,*  
12  
13 *Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 71/151, on “Measures to eliminate international terrorism” (2016), as to*  
14 *effectively combat the risk of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and promote a universal theme for*  
15 *counter-terrorism,*  
16  
17 *Taking into consideration the progress that has been made through General Assembly resolution 60/288, launching*  
18 *the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2006,*  
19  
20 *Bearing in mind that between 2010 and 2016, the number of fatalities caused by terrorism-related attacks have*  
21 *quadrupled, as indicated by the Global Terrorism Database (GTD),*  
22  
23 *Recognizing the value of further developing a formal definition for terrorism for use in international jurisprudence,*  
24  
25 *Further acknowledging that in 2016 the GTD indicated approximately 13,547 terrorist attacks were committed*  
26 *around the world,*  
27  
28 *In condemnation of terrorist groups such as the Islamic State (IS), Boko Haram, and Al-Qaida for their persisting*  
29 *terrorist acts targeting civilian populations,*  
30  
31 *Bearing in mind the existence of the International Security Fund (ISF) created by the European Union (EU) to serve*  
32 *as a way of financing the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, stronger legislation, and border*  
33 *reinforcement, to respond to the lack of equipment and trained border-security personnel, while addressing the*  
34 *difficulty to control spaces between official border crossings,*  
35  
36 *Noting with regret an increase of Member States affected by attacks endangering the lives of many civilians,*  
37  
38 *Concerned with the absence of a formal definition of terrorism as voted upon by the UN General Assembly,*  
39  
40 *Recognizing the definition of terrorism as outlined in Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004), “Criminal acts,*  
41 *including against civilians, committed with the intent to fatally harm or inflict serious bodily injuries, or taking*  
42 *hostages with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the public or in a group of persons or particular persons,*  
43 *intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any*  
44 *act,”*  
45  
46 *Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong*  
47 *Institutions,” which aims at fostering a peaceful and inclusive society,*  
48  
49 *Recognizing the value of furthering a formal definition for terrorism for use in international jurisprudence,*  
50

51 *Aware of* the list of terrorist organizations, and individuals associated with terrorist organizations, compiled by the  
52 Security Council pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), and 2253 (2015) concerning the Islamic State of  
53 Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and Associated Individuals, Groups, Undertakings and Entities,  
54  
55 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), highlighting the International Criminal Police Organization  
56 (INTERPOL) efforts against foreign terrorists,  
57  
58 *Reaffirming*, the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2006, especially Pillar III, building states' capacity and  
59 strengthening the role of the UN,  
60  
61 *Bearing in mind* the existence of the International Security Fund (ISF) created by the European Union to serve as a  
62 way of financing the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, stronger legislation, and border reinforcement  
63 to respond to the lack of equipment and trained border-security personnel, while addressing the difficulty to control  
64 spaces between official border crossings,  
65  
66 *Recalling* the letter to the Security Council S/2015/683 of 2014, which highlights the actual use that is made of  
67 Advanced Passenger Information (API) within border agencies,  
68  
69 *Recognizing* the importance of partnering with the major actors in the technology field to better address the  
70 spreading of radicalization and terrorist ideas, and *recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 2006, on "The  
71 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,"  
72  
73 *Gravely concerned* by the role that online and social media platforms are playing in the recruitment and  
74 radicalization of people by international terrorist organizations,  
75  
76 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the rule of law in counter-terrorism strategies,  
77  
78 *Mindful* of the International Criminal Court's inability to try terrorists based on the limitations of its mandate, set out  
79 in the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (A/CONF.183/9) of 1998,  
80  
81 *Noting with regret* an increase of Member States affected by attacks endangering the lives of many civilians,  
82  
83 *Appreciating* the need to establish a new judicial body with the mandate to try individuals accused of terrorist acts,  
84  
85 *Acknowledging* that some developing countries have been dissuaded from counter-terrorism partnerships, for the  
86 fear that they may be used against their interests,  
87  
88 *Expressing* the need to establish international norms to ensure that counter-terrorism partners do not misuse  
89 intelligence sharing, or any allied military personnel, for goals which conflict with the goals and purposes of the UN,  
90 as described in the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
91  
92 *Guided* by the purposes and principles contained in the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
93  
94 *Deeply concerned* by the increase in the number of terrorist actions globally, and specifically in the Middle East and  
95 Africa,  
96  
97 *Deeply conscious* of the increase in conflicts within Middle East,  
98  
99 *Rejecting* the notion that terrorism is exclusively inspired by any one religious ideology,  
100  
101 *Fully aware* of the damages caused by extremism in Africa, and globally,  
102  
103 *Recognizing* that terrorism has become a global issue, which affects all Member States,  
104  
105 *Seeking* the peaceful coexistence of the world's religions,  
106

- 107 1. *Recommends* all Member States take into consideration all national and regional definitions of terrorism that are  
108 officially recognized by the Member State or the group of Member States in question;  
109
- 110 2. *Suggests* a summit during the year 2020, which would aim to define a global definition for terrorism, by:  
111  
112 a. Establishing a globally recognized and agreed-upon definition for terrorism and terrorist;  
113  
114 b. Accepting applications from cities who would like to host the 2020 conference;  
115  
116 c. Selecting said cities by vote from Member States with consideration of the following:  
117  
118 i. The safety and security of the region;  
119 ii. The accessibility of the city;  
120 iii. The stability of the Member State’s economy;  
121
- 122 3. *Defines*, until the aforementioned summit (2020), terrorism as: “any act that purposefully targets civilian or  
123 noncombatant populations to incite terror, panic, or political instability,” which:  
124  
125 a. Shall not be construed to exclude state proxies, specifically non-governmental organizations (NGOs)  
126 sponsored by or contracted on behalf of Member States that commit violent actions as defined above;  
127  
128 b. Is pertinent, but not limited to, acts with political, social, economic, and/or religious motivations;  
129
- 130 4. *Recommends* that the Security Council Committee Pursuant to Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253  
131 (2015) Concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida, and Associated Individuals, Groups, Undertakings and Entities,  
132 review the list of terrorist organizations, and associated individuals, maintained by the committee in the purpose  
133 of:  
134  
135 a. Adding such organizations, groups, undertakings, and entities, which shall be identified as committing,  
136 or otherwise being a participant to, acts which constitute terrorism under the definition adopted by this  
137 resolution;  
138  
139 b. Facilitating judicial interpretations by delineating the qualifications for what shall constitute a terrorist  
140 organization by providing example groups, which may include, but shall not be limited to, the National  
141 Liberation Army (ELN), and/or the New People’s Army (NPA);  
142
- 143 5. *Calls upon* the International community to condemn terrorist cyber-attacks, targeting physical infrastructure,  
144 acknowledging that these types of attacks constitute a severe form of terrorism and have the power to endanger  
145 national and international security, and:  
146  
147 a. Affirms the need to address cyber-physical terrorism;  
148  
149 b. Emphasizes that physical infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, being any physical systems of  
150 communication, transportation, healthcare, and other resource providers;  
151
- 152 6. *Further invites* all Member States, and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, to develop counter-terrorism  
153 measures by using the definitions of terrorism, set now and later in 2020, as the main reference when it comes  
154 to defining target terrorist groups;  
155
- 156 7. *Stresses* the importance of continued cooperation between the multi-stakeholders within this issue, including but  
157 not limited to the UN, INTERPOL, and private sector actors on a voluntary basis, and thereby suggests:  
158  
159 a. Resource sharing between INTERPOL and the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force  
160 (CTITF), as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC);  
161

