

# NMUN•NY 2018

---



25 – 29 MARCH 2018

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



## Conference B

# General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Marleen Schreier
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Brian Tomblin
<b>Chair</b>	Joli McSherry
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Alexander Casanas
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Edward Rosson

## Agenda

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

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA1/RES/1/1	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	Adopted without a vote
GA1/RES /1/2	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	61 votes in favor, 33 votes against, 44 abstentions
GA1/RES /1/3	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	103 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 19 abstentions
GA1/RES /1/4	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	111 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 14 abstentions
GA1/RES /1/5	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	103 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 13 abstentions
GA1/RES /1/6	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	113 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 15 abstentions
GA1/RES /1/7	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	111 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 9 abstentions
GA1/RES /1/8	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	124 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 7 abstentions
GA1/RES /1/9	Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts	106 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 18 abstentions

## Summary Report

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 142 Member States and one Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I beginning discussion on the topic of “Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts.” By Tuesday night, the Dais received a total of nine proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including terrorism definitions and counter-terrorism agency coordination. Immediately after accepting an agenda, the delegates cooperated and coordinated their solutions within working groups ranging from five to 40 members. When tasked with consolidating ideas, the delegates accepted the challenge and began to share their plans with the numerous groups in the committee. This led to five of the committee’s proposals originating in merged groups.

On Wednesday, nine draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted nine resolutions following voting procedure, one of which receiving unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including supporting regional counter-terrorism agencies, reducing the recruitment for and financing of terrorism, and encouraging cyber security and border control in all Member States. Throughout the week, passionate speeches and constant deliberation could be seen in the body as the delegates found solutions to the necessary improvement of international counter-terrorism efforts.



**Code:** GA1/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Bearing in mind* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) emphasizing measures to take collective  
4 action to remove threats to peace, prevent acts of aggression, and maintain international peace and security,

5  
6 *Reaffirming* Article 2.1 of the *Charter* that states that the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign  
7 equality of all its Members,

8  
9 *Highlighting* the public partnership with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's  
10 (UNESCO) Education Sector in its efforts to strengthen measures that address the conditions conducive to the  
11 spread of terrorism and its intolerance,

12  
13 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist  
14 acts," which highlights the importance of international, regional, and sub-regional counter-terrorism cooperation,

15  
16 *Taking in consideration* Pillar I-IV of the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (2006) and its updates,  
17 which focus on addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and combating terrorism,  
18 enhancing state capacity building, strengthening the role of the United Nations, ensuring human rights and rule of  
19 law, and facilitating the normalizations of the lives of victims of terrorism and their families,

20  
21 *Acknowledging* the work of regional organizations such as the European Counter-Terrorism Center and the Inter  
22 American Committee against Terrorism,

23  
24 *Recognizing* the success of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in implementing regional security policies in  
25 Eurasia,

26  
27 *Guided by* the strategies of the Hedayah on its preventative measures fostering understanding and sharing of good  
28 practices in countering violent extremism stemming from its multi-layers partnerships with non-governmental  
29 organizations, the private sector, and international organizations, such as the Asia Foundation, Creative Associates  
30 the Development Alternatives Incorporated, the International Center for Counter-Terrorism, the Global Center on  
31 Cooperative Security, the United Nations Interregional Crime & Justice Research Institute, and the United Nations  
32 Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

33  
34 *Acknowledging* that some states are in need of additional assistance in combatting terrorism due to their lack of  
35 infrastructure and ability to address terrorist acts, as seen in the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*  
36 (2006),

37  
38 *Convinced* that when terrorist actions aim at threatening human rights, fundamental freedoms, territorial integrity,  
39 and destabilizing legitimately constituted governments, the international community should be able to protect the  
40 pillars of the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* ,

41  
42 *Cognizant* that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

43  
44 *Recalling* Article 15 of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) on "Threats to international peace and security  
45 caused by terrorist acts," which highlights the interconnectedness between violent extremism and terrorism and in  
46 this regard the necessity of preventing radicalization, encouraging local communities to engage in the minimization  
47 of the risk of radicalization and offer peaceful alternatives to violent extremism,

