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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<tr>
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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

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>GA1/1/1</td>
<td>Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts</td>
<td>105 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 4 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA1/1/2</td>
<td>Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts</td>
<td>85 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 13 abstentions</td>
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<td>Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts</td>
<td>75 votes in favor, 21 votes against, 17 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA1/1/4</td>
<td>Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts</td>
<td>91 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 14 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA1/1/5</td>
<td>Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts</td>
<td>81 votes in favor, 18 votes against, 8 abstentions</td>
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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.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Understanding the negative impact of terrorist funds acquisition to purchasing items of warfare and terror, in
addition to the infrastructure development to the areas they occupy, both of which serve to quiet local resistance, allowing such groups to remain prevalent,

Commending the work done by the Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative (PSDI), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Pacific Islands Forum Anti-Money Laundering Programme, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation regarding assisting individual nations’ development plans to combat money laundering and terrorist financing within their nations,

Noting with approval the efforts of the Global Program Against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism of UNODC on Anti-Money Laundering towards the curtailing of the perpetuation of money laundering schemes within their region of interest,

Recalling the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999), which encourages the exchange of information on the funds that support terrorist activities,

Recognizing the claims of UNDP that the financial budget on counterterrorism measures is not sufficient in this regard,

Keeping in mind the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Pillars 1, 2, and 4,

Acknowledging the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre’s (UNCCT) financial role in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),

Recognizing the need to aid Member States that require assistance while also ensuring fundamental human rights,

Mindful of the fact that any measure addressing antiterrorism has to include at-risk youth of extremism and terrorism,

Bearing in mind there are faults in our aviation security system, as exemplified in Security Council Resolution 2309 (2016) “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Aviation security,” of which states that there is a need to strengthen training and standards, especially through the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO),

Noting that the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Pillar 2 addresses the need for the strengthening and creation of international counter-terrorism facilities and centers in hopes of fighting terrorism,

Noting the importance of all measures being in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) Article 12, especially with the right of all citizens to data privacy,

Recognizing that the act of preventing is much easier to achieve than finding solutions, hence the need for absolute transparency when information-sharing occurs between countries,

Acknowledging the success of the Science Technology Engineering Arts Math (STEAM) program’s progress toward achieving SDGs 4 and 7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015),

1. Stresses the importance of tackling the spread of terrorism by:

   a. Hampering the finance methods of terrorist groups through international collaboration on issues regarding money laundering and interstate transparency by fostering initiatives of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF);

   b. Hindering the recruitment of potential new members through ameliorating training and prevention further elaborated in this resolution;
2. **Suggests** the approach to prevent terrorism by combating the financing of terrorist groups and money laundering by:

   a. Reviewing the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* to consider crypto-currencies as a viable form of terrorist financing;

   b. Adding the provision of a platform for coordinated exchange of data and comprehensive targeted financial sanctions (TFS) as a focus of the work of the UN Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT), which should be conducted in close cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);

3. **Calls upon** Member States to emphasize the identification of money laundering by encouraging all persons carrying out business activities to establish and maintain adequate procedures to guard against their businesses being used to finance terrorism by:

   a. Facilitating the recognition and reporting of suspicious transactions with the assistance of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through:

      i. Internal control and risk management procedures for the purpose of forestalling and preventing money laundering and financing of terrorism;

      ii. Examination of every transaction that is considered to be of high risk due to its nature, such as unusually large deposits of cash;

      iii. Provision of training companies to their employees for the recognition and handling of transactions suspected to be associated with money laundering and financing of terrorism;

   b. Ensuring the strict implementation of the “know your client” principle to allow businesses to identify and verify the identity of their clients;

   c. Requiring the maintenance of adequate records;

4. **Encourages** the creation and enhancement of workshops and seminars at the national and regional levels with the goal of:

   a. Raising awareness on both counter-terrorism strategies, and the dangers of corruption and money laundering amongst executive, judicial, and legislative bodies, through active discussions and debates, as well as meetings with experts in the field;

   b. Achieving more concrete and effective results through the enforcement of pre-existing organizations such as FATF and APG;

5. **Acknowledges** the need for deeper cooperation between Member States regarding the exchange of information and critical financial data in order to:

   a. Enhance controls regarding the movement of funds, which eventually end up being used to finance terrorist activities, both violent and non-violent;

   b. Further the collaboration between national intelligence services, particularly regarding the management of coordinated operations against money laundering;

6. **Recommends** individual countries take action to improve their collection of financial data considered relevant to the problem of money laundering, the purpose of this collection being to:

   a. Better understand the scope of such problems within each nation’s borders, allowing for more specific actions to be taken by the Member States involved;
b. Provide a base set of information to be called upon when needed to identify and address future problems within each country’s specific context;

c. Enrich the World Bank’s data banks in accordance to their Financial Reporting Standards Board (IASB), so that such information can be utilized further by other regional states in the identification of potential illicit financial behavior:

i. Member States utilize the information available through the World Bank in order to monitor their internal economic activity and halt money laundering efforts before significant harm has occurred;

ii. Member States to strengthen the legitimacy and comprehensiveness of said financial database through the further limiting of corruption and the continued pursuit of the actions called for by the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003);

d. Utilize the Member States that are also members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to use the funding available through this instrument to handle the costs of such rigorous internal collection and the application of World Bank data;

7. Decides to establish a special fund within the UNDP, called the Prevention of Violent Extremism Fund (PRoVE Fund), by:

a. Requesting the UNDP Executive Board to decide upon which UNDP measures will receive funding regarding the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism through socioeconomic development worldwide;

b. Recommending that PRoVE raise global awareness on the importance of development to effectively fight the root causes of terrorism through annual reports published to the public and the General Assembly by the UNDP;

c. Suggesting that PRoVE should provide financial funding to terrorism-prevention and de-radicalization projects implemented on a national and local level, as well as other projects deemed suitable by the UNDP Executive Board;

d. Proposes a projected duration of five years (2018-2023) for the fund, with the option of extension;

e. Recommending that the General Assembly First Committee will annually review the outcomes of the fund and decide its further extension;

f. Suggesting that the PRoVE’s financial budget is raised by the UNDP Executive Board from private and state contributors;


g. Recommending a voluntary contribution from each Member State willing to contribute to be placed into the pool that is then distributed to countries for the purpose of equitable and inclusive education through collaboration with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

h. Authorizing the fund, should it receive more than the set budget through financial contributions, to use that excess as though it was part of the existing budget;