- 162           b. Increasing the frequency and inclusiveness of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)  
163           workshops that engage with private-sector acts, such as those currently facilitated by the Counter-  
164           Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the ICT4Peace Foundation, allowing for a  
165           greater understanding of the effects that terrorism has on the private sector, leading to the identification  
166           of the private actors' response to terrorist actions;  
167
- 168           c. Cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to receive primary and secondary  
169           data aiming to carry out an exhaustive analysis to prevent or be aware of future attacks;  
170
- 171 8. *Proposes* the utilization of Information and Communication Technologies in progressing peace operations  
172       forward, detecting signs of radicalization and extremism, as well as securing national borders by:  
173
- 174           a. Strengthening a database with the cooperation of Member States to share information of known  
175           terrorist groups to prevent the acts of terrorism from happening, following and expanding on the  
176           already existing model of INTERPOL terrorism and crime information exchange networks like the  
177           INTERPOL Notices that allow police in Member States to share information through the real time  
178           Interpol I-24/7 network, and the Interpol's Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre for intelligence on  
179           transnational terrorist networks;  
180
- 181           b. Applying a policy to ensure voluntary control of external borders for counter-terrorism purposes for as  
182           long as necessary;  
183
- 184           c. Encouraging collaboration with the Integrated Border Management Task Force (IBMTF) overseen by  
185           INTERPOL, through cooperation within Member States;  
186
- 187           d. Improving direct communication and considering implementation of regional cooperative initiatives  
188           such as the ISF, to finance border security strategies by donating an annual amount proportional to  
189           their ability to contribute and to reduce the technological and infrastructural gaps between Member  
190           States;  
191
- 192 9. *Encourages* the further implementation of the Tallinn Manual by Member States to create a transient global  
193       consensus that will lead to the general establishment of international legislation on cyber terrorism;  
194
- 195 10. *Calls* upon the establishment of a conference, open to the participation of all Member States of the UN, the  
196       three subsidiary bodies that deal with terrorism-related issues established by the UN Security Council, and the  
197       International Law Commission, with the purpose of:  
198
- 199           a. Preparing an acceptable consolidated text of a statute for an International Counter Terrorism Tribunal,  
200           that will be revised by a conference of plenipotentiaries, and that will be based upon the definition of  
201           terrorism presented in this resolution;  
202
- 203           b. Establishing the structure, jurisdiction, admissibility and applicable law, the composition and  
204           administration, the investigation and prosecution procedures, the trial process and penalties, the  
205           international cooperation and judicial assistance, and the financing needed for the International  
206           Counter Terrorism Tribunal;  
207
- 208 11. *Further invites* the conference to meet from 30 September to 17 October 2019 at the beginning of the seventy-  
209       fourth session of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory  
210       Committee with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work;  
211
- 212 12. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the Preparatory Committee;  
213
- 214 13. *Proposes* the creation of a branch under the International Counter Terrorism Tribunal, called Committee on  
215       Cyber Terrorism (CCT), which will specifically;  
216

- 217 a. Target terrorist organizations or acts of terrorism committed by individuals or non-state groups in  
218 cyberspace, and;  
219
- 220 b. Deal with cases that exclusively include:  
221
- 222 i. International crimes only, that therefore affect more than one state;
  - 223 ii. Groups or individual members of groups that make use of ICTs to plan, conduct or in any way  
224 actively support their terrorist activities;
  - 225 iii. Crimes physically measurable and strictly defined by the framework adopted by the  
226 international community;
- 227
- 228 c. Only come into action after having received a consensus by the concerned Member States via signature  
229 or any other type of official ratification;  
230
- 231 14. *Proposes* the creation of a standardized punishment method for terrorist activities to be adopted by all Member  
232 States to reach common consensus, by:  
233
- 234 a. Emphasizing the importance of respecting human rights and human dignity in the process of  
235 punishment of terrorists;
  - 236 b. Suggesting all Member States to prioritize non-lethal methods in apprehending terrorists;
  - 237 c. Recommending the use of dialogues and mediated negotiations as opposed to combative counter-  
238 terrorism tactics;
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- 241
- 242 15. *Seeks* to hold Member States responsible for supporting terrorist organizations, by:  
243
- 244 a. Gathering evidence through the Monitoring Team already implemented by the Security Council to  
245 monitor issues of terrorist organizations, such as Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, ISIL (Daesh), Boko Haram  
246 and al-Nusrah Front;
  - 247 b. Using this evidence to determine when a Member State has given support to any of said organizations;
  - 248 c. Hoping the expansion of the scope of this team to that of any organization which falls into the  
249 previously stated definition of terrorism;
  - 250 d. Recommending the Secretary-General to publicly condemn Member States that support terrorist  
251 organizations;
  - 252 e. Recommending Member States to align with other Member States to place economic sanctions on  
253 those that support terrorist organizations;
- 254
- 255
- 256
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- 258
- 259 16. *Invites* Member States to focus coordinative efforts on joint training programs and information system  
260 analytical data exchanges, to boost and strengthen mechanisms against cyber terrorism in countries that do not  
261 possess these capabilities, by means such as, but not limited to:  
262
- 263 a. Regional coordination and cooperation patterned to that of the European Union and the Organisation  
264 for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in magnifying the capabilities of institutions handling  
265 cyber breaches;
  - 266 b. Joint training programs and knowledge-based information sharing to strengthen the capacity of  
267 Member States who lack defensive protocols towards cyber terrorism;
- 268
- 269
- 270 17. *Proposes* the utilization of ICTs in progressing peace operations forward and in detecting signs of radicalization  
271 and extremism by:  
272

- 273 a. Strengthening a database with the cooperation of Member States to share information of known  
274 terrorist groups to prevent the acts of terrorism from happening;  
275
- 276 b. Applying a policy to ensure voluntary control of external borders for counter-terrorism purposes for as  
277 long as necessary;  
278
- 279 c. Encouraging collaboration with the IBMTF overseen by INTERPOL, through cooperation within  
280 Member States;  
281
- 282 18. *Recommends* the establishment of improved practices to protect the interests of developing nations within  
283 counter-terrorism partnerships, including:  
284
- 285 a. Transparency within intelligence partnerships to ensure that both parties are respecting each other's  
286 security interests;  
287
- 288 b. Mutual benefit within counter-terrorism partnerships, such that neither nation put the goals of counter-  
289 terrorist operations before the well being of their partner nation;  
290
- 291 c. The accompaniment of all military aid with economic and social aid to assist in counter-terrorism  
292 efforts, possibly including:  
293
- 294 i. Educational personnel;  
295 ii. ICTs;  
296 iii. Development of civilian transportation infrastructure;  
297
- 298 19. *Suggests* the incorporation of social media in all Member States' counter-terrorism efforts such as, but not  
299 limited to:  
300
- 301 a. The pursuit of partnerships with prominent social media corporations to identify the personal accounts  
302 of those responsible for cyber-terrorist attacks or cyber-recruitment;  
303
- 304 b. Targeted investigations by the CTITF and the tracking of suspicious accounts in social media or other  
305 online platforms that could be used for recruiting purposes by terrorist groups;  
306
- 307 c. Cooperation with NGOs and forums, such as the Forum of Incident Response and Security Team  
308 (FIRST), which are engaged in sharing information about cyber threats and solutions;  
309
- 310 d. The development of public and industry awareness strategies to educate people on the common  
311 radicalization practices terrorists implement and to raise awareness about the cyber terrorism threats in  
312 social media;  
313
- 314 20. *Encourages* all Member States to strengthen education programmes in their school systems, specifically  
315 emphasizing technological literacy in the purpose to lift people out of poverty, making it harder for young  
316 people to fall prey to extremist narratives, including:  
317
- 318 a. Encouraging targeted training of teachers and education leaders to ensure a quality education;  
319
- 320 b. Supporting education of local stakeholders including law enforcement, religious leaders, and  
321 professional societies to recognize victims of violence, including rural, economically disadvantaged  
322 populations;  
323
- 324 c. Encouraging partnership with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to  
325 increase public engagement;  
326