48

49 *Recognizing* the effectiveness of recruitment of citizens, financial support, countering violent extremism leading to  
50 terrorism, and incitement against terrorist acts motivated by intolerance, political, religious, economic, and social  
51 conflicts,  
52  
53 *Having examined* the disparity of existing cyber security measures incorporated by Member States and the benefits  
54 that collaboration can have for Member States building resilience against cyber-terrorism,  
55  
56 *Emphasizing* the need for a common mechanism which can locate and help bring to justice those who participate in  
57 terrorism and extremism,  
58  
59 *Noting* the strategies outlined within the *Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and*  
60 *Reintegration of Violent Extremists Offenders* (2012) to counteract propaganda and its violent narratives,  
61  
62 1. *Invites* existing regional intelligence agencies to annually present their current findings in the Global  
63 Counterterrorism Forum relating to:  
64  
65 a. Collecting data concerning terrorism-related casualties;  
66  
67 b. Carrying out counter-terrorism studies;  
68  
69 c. Developing counter-terrorism strategies;  
70  
71 d. Formulating threat assessments;  
72  
73 2. *Endorses* forums to collaborate with existing regional counter-terrorism organizations, such as the European  
74 Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Caribbean Community, to enable:  
75  
76 a. Member States to widen their scope of counter-terrorism efforts encompassing the reports of regional  
77 actors;  
78  
79 b. Cybersecurity efforts among Member States to be exchanged more efficiently;  
80  
81 c. Member States with strong and established cybersecurity systems to aid in the establishment of  
82 cybersecurity within nations and regions where systems are starting to form;  
83  
84 3. *Encourages* Member States, especially those currently lacking effective counter-terror regional organizations, to  
85 work with UNESCO, nonprofit organization, and public partnerships to associate with existing regional  
86 organizations capable of:  
87  
88 a. Raising global awareness of the factors and motives that have led to the increase and expansion of  
89 terrorist organizations and attacks;  
90  
91 b. Facilitating intercultural and inter-religious dialogue to promote tolerance and harmony in the  
92 international community;  
93  
94 c. Promoting international cooperation among Member States;  
95  
96 4. *Urges* the support to those Member States that are, due to their instability, at a greater risk of terrorism by  
97 means of establishing agreements (hereinafter “Agreement on Financial Aid”) between Member States,  
98 companies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for provision of financial support to those states for the  
99 purposes of supporting the preventive anti-terrorist measures and helping the states recover from terrorist acts,  
100 with the Agreement on Financial Aid should include provisions such as, but not limited to:  
101  
102 a. The type and the purpose of support;  
103  
104 b. Information about beneficiaries of the support, including their location;

- 105  
106 c. Amount of the requested monetary aid;  
107  
108 d. Mandatory rules on which existing organizations should raise and grant the funds, as well as how they  
109 should use them;  
110  
111 5. *Further emphasizes* the necessity of expanding the core principles stated in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of  
112 the *Charter* on a more regional level by urging existing regional organizations to increase communication and  
113 transparency by:  
114  
115 a. Uniting to condemn the use of media and other social media platforms to promote terrorist  
116 organizations;  
117  
118 b. Promoting information sharing that will aid the location of terrorist organizations;  
119  
120 6. *Reaffirms* the necessity of expanding the core principles stated in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the  
121 *Charter* on a more local level by encouraging local leaders to cooperate closely with the international  
122 community through:  
123  
124 a. Involving local leaders and elderly leaders to lead more awareness campaigns to sensitize population to  
125 the danger of extreme ideologies;  
126  
127 b. Involving local community leaders in economically or politically unstable areas to counter the spread  
128 of extreme ideologies by teaching the communities about current events free from any religious or  
129 political bias which would develop the sense of community that is one of the major factors leading to  
130 radicalization;  
131  
132 c. Involving community leaders in the reintegration processes of ex-terrorists, helping them to find their  
133 position in society;  
134  
135 7. *Encourages* the establishment and design of rehabilitation facilities by local NGOs aiming at reinforcing ex-  
136 terrorists' position in society, leading towards a more assured perspective through noting the intersection  
137 between deradicalization and reintegration by:  
138  
139 a. Endorsing the presence of social workers, professional psychologist, and different religion's clergy  
140 members in rehabilitation facilities dedicated to de-radicalization and reintegration of terrorists;  
141  
142 b. Emphasizing the necessity of establishing re-education programs leading the neutralizing ex-terrorist  
143 radical ideologies and equipping ex-terrorists and their relatives with vocational skills;  
144  
145 c. Drawing attention to the urgency of clarifying within those centers that religion does not have to be  
146 about extremism and ideological sacrifice;  
147  
148 d. Endorsing regular data and best-practice sharing between NGOs, the public, and Member State  
149 officials to discuss the potential and more specific needs leading towards adaptation and progress;  
150  
151 e. Pointing out the importance of an evaluation system ex-terrorists have to participate in, to assure the  
152 efficiency of the program;  
153  
154 8. *Recommends* states to incorporate the *Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and*  
155 *Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders* (2012) for psychological rehabilitation of terrorists and their  
156 reintegration in society to ensure the safety of communities by:  
157  
158 a. Working to rehabilitate detained terrorists in effort to make them ready to serve civil society;  
159