8. Calls upon UNDP to implement an educational framework to provide education and vocational training to underage youth to countries suffering from terrorism, to empower and provide self-autonomy for the youth of developing countries, by:

a. Recruiting regional organizations sponsoring the training of students in peace education and rehabilitation;
b. Highlighting the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially SDG 5, Gender Equality, and provide the same access to education for both women and men along with SDG 4, Quality of education;

c. Reducing economic poverty as suggested in the SDGs to prevent developing countries from becoming targets for terrorist organizations, and decreasing their economic vulnerability caused by terrorism;

d. Promoting efforts in religious and cultural education within their reports;

9. *Urges* Member States to adopt the FATF guidelines and recommendations on anti-money laundering;

10. *Encourages* all Member States to address the spread of transnational terrorism and migration of foreign fighters by implementing border control measures, such as:

   a. Voluntary cooperation on border controls among Member States;

   b. Sharing of information and training facilities via nationally designated points of contact;

   c. Multilateral cooperation between police and military forces;

11. *Encourages* the CTITF to standardize training methods for police and armed forces by:

   a. Sharing experiences with current training methods;

   b. Re-evaluating current training methods regarding effectiveness in the next meeting of the General Assembly First Committee;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to enable fellow Member States to implement existing international provision on countering terrorism by:

   a. Sharing human resources and information with other Member States;

   b. Providing financial resources for developing countries;

   c. Facilitating access to technological resources to other states;

13. *Draws the attention* to the importance of improving the existing education system aimed at raising awareness for the dangers of terrorism and to prevent radicalization:

   a. By education of the youth, through workshops and seminars which will be based on programs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as, but not limited to:

      i. The Vietnam Youth Organization and the Latin American Youth organization;

      ii. The STEAM Education for Global Citizenship to achieve the SDGs;

      iii. Youth and Community Transformation Projects;

   b. Through radicalization rehabilitation programs in which individuals affiliated with terrorist organizations can seek counseling;

   c. By promoting already existing training such as the FATF Training Research and Education Institute (FATF TREIN) to members of the FATF Global Network Group;

   d. Using information and communication technologies (ICT) such as:

      i. Social media campaigns to shed light upon the dangers of terrorism;

      ii. Free downloadable of educational materials to counteract terrorism;
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.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Rejecting the notion that terrorism is exclusively inspired by any one religious ideology,

Recalling Article 1 of Chapter 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, stating that international peace and security are one of the main purposes of the organization,

Reaffirming pillar one in General Assembly resolution 70/291 of 1 July 2016, which is addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 71/151, on “Measures to eliminate international terrorism” (2016), as to effectively combat the risk of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and promote a universal theme for counter-terrorism,

Taking into consideration the progress that has been made through General Assembly resolution 60/288, launching the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2006,

Bearing in mind that between 2010 and 2016, the number of fatalities caused by terrorism-related attacks have quadrupled, as indicated by the Global Terrorism Database (GTD),

Recognizing the value of further developing a formal definition for terrorism for use in international jurisprudence,

Further acknowledging that in 2016 the GTD indicated approximately 13,547 terrorist attacks were committed around the world,

In condemnation of terrorist groups such as the Islamic State (IS), Boko Haram, and Al-Qaida for their persisting terrorist acts targeting civilian populations,

Bearing in mind the existence of the International Security Fund (ISF) created by the European Union (EU) to serve as a way of financing the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, stronger legislation, and border reinforcement, to respond to the lack of equipment and trained border-security personnel, while addressing the difficulty to control spaces between official border crossings,

Noting with regret an increase of Member States affected by attacks endangering the lives of many civilians,

Concerned with the absence of a formal definition of terrorism as voted upon by the UN General Assembly,

Recognizing the definition of terrorism as outlined in Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004), “Criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to fatally harm or inflict serious bodily injuries, or taking hostages with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act,”

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,” which aims at fostering a peaceful and inclusive society,

Recognizing the value of furthering a formal definition for terrorism for use in international jurisprudence,
Aware of the list of terrorist organizations, and individuals associated with terrorist organizations, compiled by the Security Council pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), and 2253 (2015) concerning the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da’esh), Al-Qaeda, and Associated Individuals, Groups, Undertakings and Entities,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), highlighting the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) efforts against foreign terrorists,

Reaffirming, the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2006, especially Pillar III, building states’ capacity and strengthening the role of the UN,

Recalling the letter to the Security Council S/2015/683 of 2014, which highlights the actual use that is made of Advanced Passenger Information (API) within border agencies,

Recognizing the importance of partnering with the major actors in the technology field to better address the spreading of radicalization and terrorist ideas, and recalling General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 2006, on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,”

Gravely concerned by the role that online and social media platforms are playing in the recruitment and radicalization of people by international terrorist organizations,

Bearing in mind the existence of the International Security Fund (ISF) created by the European Union to serve as a way of financing the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, stronger legislation, and border reinforcement to respond to the lack of equipment and trained border-security personnel, while addressing the difficulty to control spaces between official border crossings,

Recalling the letter to the Security Council S/2015/683 of 2014, which highlights the actual use that is made of Advanced Passenger Information (API) within border agencies,

Bearing in mind the importance of the rule of law in counter-terrorism strategies,

Mindful of the International Criminal Court’s inability to try terrorists based on the limitations of its mandate, set out in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) of 1998,

Noting with regret an increase of Member States affected by attacks endangering the lives of many civilians,

Appreciating the need to establish a new judicial body with the mandate to try individuals accused of terrorist acts,

Acknowledging that some developing countries have been dissuaded from counter-terrorism partnerships, for the fear that they may be used against their interests,

Expressing the need to establish international norms to ensure that counter-terrorism partners do not misuse intelligence sharing, or any allied military personnel, for goals which conflict with the goals and purposes of the UN, as described in the Charter of the United Nations,

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

Deeply concerned by the increase in the number of terrorist actions globally, and specifically in the Middle East and Africa,

Deeply conscious of the increase in conflicts within Middle East,

Rejecting the notion that terrorism is exclusively inspired by any one religious ideology,

Fully aware of the damages caused by extremism in Africa, and globally,

Recognizing that terrorism has become a global issue, which affects all Member States,