- 327 d. Member States to collaborate closely with NGOs on the ground, such as the Malala Fund, to increase  
328 access to education;  
329
- 330 21. *Recommends* the establishment of improved practices to protect the interests of developing nations within  
331 counter-terrorism partnerships, including:  
332
- 333 a. Transparency within intelligence partnerships to ensure that both parties are respecting each other's  
334 security interests;  
335
- 336 b. Mutual benefit within counter-terrorism partnerships such that neither nation put the goals of counter-  
337 terrorist operations before the well-being of their partner nation;  
338
- 339 c. The accompaniment of all military aid with economic and social aid to assist in counter-terrorism  
340 efforts, possibly including:  
341
- 342 i. Educational personnel;  
343 ii. Secure international communication;  
344
- 345 22. *Further invites* all Member States to adopt an annual cyber security drill based off the ENISA model of Cyber  
346 Europe, the widespread preparation against cyber terrorism, among national and private actors.





**Code:** GA1/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Keeping in mind* the sovereignty and independence of all Member States guaranteed by Article 2 of *The Charter of*  
4 *the United Nations* (1945),  
5  
6 *Emphasizing* the importance of combating extremism and anti-Islamic movements at their origin and underlying  
7 cause,  
8  
9 *Urging* the need for a universally agreed-upon definition of terrorism,  
10  
11 *Convinced* that the implementation of counter-terrorism measures and strategies should reflect each state's specific  
12 capabilities, and that addressing the root-causes of terrorism effectively counters and prevents the further  
13 radicalization and growth of terrorist cells,  
14  
15 *Guided* by the United Nations' (UN) High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change 2004 report, stating that  
16 more new strategies for combating terrorism are needed due to the rise of new threats,  
17  
18 *Taking into consideration* the *Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law* (2011), along with the  
19 *Rabat and Hague Memorandums on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism measures in the Criminal Justice*  
20 *Sector*, both of which encourage international cooperation in the field judicial formation,  
21  
22 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), which recognizes that terrorism threatens the social and  
23 economic development of all states,  
24  
25 *Deeply concerned* about the effects of terrorism on international peace and security, as stated in Security Council  
26 resolution 2341 (2017),  
27  
28 *Keeping in mind* the constant development of methods utilized by terror groups in order to fund their illicit actions,  
29  
30 *Stressing* the importance to uphold fundamental human rights and the rule of law in the mutual combat against  
31 terrorism, in accordance with the fourth pillar of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy,  
32  
33 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/297 (2010), which calls upon Member States, the UN, and other  
34 appropriate international, regional, and sub-regional organizations to step up their efforts to implement strategy in an  
35 integrated manner and in all its aspects,  
36  
37 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), launching the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,  
38 which enshrines the principle of "Building States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations" as one  
39 of its four pillars,  
40  
41 *Recognizing* Articles 2 and 4 of the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*  
42 (1999) regarding the need for Member States to create domestic policies that penalize persons found to have  
43 contributed financially to terrorist organizations,  
44  
45 *Seeking* the adaptation of the UN Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (UNCNGO) to include actions to  
46 curtail the exploitation of NGOs and non-profit organizations by terrorist groups,  
47

48 *Confident* about Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which calls on the Member States to prevent and suppress  
49 the financing of terrorism, by criminalizing the funds for terrorist purposes and encourages them to set up effective  
50 mechanisms to freeze funds and other financial assets of people involved in or associated with terrorists, as this will  
51 prevent those funds from being made available to terrorists to reinforce the *Convention for the Suppression of the*  
52 *Financing of Terrorism*,

53  
54 *Fully aware* of the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in providing up-to-date and effective tools to  
55 identify and interrupt terrorist financing, as well as the Training Research and Education Institute (FATF TREIN) on  
56 educating civilians, companies, and NGOs, on the matter of unwilling terrorist funding and the need to strengthen  
57 counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) laws,

58  
59 *Observing* agencies such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and its Financial  
60 Tracking Service (FTS) to monitor the passage of currency through migration routes to reduce the events of money  
61 laundering that result from this transportation, and increase their capacity to mitigate the threats to common peace  
62 and security, which arise from the dark web,

63  
64 *Realizing* the importance of further research by the Commission on Science and Technology Development (CSTD)  
65 of the illicit use of cryptocurrency in the funding of terrorism,

66  
67 *Emphasizing* that multilateral communication and the sharing of strategies can alleviate Member States'  
68 vulnerability in their domestic capacity by better understanding virtual currency and terror group's illicit use of  
69 virtual currency,

70  
71 *Reaffirming* the importance of enforcing guidelines in the real estate sector that the FATF has produced over the  
72 recent years to substantially reduce financing of terrorism, and that shell companies are frequently used to buy real  
73 estate that is subsequently used by terrorist organizations to plan attacks and hide from authorities, as stated in the  
74 FATF "Guidance on the Risk-Based Approach for Real Estate Agents,"

75  
76 1. *Recommends* the strengthening of the definition of terrorism to focus and unite endeavors to combat terrorism,  
77 in an effort to:

- 78  
79 a. Allow perpetrators of terrorism to be identified as Subgroups of preexisting terrorism organizations of  
80 Non-State Actors with Political Enterprises or Motives (SNAPEM);  
81  
82 b. Better interpretation of terrorism at a regional level to target and identify terrorist groups according to  
83 the criteria specified by regional committees, consisting of representatives of the regional states,  
84 including nations seeking to be recognized internationally that also face threats of terrorism, who  
85 would:  
86  
87 i. Meet annually at regional summits sponsored with the help of the FATF, and conducted by  
88 the representatives discussing counter-terrorism and cooperation in order to combat it;  
89 ii. Work collaboratively via vote, with each Member State having equal voting power, to  
90 construct a list of confirmed terrorism organizations, with groups having previously been  
91 recognized by the UN automatically placed on the list of terrorist groups, and new  
92 organizations will be added to the list of terrorist groups with a two-thirds majority vote, and  
93 the compiled list will then be reported to the International Criminal Police Organization  
94 (INTERPOL) and distributed internationally by INTERPOL to state-level law enforcement on  
95 a monthly basis;  
96  
97 c. Intends that the overall goal of Member States internationally should be Stopping Acts of Violence  
98 Against Government Establishments and Civilians;

99  
100 2. *Invites* willing Member States at the regional level to voluntarily donate to a counterterrorism fund, to be used  
101 to combat different forms of terrorism by:

102

- 103 a. Providing funding to Member States who have been subject to recent terrorist attacks to help prevent  
104 further tragedies;  
105
- 106 b. Assisting those who have been victims of a terrorist attack in order to help with restoration in post-  
107 terror regions, whether it was due to armed conflict or cyber-attacks;  
108
- 109 3. *Expresses appreciation* to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTCED) for operating  
110 under the Security Council help counter the misuse of non-profit organizations (NPOs) in financing terrorist  
111 networks and to detect illegal cross-border transportation of currency;  
112
- 113 4. *Motivates* that a monetary fund be developed to increase employment, guide development and promote the  
114 creation of an educational council within victimized countries:  
115
- 116 a. Noting that this fund should be financed through voluntary donations and non-compulsory  
117 contributions, including assets confiscated from terrorist networks and their benefactors;  
118
- 119 b. The educational council should focus their efforts on citizens in rural and impoverished locations, as  
120 this is primarily where terrorist networks radicalize new victims;  
121
- 122 i. This council will educate citizens (including migrants and refugees) on the distinctions  
123 between religion and violent extremism and how to recognize terrorist propaganda throughout  
124 social media;  
125
- 126 ii. Additionally, they will also identify regional resources and assets that will allow citizens to  
127 become more integrated within their society;
- 128 5. *Supports* an examination to create a cooperative regional framework in order to build bridges among states and  
129 to de-incentivize terrorism:  
130
- 131 a. Further building regional infrastructure to bring jobs and better economic conditions to states, in order  
132 to prevent the unemployment and poverty aspect of terrorist recruitment;  
133
- 134 b. Region-wide infrastructure development would help connect states and further expand opportunities  
135 for growth while developing low political connections to aid in collaboration, and would be sponsored  
136 by states in the region as well as the UN Development Programme (UNDP);  
137
- 138 6. *Suggests* that Member States increase their focus on targeting the financial resources of terrorist organizations:  
139
- 140 a. Create regional and international databases highlighting terrorist funding through private donations or  
141 shell corporations;  
142
- 143 b. Implement INTERPOL's Counter Terrorism Fusion Center (CTF) to investigative abilities to track  
144 down individuals and organizations which provide funding for terrorist activities;  
145
- 146 c. Additionally, provide the FATF with the ability to suggest enforce international laws against funding  
147 terror organizations;  
148
- 149 d. Improve cybersecurity measures to block scamming or hacking of financial and banking institutions in  
150 all Member States, especially in developing nations;  
151
- 152 7. *Calls upon* Member States enact the guidelines of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), as domestic  
153 legislation for the prosecution of accused NGOs that fund terrorists with the legal counsel of the UN Office of  
154 Legal Affairs, following the rule of law with respect to all states' sovereignty, that:  
155
- 156 a. Recognizes the financing of terror organizations recognized by the UN Security Council as a criminal  
157 offence and a threat to global peace, and therefore warrants proper attention of the state's Judicial  
158 department through trial and subsequent sentencing if found liable;

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- b. Makes offenders of the new domestic legislation punishable by appropriate penalties, such as:
    - i. A recommendation of imprisonment of five-to-ten years dependent upon the amount given;
    - ii. The withholding of assets overseen by a domestic body in line with Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), in order to oversee the freezing of assets of the guilty perpetrators;
  - 8. *Recommends* towards the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to publish civilian guidelines regarding terrorism financing by:
    - a. Explaining the methods of how terrorist organizations are financing their illicit campaigns;
    - b. Providing information on how to prevent unintentionally supporting terrorist organizations;
    - c. Basing the guidelines on the framework of the TREIN program and the experience of the OCHA's FTS;
    - d. Funding the aforementioned guideline handbook by the UNODC;
  - 9. *Further invites* greater cooperation, knowledge sharing, and research among the CSTD, the UNODC, the UNOTC, and the FATF to raise awareness about subjects pertaining to the use of money laundering, the dark web, and the illicit use of virtual currency in terrorist financing by:
    - a. Highlighting the CSTD to play a role to illuminate methods to better understand how to analyze transactions, infer and identify criminality of individuals and groups, and ultimately geo-locate terrorists exploiting virtual currency;
    - b. Using the UNODC to build upon the findings of the CSTD and disseminate them to the government institutions of Member States, thus bolstering their domestic capacities in understanding how terrorist organizations exploit virtual currency platforms to launder money and how to deal with such crimes;
    - c. Having the UNOTC serve as a mediator in the collaboration between the CSTD and the UNODC to ensure that efforts are expedient and productive in illustrating the importance of regulating the illicit use of virtual currency for counterterrorism;
    - d. Noting the urgency of the matter and the reliance of further progress on counterterrorism efforts with regard to the regulation of the illicit use of virtual currency on this premier step;
    - e. Explicitly addressing the prevalence of virtual currency in the financing of terrorist organizations as part of their commitment to identify the evolving methods that terrorist utilize to raise, move, and use funds;
    - f. Doing their due diligence towards formulating well-constructed standards based on the research of the CSTD and the UNODC on analyzing transactions, inferring and identifying criminality of individuals, and potential terror groups exploiting virtual currency;
  - 10. *Approves* of a summit organized by the Group of Twenty (G20) Member States which focuses on virtual currency and terrorism, and seeks to:
    - a. Build off the established framework of the UNODC's Cryptocurrency Investigation Training Course to tackle the threats of illicit virtual currency exchange with regard to the private sector and domestic, regional, and interstate levels;
    - b. Welcome all Member States to highlight the vast effect that cyber-attacks and the illicit use of virtual currency has across state borders and regional boundaries;

- 215 c. Involve the contributions of experts in law enforcement, terrorism, and virtual currency from a diverse  
216 array of countries to lead the conference;  
217
- 218 d. Be held annually by Member States who volunteer, and prove to be able to hold the conference;  
219
- 220 11. *Promotes* Member States to bolster domestic capacities to oversee illicit virtual currency transactions within a  
221 national jurisdiction, through:  
222
- 223 a. Recognizing the strength of their current capacities by way of the FATF’s Mutual Evaluation Process;  
224
- 225 b. Acknowledging that more capable Member States and the FATF’s International Cooperation Review  
226 Group, should be inclined to assist in inadequacies that may exist in a Member States’ capability to  
227 oversee illicit virtual currency transactions;  
228
- 229 c. Modeling their policies after the CSTD, the UNODC, the UNOTC, and the FATF to improve  
230 methodologies of comprehending the concept of virtual currency within domestic law in order to  
231 ensure that terror groups that are illicitly using virtual currency are located and prosecuted;  
232
- 233 d. Maintaining the anonymity, protection, and transactional integrity of consumers who lawfully engage  
234 in virtual currency transactions;  
235
- 236 12. *Invites* all Member States to consider the Real Estate Intelligence Program (REIP) within the FATF and  
237 Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as a framework that will:  
238
- 239 a. Establish the real estate vulnerability of Member States in the three most conventional categories of  
240 risk, which are:  
241
- 242 i. Geographic risk, which is the location of either the buyer, the seller or any ties between the  
243 buyer and the property;  
244
- 245 ii. Customer risk, which consider and judge the potential of terrorist financing of a client, or  
246 category of clients;  
247
- 248 iii. Transaction risk, which assess the risks of the transaction or service provided by the real  
249 estate agent;  
250
- 251 iv. Producing an annual report that highlights the major funding sources of the same year in real  
252 estate, at the global, national, and regional levels;  
253
- 254 b. Provide guidance to real estate agents on how to detect whether the funds emanated from legal or  
255 illegal sources and identify the purpose behind the purchase;  
256
- 257 c. Give real estate agents a clear and simple procedure for reporting any suspicions to the REIP;  
258
- 259 d. Create a list of known individuals, organizations, countries, and real estate groups who use real estate  
260 to fund or assist in terrorist activities further diminish the financing of terrorist activities;  
261
- 262 e. Condemn real estate agents, organizations, or countries that do business with such listed individuals or  
263 organizations with a “terrorist financing sanction (TFS)”;  
264
- 265 f. Propose solutions regarding factors that contribute to a higher risk, such as, but not limited to:  
266
- 267 i. The lack of AML/CFT laws and other acts;  
268
- 269 ii. A high level of corruption;  
270
- 270 iii. Countries subjected to UN embargoes or any other measures;  
271
- 271 iv. Countries’ economic situation and system;
- 272
- 273 13. *Suggests* the implementation of INTERPOL’s Counter Terrorism Fusion Center (CTF) and their regional  
274 interlinked projects to:

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- a. Identify radical terrorist groups and their particular recruitment tools;
  - b. Identify and track the manufacturing and transportation of illegal or unregistered weapons and/or weapon caches to lead to disarmament;
  - c. Monitor terrorist groups use of social media, the dark web, crypto-currency and highly-frequented activity nodes, such as religious institutions or universities;
14. *Considers* that Member States increase their focus on targeting all resources utilized by terrorist organizations:
- a. Results of transnational investigations concerning the illicit trade of arms and active terrorists groups;
  - b. Reports produced by NGOs on terrorist activities and their aftermath;
  - c. Strengthen the implementation of Information and Communications Technology (ICTs) with:
    - i. Knowledge and expertise on how to use ICTs;
    - ii. Promotion on its benefits concerning the sharing of knowledge between the developed and developing countries;
15. *Further recommends* communication and collaboration regionally and internationally by:
- a. Working with regional NGOs to mitigate turbulent areas targeted by radical terrorist groups to recruit civilians due to:
    - i. Economic instability;
    - ii. Limited educational opportunities;
    - iii. Lack of representation in governmental affairs;
    - iv. Government corruption;
  - b. Utilizing INTERPOL's Project Foreign Terrorist Fighters program by utilizing their I-24/7 global law enforcement communication network and global databases, to increase border security by:
    - i. Working primarily with developing nations to share best practices in developing strong border security;
    - ii. Strengthening national capacity in weapons controls through the use of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) to limit the transportation of unregistered weapons;
16. *Encourages* the efforts of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (GGE) and their spreading awareness of cybersecurity for safer communications;
17. *Drawing* attention to Member States that protecting their national sovereignty and security interests is a task that demands considerable effort and resources, such as:
- a. An increase in border security personnel with proper training, capacities, and payment, so to be better protected against aggression, negligence or corruption;
  - b. Guidelines for a more efficient and transparent management of checkpoints and border control installations, so they can be effective in their counter-terrorism efforts;
  - c. Installation of biometric screening equipment, and other surveillance tools for background and profile checks;

- 327 d. Training to effectively perform their operation and maintenance, which can be provided through  
328 international cooperation;  
329
- 330 18. *Expresses its hope* that Member States that are part of the *Hague Memorandum* replicate their tenets in the  
331 regional body to strengthen its practices on judges training, including:  
332
- 333 a. Enhancing global communications for professional expertise regarding trial procedures and  
334 fundamental standards;  
335
- 336 b. Promoting and supporting judges' expediency among experienced countries in order to follow their  
337 practices or take reference from their principles;  
338
- 339 c. Raising the awareness of judicial protective measures, realized in the field training, provided by  
340 counter-terrorism-trained judges upon the request of those Member States that are in need of such  
341 guidance;  
342
- 343 19. *Encourages* willing Member States to assist and further support the amplification of the existing international  
344 and regional instruments aimed at enhancing the autonomy of developing states to independently withstand  
345 terrorist threat, such as:  
346
- 347 a. Creation of local working groups in vulnerable regions and conflict zones based on the principle of  
348 Madrid Practices and Zurich Protocols, that focus on:  
349
- 350 i. Interim status for territories in conflict;  
351 ii. Guarantees for population security;  
352 iii. Multilateral order maintenance measures;  
353 iv. Peacekeeping operation guarantees;  
354
- 355 b. Further elaboration and implementation of the Good Practices for the Judiciary in Adjudicating  
356 Terrorism Offenses of the *Hague Memorandum*, aimed at:  
357
- 358 i. Enhancing global communications for professional expertise regarding trial procedures and  
359 fundamental standards;  
360 ii. Promoting and supporting judges' expediency among experienced countries, in order to  
361 follow their practices or take reference from their principles;  
362 iii. Raising the awareness of judicial protective measures, realized in the field training, provided  
363 by counter-terrorism-trained judges upon the request of those Member States that demand for  
364 such guidance.



**Code:** GA1/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Seriously concerned* with the spread of terrorism worldwide,  
4  
5 *Recognizing* the need for a commitment to forming global partnerships, along with the formation of strong public-  
6 private partnerships, methods of cooperation, and to the promotion of peace, justice, and strong institutions,  
7  
8 *Keeping in mind* the United Nations' (UN) goal of preventing discriminatory policies against any nationality,  
9 religion, or ethnic group,  
10  
11 *Recognizing* that terrorism is not a static phenomenon which affects all Member States differently,  
12  
13 *Bearing in mind* the presence of advanced Member States in the field of information sharing technologies,  
14  
15 *Reaffirming* the right of every Member State to self-determination as recognized in Article I of the *Charter of the*  
16 *United Nations* (1945),  
17  
18 *Concerned* with the horrible effects of terrorist activities in limiting progress on the Sustainable Development Goals  
19 (SDGs), particularly Goals 16 and 17,  
20  
21 *Recalling further* General Assembly resolutions 52/164 of 9 January 1998 and 71/151 of 20 December 2016,  
22 condemning all acts of terrorism and introducing measures to eliminate international terrorism,  
23  
24 *Expressing* the need for a financing structure that allows for the creation of an international information sharing  
25 system between Member States,  
26  
27 *Reiterating* the UN's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and its commitment to the finding of  
28 solutions that serve to counter the financing of terrorism,  
29  
30 *Cognizant of* UN General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, which is a common strategic and  
31 operational approach adopted by all Member States to increase international, national, and regional efforts and  
32 international cooperation in the fight against terrorism,  
33  
34 *Praising* the efforts to collect intelligence on terrorist organizations by entities such as the International Criminal  
35 Police Organization (INTERPOL), which utilizes I-24/7 secure communication center (INTERPOL global  
36 database/CTFC),  
37  
38 *Recalling* the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UN GCTS), Pillar III, which encourages the international  
39 community to ensure that every Member State and observer has full autonomy and sovereignty in all domestic  
40 regards,  
41  
42 *Recognizing* that civic virtue could be used as a tool to engage citizens in understanding their responsibility in  
43 contributing to the improved national security of their respective Member States,  
44  
45 *Conscious of* the existence of the Tech Against Terrorism's Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP) launched by the UN  
46 Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTCED),  
47  
48 *Understanding* the complex problems existing national task forces are faced with regarding lack of access to a  
49 comprehensive counter-terrorism database, including cross-border communication on the arrival and departure of  
50 individuals identified as participating in and financing terrorist operations,



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*Reaffirming* the shared contempt for the spread of terrorism and terrorist activities, leading to the establishment of a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of terrorism by the UN GCTS and guided by the need, as expressed in the Charter to uphold basic principles of human rights, the rule of law, and the ideal of civilian protection,

*Commending* the efforts in the creation of the Asset Freezing Request Contacts Database (ARCD), by the following guided by the principles of information security and accessibility, ease of database population, and fact checking and relevance of information,

*Noting* the importance of adhering to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) with emphasis on Article 12, which protects individual rights against interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence, ensuring individual rights are protected through a carefully cultivated rule of law,

*Realizing* that a technological and infrastructural financial gap still exists between Member States and that these countries should be able to equally access information and data-sharing servers that affect the security of their sovereign nation,