- 160  
161  
162  
163
- b. Issuing annual reports concerning the number of terrorists to take activity in those programs, their participation, and the progress they make to the General Assembly Third Committee and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as those bodies relate to a range of social, humanitarian, and human rights issues that affect terrorists similarly to every other world citizen.



**Code:** GA1/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Acting in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (1945), the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy*  
4 *(2006), and the general principles of international law according to Article 38 of the Statute of the International*  
5 *Court of Justice (1945),*

6  
7 *Reaffirming goal 16 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (2015), which addresses the promotion of*  
8 *peaceful societies and the maintenance of peace and security, for the successful implementation of the Sustainable*  
9 *Development Agenda,*

10  
11 *Deeply disturbed by violent acts committed against non-combatants and governments of Member States,*

12  
13 *Emphasizing that violent acts by non-state actors in all their forms constitute a considerable threat to international*  
14 *peace and security and threaten international cooperation and development,*

15  
16 *Applauding the efforts of Member States and the international community to prevent and combat violent actions*  
17 *against non-combatants and citizens,*

18  
19 *Affirming the power and mandate of bodies such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the International Criminal*  
20 *Police Organization in their recognition of the dire threat of terrorism and the application of measures to eradicate*  
21 *the crisis, including easing coordination between Member States,*

22  
23 *Noting with appreciation the work done by the International Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism under the*  
24 *General Assembly,*

25  
26 *Referring to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963), the*  
27 *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970), the Convention for the Suppression of*  
28 *Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971), the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of*  
29 *Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including diplomatic agents (1973), the International Convention*  
30 *against the Taking of Hostages (1979), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979), the*  
31 *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988),*  
32 *the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988), the Protocol*  
33 *for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988),*  
34 *the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991), the International*  
35 *Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997), the International Convention for the Suppression of*  
36 *the Financing of Terrorism (1999) and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear*  
37 *Terrorism (2005), for the purpose of taking into account the international framework already set forth in determining*  
38 *this comprehensive definition of “terrorism,”*

39  
40 *Highlighting the efforts of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1566 (2004) as an initiating platform for the*  
41 *elucidation and identification of terrorism,*

42  
43 *Applauding the efforts of the above conventions and resolutions to halt violent acts perpetrated across transnational*  
44 *borders and within Member States,*

45  
46 *Seeking to build upon this body’s work in creating a universally-accepted definition of terrorism,*  
47