Seeking the peaceful coexistence of the world’s religions,
1. **Recommends** all Member States take into consideration all national and regional definitions of terrorism that are officially recognized by the Member State or the group of Member States in question;

2. **Suggests** a summit during the year 2020, which would aim to define a global definition for terrorism, by:
   a. Establishing a globally recognized and agreed-upon definition for terrorism and terrorist;
   b. Accepting applications from cities who would like to host the 2020 conference;
   c. Selecting said cities by vote from Member States with consideration of the following:
      i. The safety and security of the region;
      ii. The accessibility of the city;
      iii. The stability of the Member State’s economy;

3. **Defines**, until the aforementioned summit (2020), terrorism as: “any act that purposefully targets civilian or noncombatant populations to incite terror, panic, or political instability,” which:
   a. Shall not be construed to exclude state proxies, specifically non-governmental organizations (NGOs) sponsored by or contracted on behalf of Member States that commit violent actions as defined above;
   b. Is pertinent, but not limited to, acts with political, social, economic, and/or religious motivations;

4. **Recommends** that the Security Council Committee Pursuant to Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) Concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaeda, and Associated Individuals, Groups, Undertakings and Entities, review the list of terrorist organizations, and associated individuals, maintained by the committee in the purpose of:
   a. Adding such organizations, groups, undertakings, and entities, which shall be identified as committing, or otherwise being a participant to, acts which constitute terrorism under the definition adopted by this resolution;
   b. Facilitating judicial interpretations by delineating the qualifications for what shall constitute a terrorist organization by providing example groups, which may include, but shall not be limited to, the National Liberation Army (ELN), and/or the New People’s Army (NPA);

5. **Calls upon** the International community to condemn terrorist cyber-attacks, targeting physical infrastructure, acknowledging that these types of attacks constitute a severe form of terrorism and have the power to endanger national and international security, and:
   a. Affirms the need to address cyber-physical terrorism;
   b. Emphasizes that physical infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, being any physical systems of communication, transportation, healthcare, and other resource providers;

6. **Further invites** all Member States, and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, to develop counter-terrorism measures by using the definitions of terrorism, set now and later in 2020, as the main reference when it comes to defining target terrorist groups;

7. **Stresses** the importance of continued cooperation between the multi-stakeholders within this issue, including but not limited to the UN, INTERPOL, and private sector actors on a voluntary basis, and thereby suggests:
   a. Resource sharing between INTERPOL and the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC);
b. Increasing the frequency and inclusiveness of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) workshops that engage with private-sector acts, such as those currently facilitated by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the ICT4Peace Foundation, allowing for a greater understanding of the effects that terrorism has on the private sector, leading to the identification of the private actors’ response to terrorist actions;

c. Cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to receive primary and secondary data aiming to carry out an exhaustive analysis to prevent or be aware of future attacks;

8. Proposes the utilization of Information and Communication Technologies in progressing peace operations forward, detecting signs of radicalization and extremism, as well as securing national borders by:

   a. Strengthening a database with the cooperation of Member States to share information of known terrorist groups to prevent the acts of terrorism from happening, following and expanding on the already existing model of INTERPOL terrorism and crime information exchange networks like the INTERPOL Notices that allow police in Member States to share information through the real time Interpol I-24/7 network, and the Interpol’s Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre for intelligence on transnational terrorist networks;

   b. Applying a policy to ensure voluntary control of external borders for counter-terrorism purposes for as long as necessary;

   c. Encouraging collaboration with the Integrated Border Management Task Force (IBMTF) overseen by INTERPOL, through cooperation within Member States;

   d. Improving direct communication and considering implementation of regional cooperative initiatives such as the ISF, to finance border security strategies by donating an annual amount proportional to their ability to contribute and to reduce the technological and infrastructural gaps between Member States;

9. Encourages the further implementation of the Tallinn Manual by Member States to create a transient global consensus that will lead to the general establishment of international legislation on cyber terrorism;

10. Calls upon the establishment of a conference, open to the participation of all Member States of the UN, the three subsidiary bodies that deal with terrorism-related issues established by the UN Security Council, and the International Law Commission, with the purpose of:

   a. Preparing an acceptable consolidated text of a statute for an International Counter Terrorism Tribunal, that will be revised by a conference of plenipotentiaries, and that will be based upon the definition of terrorism presented in this resolution;

   b. Establishing the structure, jurisdiction, admissibility and applicable law, the composition and administration, the investigation and prosecution procedures, the trial process and penalties, the international cooperation and judicial assistance, and the financing needed for the International Counter Terrorism Tribunal;

11. Further invites the conference to meet from 30 September to 17 October 2019 at the beginning of the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work;

12. Encourages all Member States to participate in the Preparatory Committee;

13. Proposes the creation of a branch under the International Counter Terrorism Tribunal, called Committee on Cyber Terrorism (CCT), which will specifically;
a. Target terrorist organizations or acts of terrorism committed by individuals or non-state groups in
cyberspace, and;

b. Deal with cases that exclusively include:

i. International crimes only, that therefore affect more than one state;

ii. Groups or individual members of groups that make use of ICTs to plan, conduct or in any way
actively support their terrorist activities;

iii. Crimes physically measurable and strictly defined by the framework adopted by the
international community;

c. Only come into action after having received a consensus by the concerned Member States via signature
or any other type of official ratification;

14. **Proposes** the creation of a standardized punishment method for terrorist activities to be adopted by all Member
States to reach common consensus, by:

a. Emphasizing the importance of respecting human rights and human dignity in the process of
punishment of terrorists;

b. Suggesting all Member States to prioritize non-lethal methods in apprehending terrorists;

c. Recommending the use of dialogues and mediated negotiations as opposed to combative counter-
terrorism tactics;

15. **Seeks** to hold Member States responsible for supporting terrorist organizations, by:

a. Gathering evidence through the Monitoring Team already implemented by the Security Council to
monitor issues of terrorist organizations, such as Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, ISIL (Daesh), Boko Haram
and al-Nusrah Front;

b. Using this evidence to determine when a Member State has given support to any of said organizations;

c. Hoping the expansion of the scope of this team to that of any organization which falls into the
previously stated definition of terrorism;

d. Recommending the Secretary-General to publicly condemn Member States that support terrorist
organizations;

e. Recommending Member States to align with other Member States to place economic sanctions on
those that support terrorist organizations;