1. *Recommends* establishing an impartial advisory board that:
  - a. Will be comprised of representatives from all geographical regions according to a quota system based on a rotating distribution every three years;
  - b. Will be responsible for pre-screening selected Member States and following up on the implementation of the funding to ensure proper allocation of the funds;
  - c. Will be tasked with the revision, monitoring, and execution of the budget based on the capabilities of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU):
    - i. Seeking their expertise regarding the implementation of said advisory board;
    - ii. Overseeing the securing of finances for the proposed advisory board;
  - d. Will oversee the voting procedure of the composition at the beginning of every rotating period;
2. *Endorses* the creation of a financing slate composed of volunteer Member States alongside the World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that:
  - a. Will provide aid and technological sharing on a voluntary basis toward increased international communication infrastructure with the assistance of the ITU, through its regional offices in accordance with the necessities of the Member States and in coordination with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), by:
    - i. Establishing reliable servers for government access;
    - ii. Maintaining connectivity stability infrastructure;
    - iii. Supporting specialist assistance to aid in educating local technicians;
    - iv. Promoting Regional Plans of technological advancement with the purpose of establishing ways of improving the existing conditions of the infrastructure;
  - b. Contributes to initiating the foundation of the data bank program itself, as well as a pooled budget to be distributed to LDCs based on their information and communication technology (ICT) development index, and judgements made by an impartial advisory board;
  - c. Will require aid to recipient Member States be non-discriminatory, and funds be distributed to all applied Member States who meet the accepted requirements for aid based on the admission of the advisory board and distinct economic indicators;

- 107 3. *Calls upon* the UN Office of Counter Terrorism (OCT) to coordinate the consolidation of the ARCD,  
108 INTERPOL Global Database, and other counter-terrorism databases (regional or national) into a new UN  
109 General Terrorism Database (GTD) guided by principles, such as:  
110
- 111 a. Accessibility of the database through a network between INTERPOL and security services of the  
112 Member States, to several voluntary information sources using the knowledge-sharing network created  
113 by the Tech Against Terrorism platform;  
114
  - 115 b. Ensuring information received is credible and actionable;  
116
  - 117 c. Safeguarding the database from cyber-attacks;  
118
  - 119 d. Maintaining the overall operation of the database through regular patches and loophole corrections;  
120
  - 121 e. Collecting data regarding confirmed terrorist group members and their skills, technology and weapons  
122 their use, and possible targets of their operations;  
123
- 124 4. *Designates* that this new database serves as a consolidation of the UN's ARCD (and to other national, regional  
125 and multilateral databases), and to include information sharing on other facets of terrorism, including, but not  
126 limited to:  
127
- 128 a. Findings on espionage efforts on terrorist activities;  
129
  - 130 b. Sightings and movement of known terrorists and civilians associated with terrorist activity;  
131
  - 132 c. Lists of brokers who have been denied licenses to export weapons commonly used in terrorist  
133 activities;  
134
  - 135 d. Best practices that have been used to promote national counter-terrorism capacity to their fullest  
136 potential;  
137
  - 138 e. Data points already included in the ARCD, and other such databases;  
139
- 140 5. *Encourages* that Member States expand on the Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP), launched by the UN  
141 CTCED, used to share information about terrorism by:  
142
- 143 a. Reporting on intelligence information sharing and national security strategies through the assistance of  
144 the regional and area offices of the ITU;  
145
  - 146 b. Sharing information on technological advancements used in counter-terrorism efforts, thus contribute  
147 to the sharing and developing the best technologies and practice for counter-terrorism strategies;  
148
- 149 6. *Expresses its hope* that an inclusive and impartial advisory board be created to report to the OCT to:  
150
- 151 a. Coordinate the initial consolidation of the databases;  
152
  - 153 b. Encourage Member States to continuously contribute to actionable intelligence to the database;  
154
  - 155 c. Manage data points once consolidated, by verifying intelligence through trusted investigative agencies  
156 (like INTERPOL);  
157
  - 158 d. Explore various avenues of technological advancement that may present an opportunity to increase  
159 security, such as:  
160
  - 161 i. The use of information decentralization via block chain technology;

- 162                   ii.    The intervention of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) in the field of information and  
163                   telecommunication in the context of international security;
- 164
- 165 7. *Calls upon* Member States to provide clear avenues of communication to government officials for civilians to  
166 utilize as a response to rising terrorist attacks, via:
- 167
- 168       a. Information on identifying and reporting rampant terrorist propaganda found on websites,  
169       advertisements, and social media;
- 170
- 171       b. Encouragement of civilians to participate in organizations like the UN Educational, Scientific and  
172       Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with the main advocacy of fighting against terrorism;
- 173
- 174 8. *Appreciates* the efforts of all Member States to affirm Pillar III of the UN GCTS and *expresses its hope* that all  
175 Member States encourage the development of an exhaustive international network of voluntary information  
176 sharing to combat potential violations of the sovereignty of nations;
- 177
- 178 9. *Introduces* the need for voluntary sharing to Member States of effective technological advancements in line  
179 with the advice from UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) for building  
180 Member States' existing capabilities, such as:
- 181
- 182       a. Creation of technological innovations in facial recognition, weapons recognition systems, and weapon  
183       tracking systems;
- 184
- 185       b. The monitoring of telecommunications of individuals suspected of terrorist activities with the  
186       assistance of INTERPOL regarding national security measures of each Member State with the  
187       assistance of the ITU;
- 188
- 189 10. *Suggests* the international community voluntarily report on information sharing pertaining to counter-terrorism  
190 strategies to the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee within the UN Counter-Terrorism Office through:
- 191
- 192       a. Combating terrorism by improving intelligence information sharing strategies;
- 193
- 194       b. Promotion of transparency by encouraging nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to present obtained  
195       intelligence similar to Transparency International for the reporting of movements of terrorist activities;
- 196
- 197 11. *Further recommends* Member States to increase cooperation with the CTITF to develop a more comprehensive  
198 international awareness of the threat that terrorist activities pose to the integrity of Member States' borders and  
199 at-risk populations;
- 200
- 201 12. *Reminds* Member States to comply with internationally agreed-upon standards as set in the *2030 Agenda for*  
202 *Sustainable Development* (2015), specifically:
- 203
- 204       a. Understanding that an isolated approach to these issues is counterproductive to their achievement;
- 205
- 206       b. Noting the importance of consistent and precise policy creation that will allow for Member States  
207       whose progress towards the UN SDGs is hindered by terrorist activity to recover quickly and  
208       maximize resilience;
- 209
- 210 13. *Calls for* voluntary cooperation of Member States with Human Rights Watch to protect at-risk populations from  
211 unjust discrimination against a citizen's nationality, religion, or ethnic identity, so as to prevent the infringement  
212 of personal rights;
- 213
- 214 14. *Stresses* the realization of an annual report from the Task Force working on the UN GTD for the International  
215 Information Sharing on Terrorism to the Security Council, in order analyze the efficiency of the structure.