48 *Concerned* by the fact that the lack of a universally-accepted definition of terrorism allows for the misuse of the  
49 term to justify infringements upon national sovereignty, and territorial integrity,  
50  
51 *Taking into consideration* the calls for a definition of terrorism in General Assembly press releases 9925 (2001) and  
52 32/3276 (2005) in regards to finalizing the *Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism*,  
53  
54 *Convinced* that a globally-accepted definition of terrorism is necessary in order to effectively coordinate  
55 international efforts to counter terrorism,  
56  
57 *Reaffirming* the importance of regional and sub-regional cooperation and collaboration between policymakers,  
58 police, and armed forces to comprehensively tackle the issue of terrorism while recognizing cultural differences and  
59 ensuring sovereignty and sovereign equality,  
60  
61 1. *Considers* an action done by any individual, unlawfully and intentionally, by any means, with the purpose, by  
62 its nature or context, to intimidate a population, or to compel a government, an international organization, or  
63 non-governmental organization to do or to abstain from any act, as an act of terrorism if such an action causes  
64 either:  
65  
66 a. Death or serious physical or psychological injury to any person;  
67  
68 b. Serious damage to public or private property, including a place of public use, a state or government  
69 facility, a public transportation system, and/or an infrastructure facility;  
70  
71 c. Damage to information infrastructure, property, places, facilities or systems referred to in  
72 1(b), resulting or likely to result in major economic loss, interfering or likely to interfere in the  
73 domestic affairs of Member States, whether public or private, or resulting in outcomes specified in  
74 clause 1(a);  
75  
76 2. *Further considers* it terrorism if any individual by any means, unlawfully and intentionally, either:  
77  
78 a. Makes a credible threat to commit one or more offences as set forth in Clause 1 of the present  
79 resolution;  
80  
81 b. Attempts to commit one or more offences as set forth in Clause 1;  
82  
83 c. Participates as an accomplice in one or more offences as set forth in Clause 1;  
84  
85 d. Directly organizes others to commit one or more offences as set forth in Clause 1, whether through  
86 physical communication or using Information and Communication Technologies;  
87  
88 e. Contributes to the commission of one or more offences as set forth in Clause 1 by any person or  
89 persons acting with a common purpose, including the financing, equipping, and providing of  
90 information, where such contributions are intentional and either:  
91  
92 i. Made with the aim of furthering the unlawful activity or purpose of the person or persons,  
93 where such activity or purpose involves the commission of one or more offences as set forth  
94 in Clause 1;  
95 ii. Made with the knowledge of the person(s)'s intention to commit an offence as set forth in  
96 Clause 1 of the present article;  
97  
98 3. *Reiterates strongly* that actions specified above are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a  
99 philosophical, political, racial, ethnic, religious, ideological, or other similar nature;  
100  
101 4. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the above definitions into international doctrines, establishing such acts as  
102 illegal and punishable by law, except in circumstances where:

- 103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152  
153  
154  
155  
156  
157  
158
- a. The offence is domestic in nature, specifically when:
    - i. The offence is committed within a single Member State;
    - ii. The alleged offender and the victims are nationals of that Member State;
    - iii. The alleged offender is found in the territory of that Member State and no other Member State has a basis under international law to exercise jurisdiction;
  - b. These actions by Member States are guided by other international legal doctrines including international humanitarian law;
5. *Urges* Member States to engage in the work under this resolution in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereignty, sovereign equality, and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other Member States, including the assisting of committing acts referred to in Clause 1 through 4;
  6. *Urges further* Member States to use existing dispute-resolution mechanisms, including the International Court of Justice and the Counter-Terrorism Committee under the Security Council, and other regional mechanisms to solve disputes relating to the definition of terrorism specified in Clauses 1 through 4 of this resolution, in peaceful manners, and with respect to the principles mentioned in Clause 4;
  7. *Recommends* that Clauses 1 through 4 of this resolution be adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to further act as a dispute resolving mechanism under the UN system;
  8. *Further encourages* the Office of Counter-Terrorism to bolster the role of the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) established in 2012 to fulfil its mandate by:
    - a. Buttressing the implementation of the pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a comprehensive and integrated manner through the development of national and regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy Implementation Plans;
    - b. Fostering international counter-terrorism cooperation and promote collaboration between national, regional, and international counter-terrorism centers and organizations;
    - c. Collaborating with Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) working groups, serving a critical role in building capacity of Member States to strengthen their counter-terrorism capability;
  9. *Recommends* the Office of Counter-Terrorism broadens the mandate of the UNCCT to being able to address the evolving nature of terrorism in cooperation with regional counter-terrorism centers, focusing on:
    - a. Releasing updates on the evolution of terrorist attacks and how the international community best addresses this issue consistent with the definition in this resolution and the above-mentioned principles;
    - b. Drawing comparisons to the definition of terrorism and conventions against terrorism to report disparities between Member States and call for updates;
  10. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the UNCCT and to contribute to the implementation of its activities within the CTITF, including through the development, funding and implementation of capacity building projects in order to mobilize a stronger and more systematic response to terrorism at the national, regional, and international levels;
  11. *Further encourages* regional and sub-regional extensive collaborative networks, like that of the G5 Sahel, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the League of Arab States, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the African Union, and the East African Community, to work closely with UNCCT to build capacity and leverage the comparative advantages of each Member State;