16. **Invites** Member States to focus coordinative efforts on joint training programs and information system
analytical data exchanges, to boost and strengthen mechanisms against cyber terrorism in countries that do not
possess these capabilities, by means such as, but not limited to:

a. Regional coordination and cooperation patterned to that of the European Union and the Organisation
for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in magnifying the capabilities of institutions handling
cyber breaches;

b. Joint training programs and knowledge-based information sharing to strengthen the capacity of
Member States who lack defensive protocols towards cyber terrorism;

17. **Proposes** the utilization of ICTs in progressing peace operations forward and in detecting signs of radicalization
and extremism by:
a. Strengthening a database with the cooperation of Member States to share information of known terrorist groups to prevent the acts of terrorism from happening;

b. Applying a policy to ensure voluntary control of external borders for counter-terrorism purposes for as long as necessary;

c. Encouraging collaboration with the IBMTF overseen by INTERPOL, through cooperation within Member States;

18. **Recommends** the establishment of improved practices to protect the interests of developing nations within counter-terrorism partnerships, including:

   a. Transparency within intelligence partnerships to ensure that both parties are respecting each other’s security interests;

   b. Mutual benefit within counter-terrorism partnerships, such that neither nation put the goals of counter-terrorist operations before the well being of their partner nation;

   c. The accompaniment of all military aid with economic and social aid to assist in counter-terrorism efforts, possibly including:

      i. Educational personnel;

      ii. ICTs;

      iii. Development of civilian transportation infrastructure;

19. **Suggests** the incorporation of social media in all Member States’ counter-terrorism efforts such as, but not limited to:

   a. The pursuit of partnerships with prominent social media corporations to identify the personal accounts of those responsible for cyber-terrorist attacks or cyber-recruitment;

   b. Targeted investigations by the CTITF and the tracking of suspicious accounts in social media or other online platforms that could be used for recruiting purposes by terrorist groups;

   c. Cooperation with NGOs and forums, such as the Forum of Incident Response and Security Team (FIRST), which are engaged in sharing information about cyber threats and solutions;

   d. The development of public and industry awareness strategies to educate people on the common radicalization practices terrorists implement and to raise awareness about the cyber terrorism threats in social media;

20. **Encourages** all Member States to strengthen education programmes in their school systems, specifically emphasizing technological literacy in the purpose to lift people out of poverty, making it harder for young people to fall prey to extremist narratives, including:

   a. Encouraging targeted training of teachers and education leaders to ensure a quality education;

   b. Supporting education of local stakeholders including law enforcement, religious leaders, and professional societies to recognize victims of violence, including rural, economically disadvantaged populations;

   c. Encouraging partnership with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to increase public engagement;
Member States to collaborate closely with NGOs on the ground, such as the Malala Fund, to increase access to education;

21. **Recommends** the establishment of improved practices to protect the interests of developing nations within counter-terrorism partnerships, including:

   a. Transparency within intelligence partnerships to ensure that both parties are respecting each other’s security interests;

   b. Mutual benefit within counter-terrorism partnerships such that neither nation put the goals of counter-terrorist operations before the well-being of their partner nation;

   c. The accompaniment of all military aid with economic and social aid to assist in counter-terrorism efforts, possibly including:

   i. Educational personnel;

   ii. Secure international communication;

22. **Further invites** all Member States to adopt an annual cyber security drill based on the ENISA model of Cyber Europe, the widespread preparation against cyber terrorism, among national and private actors.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Keeping in mind the sovereignty and independence of all Member States guaranteed by Article 2 of The Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Emphasizing the importance of combating extremism and anti-Islamic movements at their origin and underlying cause,

Urging the need for a universally agreed-upon definition of terrorism,

Convinced that the implementation of counter-terrorism measures and strategies should reflect each state’s specific capabilities, and that addressing the root-causes of terrorism effectively counters and prevents the further radicalization and growth of terrorist cells,

Guided by the United Nations’ (UN) High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change 2004 report, stating that more new strategies for combating terrorism are needed due to the rise of new threats,

Taking into consideration the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law (2011), along with the Rabat and Hague Memorandums on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism measures in the Criminal Justice Sector, both of which encourage international cooperation in the field judicial formation,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), which recognizes that terrorism threatens the social and economic development of all states,

Deeply concerned about the effects of terrorism on international peace and security, as stated in Security Council resolution 2341 (2017),

Keeping in mind the constant development of methods utilized by terror groups in order to fund their illicit actions,

Stressing the importance to uphold fundamental human rights and the rule of law in the mutual combat against terrorism, in accordance with the fourth pillar of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/297 (2010), which calls upon Member States, the UN, and other appropriate international, regional, and sub-regional organizations to step up their efforts to implement strategy in an integrated manner and in all its aspects,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), launching the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which enshrines the principle of “Building States’ capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations” as one of its four pillars,

Recognizing Articles 2 and 4 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) regarding the need for Member States to create domestic policies that penalize persons found to have contributed financially to terrorist organizations,

Seeking the adaptation of the UN Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (UNCNGO) to include actions to curtail the exploitation of NGOs and non-profit organizations by terrorist groups,
Confident about Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which calls on the Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, by criminalizing the funds for terrorist purposes and encourages them to set up effective mechanisms to freeze funds and other financial assets of people involved in or associated with terrorists, as this will prevent those funds from being made available to terrorists to reinforce the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Allow perpetrators of terrorism to be identified as Subgroups of preexisting terrorism organizations of Non-State Actors with Political Enterprises or Motives (SNAPEM);

   b. Better interpretation of terrorism at a regional level to target and identify terrorist groups according to the criteria specified by regional committees, consisting of representatives of the regional states, including nations seeking to be recognized internationally that also face threats of terrorism, who would:

      i. Meet annually at regional summits sponsored with the help of the FATF, and conducted by the representatives discussing counter-terrorism and cooperation in order to combat it;

      ii. Work collaboratively via vote, with each Member State having equal voting power, to construct a list of confirmed terrorism organizations, with groups having previously been recognized by the UN automatically placed on the list of terrorist groups, and new organizations will be added to the list of terrorist groups with a two-thirds majority vote, and the compiled list will then be reported to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and distributed internationally by INTERPOL to state-level law enforcement on a monthly basis;

   c. Intends that the overall goal of Member States internationally should be Stopping Acts of Violence Against Government Establishments and Civilians;