**Code:** GA1/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* the need for a further developed strategy to educate the public such as schools and institutions on  
4 terrorism,  
5  
6 *Believing* in the importance of mental and physical health in regard to the impressionability of children that lack a  
7 stable development,  
8  
9 *Emphasizing* the importance of de-radicalization education for youth,  
10  
11 *Deeply* regretting an unbalanced media representation regarding the inaccurate assumption of the correlation  
12 between terrorism and religious organizations,  
13  
14 *Alarmed and concerned* about the Member States that have been affected by terrorist attacks, as well as the  
15 vulnerability of Member States that have never experienced one,  
16  
17 *Referring* to Pillar II of the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy “Preventing and combating  
18 terrorism,” which underlines the importance of prevention in counter-terrorism,  
19  
20 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 60/288 from 8 September 2006 on “The United Nations Global Counter  
21 Terrorism Strategy,”  
22  
23 *Expressing* its appreciation for the work already done by the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting  
24 Victims of Terrorism to regards in its implementation of the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal,  
25  
26 *Emphasizing* the need for individuals within terrorist organizations who have been victimized through propaganda,  
27 false promises and unreal expectations,  
28  
29 *Taking* into consideration the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as local volunteer  
30 groups in the processes of reintegration,  
31  
32 *Deeply concerned* by the vulnerability of the rural and low-income communities to the effects of terrorism,  
33  
34 *Deeply conscious* of the number of people and material that are crossing borders and the lack of security and  
35 surveillance used,  
36  
37 *Alarmed* by the rise of terrorist and extremist acts since 2015, which are affecting the Middle East and the impacts  
38 on the international community,  
39  
40 *Paying tribute* to Security Council resolutions 2396 (2017) and 2178 (2014), which emphasize collaboration  
41 amongst Member States through information sharing and strengthening border controls to prevent foreign fighters  
42 traveling,  
43  
44 *Deeply aware* of the connection between the illicit trade of small firearms and terrorist attacks through the UN  
45 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *briefing* (2017) and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),  
46  
47 *Recalling* the *International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism* (1999), which calls on states  
48 to suppress and prevent the financing of terrorism,  
49

50 *Confident* about the international preoccupation on counter-terrorism efforts while keeping in mind the importance  
51 of an adequate governance in the creation and promotion of a stable and permanent non-violent environment,  
52

53 *Taking into consideration* the citizens that support terrorist acts and how we can enforce accountability,  
54

55 *Guided by* the principles expressed in *The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (1998), that established  
56 the International Criminal Court (ICC),  
57

58 1. *Endorses* the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth to focus on a campaign that will raise  
59 awareness of the dangers of manipulation through media:  
60

61 a. Encourages the use of research on terrorist tactics to recruit youths over social media to set up  
62 preventive measures including, but not limited to:

- 63 i. Education for parents dealing with new age media;
- 64 ii. Recommended age restrictions for social media websites;
- 65 iii. Media classes that include the dangers of social media;

66 b. Reminds nations of the importance of mental health:  
67

- 68 i. Suggests Member States to recognize World Health Day on 10 October;
- 69 ii. Promotion includes social media campaigns, educational materials made available to the  
70 general public, and additionally mental health screenings made available in select locations;  
71  
72

73 2. *Approves* the implementation of after-school programs to develop youth progress, through:  
74

75 a. Programs modeled after existing programs found in states such as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam  
76 and will be executed through the following:  
77

- 78 i. The main focus of these programs will be on education, mental health, physical, and job  
79 training;
- 80 ii. For children between 5 and 10 these after-school programs will be focused on developing  
81 social skills, establishing a strong educational base, language skills, and providing a childcare  
82 option available to parents who work;
- 83 iii. For youth aged between 11 and 15 these after-school programs will be moving the focus from  
84 establishing necessary skills to beginning to teach trades that will increase job readiness,  
85 language skills, tolerance training, and additional preventive measures to inhibit the support  
86 for terrorist organizations;
- 87 iv. From ages 15-18, these after-school programs will continue the necessary job training needed;  
88

89 b. Working with programs such as All Hands and Hearts, these teenagers will work on building schools,  
90 houses, and public facilities;  
91

92 c. This will not only teach trades but will improve quality of life of the community:  
93

- 94 i. These programs will be implemented by the year 2025;
- 95 ii. Starting in the cities of Baghdad, Iraq, Nairobi, Kenya, Khon Kaen, Thailand, Natal, Ethiopia,  
96 Brazil, and the refugee camps within Germany, soon to be expanded to other locations as  
97 decided on by the Security Council;

98  
99 3. *Encourages* Member States to discuss the implementation of educational programs such as the Training for  
100 Rural Economic Empowerment Programme (TREE) under the guise of the International Labor Organization  
101 (ILO), as a framework to educate the youth against terrorism and their consequential acts:  
102

103 a. Environmental education promoting the use of ecotourism as a potential job market deterring the need  
104 for desperate youth to join terrorist organizations by means of an income;  
105

- 106 b. Provide basic education to youth through rural social and educational institutions to reduce illiteracy  
107 rates, promote social tolerance, and readiness skills;  
108
- 109 c. Teach disadvantaged youth vocational skills by adopting entrepreneurship programs to better compete  
110 in the workforce;  
111
- 112 d. Using visual and audio graphic material to spread awareness of ongoing terrorist acts and eliminating  
113 misinformation;  
114
- 115 e. Working with NGOs such as Escuela Nueva, which provides remote rural locations with education,  
116 and the Center for Digital Inclusion, which brings technological capacity to rural villages;  
117
- 118 f. Television, print and social media advertisements to educate the public of current terrorist situations  
119 and how to prepare for them;  
120
- 121 g. The promotion of a program called Anti-Terrorism Education Program (ATEP) that specifically  
122 identifies acts of terrorism and have them be accountable for their actions;  
123
- 124 h. Creating a regional UN campaign that educates citizens on how to safely engage with social media;  
125
- 126 i. Isolate terrorist tools and mechanisms such as social media apps and television stations as well as  
127 establishing a filtration system assisted by the government to prevent terrorist actions;  
128
- 129 4. *Considers* a mandate of a UN training program called Belief-acceptance and Tolerance Training and  
130 Sensibilisation program (BATTs) that focuses on promoting acceptance of beliefs and a transition toward more  
131 moderate ideas and values in countries that are at risk of radicalization, and that willing to participate in this  
132 program:  
133
- 134 a. This can be broadcasted through social media and televised programs that are welcoming to all  
135 nations and belief systems;  
136
- 137 b. The program focuses on the separation of religion from terrorism to allow individuals to safely  
138 express their ideas;  
139
- 140 c. Leaning this training program more towards developed countries to allow the social media and  
141 televised programs to spread;  
142
- 143 5. *Encourages* Member States to work together with the counter-terrorism office to work on an international  
144 Evacuation Guideline for Terrorist Attacks, which would advise Member States how to proceed in case they  
145 experience a terrorist attack; the information considered for these guidelines should gather the efforts carried  
146 out by:  
147
- 148 a. The Counter-Terrorism Fusion Center, the 1540 Committee, and other organizations willing to  
149 contribute;  
150
- 151 b. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF);  
152
- 153 c. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);  
154
- 155 6. *Suggests* the creation of a branch within the Office of Counter Terrorism, Cyber Counter-Terrorism (CCT),  
156 which aims at the eradication of online terrorism propaganda and its monitoring:  
157
- 158 a. Recommends the CCT to designate at its head a coordinator to manage decisions taken by countries  
159 for more efficiency, and in order to assure global coordination and collaboration;  
160