2. **Invites** willing Member States at the regional level to voluntarily donate to a counterterrorism fund, to be used to combat different forms of terrorism by:
a. Providing funding to Member States who have been subject to recent terrorist attacks to help prevent further tragedies;

b. Assisting those who have been victims of a terrorist attack in order to help with restoration in post-terror regions, whether it was due to armed conflict or cyber-attacks;

3. **Expresses appreciation** to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTCED) for operating under the Security Council help counter the misuse of non-profit organizations (NPOs) in financing terrorist networks and to detect illegal cross-border transportation of currency;

4. **Motivates** that a monetary fund be developed to increase employment, guide development and promote the creation of an educational council within victimized countries:
   a. Noting that this fund should be financed through voluntary donations and non-compulsory contributions, including assets confiscated from terrorist networks and their benefactors;
   b. The educational council should focus their efforts on citizens in rural and impoverished locations, as this is primarily where terrorist networks radicalize new victims;
      i. This council will educate citizens (including migrants and refugees) on the distinctions between religion and violent extremism and how to recognize terrorist propaganda throughout social media;
      ii. Additionally, they will also identify regional resources and assets that will allow citizens to become more integrated within their society;

5. **Supports** an examination to create a cooperative regional framework in order to build bridges among states and to de-incentivize terrorism:
   a. Further building regional infrastructure to bring jobs and better economic conditions to states, in order to prevent the unemployment and poverty aspect of terrorist recruitment;
   b. Region-wide infrastructure development would help connect states and further expand opportunities for growth while developing low political connections to aid in collaboration, and would be sponsored by states in the region as well as the UN Development Programme (UNDP);

6. **Suggests** that Member States increase their focus on targeting the financial resources of terrorist organizations:
   a. Create regional and international databases highlighting terrorist funding through private donations or shell corporations;
   b. Implement INTERPOL’s Counter Terrorism Fusion Center (CTF) to investigative abilities to track down individuals and organizations which provide funding for terrorist activities;
   c. Additionally, provide the FATF with the ability to suggest enforce international laws against funding terror organizations;
   d. Improve cybersecurity measures to block scamming or hacking of financial and banking institutions in all Member States, especially in developing nations;

7. **Calls upon** Member States enact the guidelines of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), as domestic legislation for the prosecution of accused NGOs that fund terrorists with the legal counsel of the UN Office of Legal Affairs, following the rule of law with respect to all states’ sovereignty, that:
   a. Recognizes the financing of terror organizations recognized by the UN Security Council as a criminal offence and a threat to global peace, and therefore warrants proper attention of the state’s Judicial department through trial and subsequent sentencing if found liable;
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;
c. Involve the contributions of experts in law enforcement, terrorism, and virtual currency from a diverse array of countries to lead the conference;

d. Be held annually by Member States who volunteer, and prove to be able to hold the conference;

11. Promotes Member States to bolster domestic capacities to oversee illicit virtual currency transactions within a national jurisdiction, through:

a. Recognizing the strength of their current capacities by way of the FATF’s Mutual Evaluation Process;

b. Acknowledging that more capable Member States and the FATF’s International Cooperation Review Group, should be inclined to assist in inadequacies that may exist in a Member States’ capability to oversee illicit virtual currency transactions;

c. Modeling their policies after the CSTD, the UNODC, the UNOTC, and the FATF to improve methodologies of comprehending the concept of virtual currency within domestic law in order to ensure that terror groups that are illicitly using virtual currency are located and prosecuted;

d. Maintaining the anonymity, protection, and transactional integrity of consumers who lawfully engage in virtual currency transactions;

12. Invites all Member States to consider the Real Estate Intelligence Program (REIP) within the FATF and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as a framework that will:

a. Establish the real estate vulnerability of Member States in the three most conventional categories of risk, which are:

i. Geographic risk, which is the location of either the buyer, the seller or any ties between the buyer and the property;

ii. Customer risk, which consider and judge the potential of terrorist financing of a client, or category of clients;

iii. Transaction risk, which assess the risks of the transaction or service provided by the real estate agent;

iv. Producing an annual report that highlights the major funding sources of the same year in real estate, at the global, national, and regional levels;

b. Provide guidance to real estate agents on how to detect whether the funds emanated from legal or illegal sources and identify the purpose behind the purchase;

c. Give real estate agents a clear and simple procedure for reporting any suspicions to the REIP;

d. Create a list of known individuals, organizations, countries, and real estate groups who use real estate to fund or assist in terrorist activities further diminish the financing of terrorist activities;

e. Condemn real estate agents, organizations, or countries that do business with such listed individuals or organizations with a “terrorist financing sanction (TFS)”;

f. Propose solutions regarding factors that contribute to a higher risk, such as, but not limited to:

i. The lack of AML/CFT laws and other acts;

ii. A high level of corruption;

iii. Countries subjected to UN embargoes or any other measures;

iv. Countries’ economic situation and system;

13. Suggests the implementation of INTERPOL’s Counter Terrorism Fusion Center (CTF) and their regional interlinked projects to:
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 1-24/7 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;
d. Training to effectively perform their operation and maintenance, which can be provided through international cooperation;

18. **Expresses its hope** that Member States that are part of the *Hague Memorandum* replicate their tenets in the regional body to strengthen its practices on judges training, including:

a. Enhancing global communications for professional expertise regarding trial procedures and fundamental standards;

b. Promoting and supporting judges’ expediency among experienced countries in order to follow their practices or take reference from their principles;

c. Raising the awareness of judicial protective measures, realized in the field training, provided by counter-terrorism-trained judges upon the request of those Member States that are in need of such guidance;

19. **Encourages** willing Member States to assist and further support the amplification of the existing international and regional instruments aimed at enhancing the autonomy of developing states to independently withstand terrorist threat, such as:

a. Creation of local working groups in vulnerable regions and conflict zones based on the principle of Madrid Practices and Zurich Protocols, that focus on:

   i. Interim status for territories in conflict;
   ii. Guarantees for population security;
   iii. Multilateral order maintenance measures;
   iv. Peacekeeping operation guarantees;

b. Further elaboration and implementation of the Good Practices for the Judiciary in Adjudicating Terrorism Offenses of the *Hague Memorandum*, aimed at:

   i. Enhancing global communications for professional expertise regarding trial procedures and fundamental standards;
   ii. Promoting and supporting judges’ expediency among experienced countries, in order to follow their practices or take reference from their principles;
   iii. Raising the awareness of judicial protective measures, realized in the field training, provided by counter-terrorism-trained judges upon the request of those Member States that demand for such guidance.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Seriously concerned with the spread of terrorism worldwide,