- 161                   b. Expects the CCT coordinator to apply the UN’ strategy and to encourage Member States to do the  
162 same;  
163  
164                   c. Welcomes initiatives undertaken by the CCT coordinator;  
165
- 166 7. *Suggests* discussion on the implementation to the fourth pillar of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,  
167 referring to the enhancement of educational work with the youth of vulnerable communities:  
168  
169                   a. Suggests the creation of a committee that focuses solely on youth educational standards globally;  
170  
171                   b. Will focus additionally on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 that emphasizes equitable  
172 quality education;  
173  
174                   c. With the goal of increasing the literacy rate of each Member State to above 50% by 2030 through  
175 the international cooperation efforts surrounding this SDG;  
176  
177                   d. Specifically highlighting an increase in female literacy rates to a minimum of 40% by the year of  
178 2030;  
179
- 180 8. *Further invites* Member States to implement guidelines to streamline the process of de-radicalization and  
181 reintegration of individuals victimized by terrorism, such as a resocialization of members of terrorist  
182 organizations that were formed in order to commit crimes for political and ideological purposes, and prevalence  
183 and furtherance of the social peace and solidarity, through:  
184  
185                   a. Developing guidelines exploring best practice-sharing methods with advice from the UN Counter-  
186 Terrorism Office;  
187  
188                   b. Creation of common practices and treatment of radicalized individuals while in holding, and  
189 transition between states prior to integration back into society;  
190  
191                   c. Ensuring transparency by Member States with help of the global Transparency and Accountability  
192 Initiative (T/AI);  
193  
194                   d. The guidelines will encompass protocols and procedures to identify religious institutions that  
195 promote extremist ideas, will blacklist them for the prevention of accidental influence extremist  
196 ideals to radicalized individuals;  
197
- 198 9. *Expresses its hope* for the expansion of the role and responsibility of the Working Group on Supporting and  
199 Highlighting Victims of Terrorism to encompass those that are vulnerable and susceptible to influence by  
200 terrorist organizations:  
201  
202                   a. Suggests the inclusion of former radicalized individuals as victims of terrorism;  
203  
204                   b. Proposes the support of the creation of local institutions to coordinate the reintegration efforts;  
205  
206                   c. Encourages the integration of work support programs, as well as vocational job training in Member  
207 States, to prior victims of radicalization and to individuals vulnerable to radicalization;  
208  
209                   d. Suggests inviting people who out of their own free volition quit terrorist groups to become guest  
210 speakers and share their experience;  
211
- 212 10. *Further invites* UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to explore the possibility of  
213 establishment of a mentorship, housing, and learning program for former radicalized individuals so that they  
214 won’t suffer a relapse to their former terrorist groups:  
215

- 216 a. One of those optional programs should focus on offering voluntary training to religious teachers  
217 aimed at promoting inclusiveness and peace through a two-pronged approach using religious  
218 leaders as mentors to former radicalized individuals, using non-profit religious organizations as a  
219 base for the support;  
220
- 221 b. The non-profit religious organizations could also cooperate with the UN Development  
222 Programme (UNDP) and religious leaders to provide formerly radicalized individuals with  
223 housing;  
224
- 225 11. *Recommending* NGOs the review of a cooperation among them in order to research psychological aspects of  
226 people joining terrorist organizations and share their information with the UN for a better understanding of the  
227 motivation of people joining terrorist groups, so that terrorist interests can be combated at their roots;  
228
- 229 12. *Draws attention* to the need to involve civil society in the process of education and raising of awareness as well  
230 as the process of rehabilitation, through the possible organization of local community groups, where youth and  
231 individuals can come together and express their opinions on controversial topics such as, but not limited to,  
232 independence, women's rights and political ideas:  
233
- 234 a. These community groups will be a safe space where individuals can come together and express  
235 their opinions through healthy dialogue with the overall goal of self-determination, individual  
236 rights promotion, while combating extremist views within society;  
237
- 238 b. These community groups will promote a non-violent environment through discussion,  
239 community activism, and mentorship;  
240
- 241 c. With the additional goal of increasing literacy rate of each Member State to above 50% by  
242 2030, through international cooperation and coordination;  
243
- 244 13. *Encourages* Member States to elaborate a roundtable discussion gathering their national entities and NGOs,  
245 such as ICT4Peace and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and any other  
246 significant actors, to share expertise and knowledge about counter-terrorism platforms that can be adjusted to a  
247 national level:  
248
- 249 a. Recommends the multiplication of partnerships between Member States and actors from the  
250 private sector;  
251
- 252 b. Encourages states to work in collaboration and to share expertise with other Member States  
253 about programs of prevention;  
254
- 255 c. Supports the integration of civil society into the development of prevention programs on  
256 counter-terrorism;  
257
- 258 14. *Recommends* the continuous usage of the Foreign Biometric Exchange Program (FBE) in developing states to  
259 protect borders through:  
260
- 261 a. Collecting data such as fingerprints, and facial scans to validate people's identities when traveling, that  
262 will be enriched with findings from soldiers and/or foreign fighters in the battlefield when they collect  
263 fingerprints of terrorists from unexploded items;  
264
- 265 b. Contributing 0.05% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in funding specialized biometric programs  
266 for the strengthening of counter-terrorism security in collaboration with UNDP;  
267
- 268 c. The implementation of all Member States to require birth certificates for proper identification;  
269



- 270 d. Working with the Counter-Terrorism Fusion Center (CTF) to focus on the Project Foreign Terrorist  
271 Fighters, which was set up to address the issues of individuals who travel to a country that is not their  
272 own, for the purpose of planning or participating in terrorist attacks;  
273
- 274 e. The monitoring of individuals suspected of being radicalized and have been flagged by law  
275 enforcement;  
276
- 277 15. *Recommends* strengthening counter-terrorism efforts by prohibiting the proliferation of weapons through the use  
278 of a buyback program within the UN Firearms Protocol (2001), and further recommends:  
279
- 280 a. The establishment of a standard integrated database to identify legal arms brokers that are currently in  
281 the illicit arms trade based on the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)  
282 and the UN Firearms Protocol;  
283
- 284 b. The implementation of a buyback program whose purpose will be purchasing SALW in circulation  
285 with the help of UNDP and the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in  
286 Latin America, and there will be an assistance from UNDP;  
287
- 288 16. *Further invites* the Member States to consider more discipline for states or individuals who fund and/or support  
289 terrorist organizations:  
290
- 291 a. Emphasizing the importance of holding states and citizens accountable for funding and/or supporting  
292 terrorist organizations;  
293
- 294 b. Calls upon Member States to create regulations to deter citizens from joining terrorist groups;  
295
- 296 c. Further invites Member States to hold other Member States accountable for the support and/or funding  
297 of terrorist organizations;  
298
- 299 d. Further recommends Member States to help other members when a terrorist attack occurs and provides  
300 full support for them;  
301
- 302 e. Financial blocks of investments, loans, humanitarian, aids to countries is a penalty for their conduct;  
303
- 304 f. Collaborative restrictions on arms and weapons to those countries;  
305
- 306 g. Creation of a blacklist to these countries with the consequential limitations of mobility of the subjects  
307 who travel there;  
308
- 309 17. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the ICC as to combat the human rights violations committed by  
310 terrorist groups with the purpose of:  
311
- 312 a. Investigating operations with regards to terrorist organizations and individuals suspected of terrorist  
313 activities, and report them to authorities of each sovereign state in which they reside;  
314
- 315 b. Authorizing to proceed in situations of an imminent attack;  
316
- 317 c. Carry out collecting data operations and making it available to the government so they may learn  
318 about activities and links of potential criminal actions of its citizens and/or residents;  
319
- 320 18. *Establishing* of an information exchange between developed and developing states:  
321
- 322 a. Encourages the exchange of counter-terrorism information between countries in order to improve  
323 cooperative global efforts;  
324

325  
326

- b. Establish an annual conference on counterterrorism efforts and information to which all Member States are welcome.