Recognizing the need for a commitment to forming global partnerships, along with the formation of strong public-private partnerships, methods of cooperation, and to the promotion of peace, justice, and strong institutions,

Keeping in mind the United Nations’ (UN) goal of preventing discriminatory policies against any nationality, religion, or ethnic group,

Recognizing that terrorism is not a static phenomenon which affects all Member States differently,

Bearing in mind the presence of advanced Member States in the field of information sharing technologies,

Reaffirming the right of every Member State to self-determination as recognized in Article I of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Concerned with the horrible effects of terrorist activities in limiting progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 16 and 17,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 52/164 of 9 January 1998 and 71/151 of 20 December 2016, condemning all acts of terrorism and introducing measures to eliminate international terrorism,

Expressing the need for a financing structure that allows for the creation of an international information sharing system between Member States,

Reiterating the UN’s Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and its commitment to the finding of solutions that serve to counter the financing of terrorism,

Cognizant of UN General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, which is a common strategic and operational approach adopted by all Member States to increase international, national, and regional efforts and international cooperation in the fight against terrorism,

Praising the efforts to collect intelligence on terrorist organizations by entities such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), which utilizes I-24/7 secure communication center (INTERPOL global database/CTFC),

Recalling the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UN GCTS), Pillar III, which encourages the international community to ensure that every Member State and observer has full autonomy and sovereignty in all domestic regards,

Recognizing that civic virtue could be used as a tool to engage citizens in understanding their responsibility in contributing to the improved national security of their respective Member States,

Conscious of the existence of the Tech Against Terrorism’s Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP) launched by the UN Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTCED),

Understanding the complex problems existing national task forces are faced with regarding lack of access to a comprehensive counter-terrorism database, including cross-border communication on the arrival and departure of individuals identified as participating in and financing terrorist operations,
**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;
3. **Calls upon** the UN Office of Counter Terrorism (OCT) to coordinate the consolidation of the ARCD, INTERPOL Global Database, and other counter-terrorism databases (regional or national) into a new UN General Terrorism Database (GTD) guided by principles, such as:

   a. Accessibility of the database through a network between INTERPOL and security services of the Member States, to several voluntary information sources using the knowledge-sharing network created by the Tech Against Terrorism platform;

   b. Ensuring information received is credible and actionable;

   c. Safeguarding the database from cyber-attacks;

   d. Maintaining the overall operation of the database through regular patches and loophole corrections;

   e. Collecting data regarding confirmed terrorist group members and their skills, technology and weapons they use, and possible targets of their operations;

4. **Designates** that this new database serves as a consolidation of the UN’s ARCD (and to other national, regional and multilateral databases), and to include information sharing on other facets of terrorism, including, but not limited to:

   a. Findings on espionage efforts on terrorist activities;

   b. Sightings and movement of known terrorists and civilians associated with terrorist activity;

   c. Lists of brokers who have been denied licenses to export weapons commonly used in terrorist activities;

   d. Best practices that have been used to promote national counter-terrorism capacity to their fullest potential;

   e. Data points already included in the ARCD, and other such databases;

5. **Encourages** that Member States expand on the Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP), launched by the UN CTCED, used to share information about terrorism by:

   a. Reporting on intelligence information sharing and national security strategies through the assistance of the regional and area offices of the ITU;

   b. Sharing information on technological advancements used in counter-terrorism efforts, thus contribute to the sharing and developing the best technologies and practice for counter-terrorism strategies;

6. **Expresses its hope** that an inclusive and impartial advisory board be created to report to the OCT to:

   a. Coordinate the initial consolidation of the databases;

   b. Encourage Member States to continuously contribute to actionable intelligence to the database;

   c. Manage data points once consolidated, by verifying intelligence through trusted investigative agencies (like INTERPOL);

   d. Explore various avenues of technological advancement that may present an opportunity to increase security, such as:

      i. The use of information decentralization via block chain technology;
7. **Calls upon** Member States to provide clear avenues of communication to government officials for civilians to utilize as a response to rising terrorist attacks, via:

   a. Information on identifying and reporting rampant terrorist propaganda found on websites, advertisements, and social media;

   b. Encouragement of civilians to participate in organizations like the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with the main advocacy of fighting against terrorism;

8. **Appreciates** the efforts of all Member States to affirm Pillar III of the UN GCTS and **expresses its hope** that all Member States encourage the development of an exhaustive international network of voluntary information sharing to combat potential violations of the sovereignty of nations;

9. **Introduces** the need for voluntary sharing to Member States of effective technological advancements in line with the advice from UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) for building Member States’ existing capabilities, such as:

   a. Creation of technological innovations in facial recognition, weapons recognition systems, and weapon tracking systems;

   b. The monitoring of telecommunications of individuals suspected of terrorist activities with the assistance of INTERPOL regarding national security measures of each Member State with the assistance of the ITU;

10. **Suggests** the international community voluntarily report on information sharing pertaining to counter-terrorism strategies to the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee within the UN Counter-Terrorism Office through:

   a. Combating terrorism by improving intelligence information sharing strategies;

   b. Promotion of transparency by encouraging nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to present obtained intelligence similar to Transparency International for the reporting of movements of terrorist activities;

11. **Further recommends** Member States to increase cooperation with the CTITF to develop a more comprehensive international awareness of the threat that terrorist activities pose to the integrity of Member States’ borders and at-risk populations;

12. **Reminds** Member States to comply with internationally agreed-upon standards as set in the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)**, specifically:

   a. Understanding that an isolated approach to these issues is counterproductive to their achievement;

   b. Noting the importance of consistent and precise policy creation that will allow for Member States whose progress towards the UN SDGs is hindered by terrorist activity to recover quickly and maximize resilience;

13. **Calls for** voluntary cooperation of Member States with Human Rights Watch to protect at-risk populations from unjust discrimination against a citizen’s nationality, religion, or ethnic identity, so as to prevent the infringement of personal rights;

14. **Stresses** the realization of an annual report from the Task Force working on the UN GTD for the International Information Sharing on Terrorism to the Security Council, in order analyze the efficiency of the structure.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging the need for a further developed strategy to educate the public such as schools and institutions on terrorism,

Believing in the importance of mental and physical health in regard to the impressionability of children that lack a stable development,

Emphasizing the importance of de-radicalization education for youth,

Deeply regretting an unbalanced media representation regarding the inaccurate assumption of the correlation between terrorism and religious organizations,

Alarmed and concerned about the Member States that have been affected by terrorist attacks, as well as the vulnerability of Member States that have never experienced one,

Referring to Pillar II of the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy “Preventing and combating terrorism,” which underlines the importance of prevention in counter-terrorism,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 60/288 from 8 September 2006 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,”

Expressing its appreciation for the work already done by the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism to regards in its implementation of the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal,

Emphasizing the need for individuals within terrorist organizations who have been victimized through propaganda, false promises and unreal expectations,

Taking into consideration the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as local volunteer groups in the processes of reintegration,

Deeply concerned by the vulnerability of the rural and low-income communities to the effects of terrorism,

Deeply conscious of the number of people and material that are crossing borders and the lack of security and surveillance used,

Alarmed by the rise of terrorist and extremist acts since 2015, which are affecting the Middle East and the impacts on the international community,

Paying tribute to Security Council resolutions 2396 (2017) and 2178 (2014), which emphasize collaboration amongst Member States through information sharing and strengthening border controls to prevent foreign fighters traveling,

Deeply aware of the connection between the illicit trade of small firearms and terrorist attacks through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) briefing (2017) and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),

Recalling the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism (1999), which calls on states to suppress and prevent the financing of terrorism,
Confident about the international preoccupation on counter-terrorism efforts while keeping in mind the importance of an adequate governance in the creation and promotion of a stable and permanent non-violent environment,

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

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

1. **Endorses** the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth to focus on a campaign that will raise awareness of the dangers of manipulation through media:
   a. Encourages the use of research on terrorist tactics to recruit youths over social media to set up preventive measures including, but not limited to:
      i. Education for parents dealing with new age media;
      ii. Recommended age restrictions for social media websites;
      iii. Media classes that include the dangers of social media;
   b. Reminds nations of the importance of mental health:
      i. Suggests Member States to recognize World Health Day on 10 October;
      ii. Promotion includes social media campaigns, educational materials made available to the general public, and additionally mental health screenings made available in select locations;

2. **Approves** the implementation of after-school programs to develop youth progress, through:
   a. Programs modeled after existing programs found in states such as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and will be executed through the following:
      i. The main focus of these programs will be on education, mental health, physical, and job training;
      ii. For children between 5 and 10 these after-school programs will be focused on developing social skills, establishing a strong educational base, language skills, and providing a childcare option available to parents who work;
      iii. For youth aged between 11 and 15 these after-school programs will be moving the focus from establishing necessary skills to beginning to teach trades that will increase job readiness, language skills, tolerance training, and additional preventive measures to inhibit the support for terrorist organizations;
      iv. From ages 15-18, these after-school programs will continue the necessary job training needed;
   b. Working with programs such as All Hands and Hearts, these teenagers will work on building schools, houses, and public facilities;
   c. This will not only teach trades but will improve quality of life of the community:
      i. These programs will be implemented by the year 2025;
      ii. Starting in the cities of Baghdad, Iraq, Nairobi, Kenya, Khon Kaen, Thailand, Natal, Ethiopia, Brazil, and the refugee camps within Germany, soon to be expanded to other locations as decided on by the Security Council;

3. **Encourages** Member States to discuss the implementation of educational programs such as the Training for Rural Economic Empowerment Programme (TREE) under the guise of the International Labor Organization (ILO), as a framework to educate the youth against terrorism and their consequential acts:
   a. Environmental education promoting the use of ecotourism as a potential job market deterring the need for desperate youth to join terrorist organizations by means of an income;
b. Provide basic education to youth through rural social and educational institutions to reduce illiteracy rates, promote social tolerance, and readiness skills;

c. Teach disadvantaged youth vocational skills by adopting entrepreneurship programs to better compete in the workforce;

d. Using visual and audio graphic material to spread awareness of ongoing terrorist acts and eliminating misinformation;

e. Working with NGOs such as Escuela Nueva, which provides remote rural locations with education, and the Center for Digital Inclusion, which brings technological capacity to rural villages;

f. Television, print and social media advertisements to educate the public of current terrorist situations and how to prepare for them;

g. The promotion of a program called Anti-Terrorism Education Program (ATEP) that specifically identifies acts of terrorism and have them be accountable for their actions;

h. Creating a regional UN campaign that educates citizens on how to safely engage with social media;

i. Isolate terrorist tools and mechanisms such as social media apps and television stations as well as establishing a filtration system assisted by the government to prevent terrorist actions;

4. \textit{Considers} a mandate of a UN training program called Belief-acceptance and Tolerance Training and Sensibilisation program (BATTS) that focuses on promoting acceptance of beliefs and a transition toward more moderate ideas and values in countries that are at risk of radicalization, and that willing to participate in this program:

a. This can be broadcasted through social media and televised programs that are welcoming to all nations and belief systems;

b. The program focuses on the separation of religion from terrorism to allow individuals to safely express their ideas;

c. Leaning this training program more towards developed countries to allow the social media and televised programs to spread;

5. \textit{Encourages} Member States to work together with the counter-terrorism office to work on an international Evacuation Guideline for Terrorist Attacks, which would advise Member States how to proceed in case they experience a terrorist attack; the information considered for these guidelines should gather the efforts carried out by:

a. The Counter-Terrorism Fusion Center, the 1540 Committee, and other organizations willing to contribute;

b. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF);

c. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);

6. \textit{Suggests} the creation of a branch within the Office of Counter Terrorism, Cyber Counter-Terrorism (CCT), which aims at the eradication of online terrorism propaganda and its monitoring:

a. Recommends the CCT to designate at its head a coordinator to manage decisions taken by countries for more efficiency, and in order to assure global coordination and collaboration;
b. Expects the CCT coordinator to apply the UN’ strategy and to encourage Member States to do the same;

c. Welcomes initiatives undertaken by the CCT coordinator;

7. *Suggests* discussion on the implementation to the fourth pillar of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, referring to the enhancement of educational work with the youth of vulnerable communities:

a. Suggests the creation of a committee that focuses solely on youth educational standards globally;

b. Will focus additionally on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 that emphasizes equitable quality education;

c. With the goal of increasing the literacy rate of each Member State to above 50% by 2030 through the international cooperation efforts surrounding this SDG;

d. Specifically highlighting an increase in female literacy rates to a minimum of 40% by the year of 2030;

8. *Further invites* Member States to implement guidelines to streamline the process of de-radicalization and reintegration of individuals victimized by terrorism, such as a resocialization of members of terrorist organizations that were formed in order to commit crimes for political and ideological purposes, and prevalence and furtherance of the social peace and solidarity, through:

a. Developing guidelines exploring best practice-sharing methods with advice from the UN Counter-Terrorism Office;

b. Creation of common practices and treatment of radicalized individuals while in holding, and transition between states prior to integration back into society;

c. Ensuring transparency by Member States with help of the global Transparency and Accountability Initiative (T/AI);

d. The guidelines will encompass protocols and procedures to identify religious institutions that promote extremist ideas, will blacklist them for the prevention of accidental influence extremist ideals to radicalized individuals;

9. *Expresses its hope* for the expansion of the role and responsibility of the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism to encompass those that are vulnerable and susceptible to influence by terrorist organizations:

a. Suggests the inclusion of former radicalized individuals as victims of terrorism;

b. Proposes the support of the creation of local institutions to coordinate the reintegration efforts;

c. Encourages the integration of work support programs, as well as vocational job training in Member States, to prior victims of radicalization and to individuals vulnerable to radicalization;

d. Suggests inviting people who out of their own free volition quit terrorist groups to become guest speakers and share their experience;

10. *Further invites* UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to explore the possibility of establishment of a mentorship, housing, and learning program for former radicalized individuals so that they won’t suffer a relapse to their former terrorist groups:
a. One of those optional programs should focus on offering voluntary training to religious teachers aimed at promoting inclusiveness and peace through a two-pronged approach using religious leaders as mentors to former radicalized individuals, using non-profit religious organizations as a base for the support;

b. The non-profit religious organizations could also cooperate with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and religious leaders to provide formerly radicalized individuals with housing;

11. Recommending NGOs the review of a cooperation among them in order to research psychological aspects of people joining terrorist organizations and share their information with the UN for a better understanding of the motivation of people joining terrorist groups, so that terrorist interests can be combated at their roots;

12. Draws attention to the need to involve civil society in the process of education and raising of awareness as well as the process of rehabilitation, through the possible organization of local community groups, where youth and individuals can come together and express their opinions on controversial topics such as, but not limited to, independence, women’s rights and political ideas:

a. These community groups will be a safe space where individuals can come together and express their opinions through healthy dialogue with the overall goal of self-determination, individual rights promotion, while combating extremist views within society;

b. These community groups will promote a non-violent environment through discussion, community activism, and mentorship;

c. With the additional goal of increasing literacy rate of each Member State to above 50% by 2030, through international cooperation and coordination;

13. Encourages Member States to elaborate a roundtable discussion gathering their national entities and NGOs, such as ICT4Peace and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and any other significant actors, to share expertise and knowledge about counter-terrorism platforms that can be adjusted to a national level:

a. Recommends the multiplication of partnerships between Member States and actors from the private sector;

b. Encourages states to work in collaboration and to share expertise with other Member States about programs of prevention;

c. Supports the integration of civil society into the development of prevention programs on counter-terrorism;

14. Recommends the continuous usage of the Foreign Biometric Exchange Program (FBE) in developing states to protect borders through:

a. Collecting data such as fingerprints, and facial scans to validate people’s identities when traveling, that will be enriched with findings from soldiers and/or foreign fighters in the battlefield when they collect fingerprints of terrorists from unexploded items;

b. Contributing 0.05% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in funding specialized biometric programs for the strengthening of counter-terrorism security in collaboration with UNDP;

c. The implementation of all Member States to require birth certificates for proper identification;
Working with the Counter-Terrorism Fusion Center (CTF) to focus on the Project Foreign Terrorist Fighters, which was set up to address the issues of individuals who travel to a country that is not their own, for the purpose of planning or participating in terrorist attacks;

e. The monitoring of individuals suspected of being radicalized and have been flagged by law enforcement;

15. Recommends strengthening counter-terrorism efforts by prohibiting the proliferation of weapons through the use of a buyback program within the UN Firearms Protocol (2001), and further recommends:

a. The establishment of a standard integrated database to identify legal arms brokers that are currently in the illicit arms trade based on the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and the UN Firearms Protocol;

b. The implementation of a buyback program whose purpose will be purchasing SALW in circulation with the help of UNDP and the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, and there will be an assistance from UNDP;

16. Further invites the Member States to consider more discipline for states or individuals who fund and/or support terrorist organizations:

a. Emphasizing the importance of holding states and citizens accountable for funding and/or supporting terrorist organizations;

b. Calls upon Member States to create regulations to deter citizens from joining terrorist groups;

c. Further invites Member States to hold other Member States accountable for the support and/or funding of terrorist organizations;

d. Further recommends Member States to help other members when a terrorist attack occurs and provides full support for them;

e. Financial blocks of investments, loans, humanitarian, aids to countries is a penalty for their conduct;

f. Collaborative restrictions on arms and weapons to those countries;

g. Creation of a blacklist to these countries with the consequential limitations of mobility of the subjects who travel there;

17. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the ICC as to combat the human rights violations committed by terrorist groups with the purpose of:

a. Investigating operations with regards to terrorist organizations and individuals suspected of terrorist activities, and report them to authorities of each sovereign state in which they reside;

b. Authorizing to proceed in situations of an imminent attack;

c. Carry out collecting data operations and making it available to the government so they may learn about activities and links of potential criminal actions of its citizens and/or residents;

18. Establishing of an information exchange between developed and developing states:

a. Encourages the exchange of counter-terrorism information between countries in order to improve cooperative global efforts;
b. Establish an annual conference on counterterrorism efforts and information to which all Member States are welcome.