159 12. *Recommends* regional groups to consider regional counter-terrorism centers like the Southeast Asia Regional  
160 Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) where such collaborative networks do not currently exist, and where  
161 such considerations and creations would add substantial capacity to Member States ability to combat terrorism  
162 fully, in line with the principles of this resolution.



**Code:** GA1/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the importance of the implementation of the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (GCTS) (2006) and  
4 paying particular attention to all four Pillars, addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,  
5 preventing and combatting terrorism, building Member States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United  
6 Nations, and ensuring the human rights and the rule of law,

7  
8 *Conscious* of the importance that intergovernmental regional organizations in close proximity to vulnerable  
9 communities play in countering terrorism, and the great potential for an increased role in similar future efforts,

10  
11 *Realizing* the unique ability of the United Nations to act as a platform for capacity building in respect to counter-  
12 terrorism among the Member States,

13  
14 *Calling attention* to the Counter-Terrorism Committee's Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network, established  
15 by UN Security Council resolution 2129 (2013) to further research best practices to the identification and  
16 eradication of terrorist acts,

17  
18 *Calling attention* to UN Peacekeeping Missions as they play a pivotal role in countering the actions of destabilizing  
19 non-state actors targeting marginalized communities on the periphery of Member States,

20  
21 *Noting* the role which building infrastructure, such as strengthened borders and a secure cyber space, could play in  
22 reducing the susceptibility of developing countries to the influence of destabilizing non-state actors,

23  
24 *Noting* the efforts of the UN Global Pulse which promotes time-sensitive research parameters, such as the *Real-Time*  
25 *Monitoring Framework* (2016), a milestone in the development of systems that build on joint research with  
26 governments, the private sector, and civil society, monitoring environmental and regional factors to fight  
27 radicalization,

28  
29 *Alarmed* by the rise of criminal activities and the proliferation of radicalization through information and  
30 communication technologies (ICTs), and in particular the increase in cyber terrorism in recent years,

31  
32 *Recognizing* the importance of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Global Cybersecurity Agenda  
33 (GCA) and the *Budapest Convention on Cybercrime* in combating and preventing terrorism,

34  
35 *Noting* that counter-terrorism information collected on local, national, regional, and international levels should be  
36 communicated to other Member States in order to maximize efficiency and transparency,

37  
38 *Conscious* of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) call for greater international discussion and cooperation in  
39 regard to cryptocurrencies current regulators and the *International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of*  
40 *Terrorism* (1999) in order to curb financing of non-state actors,

41  
42 *Recognizing* the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC), created to support the first pillar of the GCTS,  
43 addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and its successful programs and forums that aim to  
44 create an open dialogue to further understand different cultures and points of views and the connection between the  
45 inclusivity of a population as it relates to the reduction of radicalization,

46  
47 *Recognizing* the importance of intuitive guidelines such as the European Union (EU) Cyber Security Certification  
48 Framework that provides EU-wide certification schemes as a comprehensive set of rules, technical requirements,  
49 standards, and procedures to combat cyber criminality,

50

51 *Applauds* the internationally acclaimed and universally accepted Transient Electromagnetic Pulse Surveillance  
52 Technology (TEMPEST) measures, created by the United States of America and developed by Member States  
53 worldwide, to decrease cyberterrorism efforts by protecting, masking, and shielding classified and sensitive  
54 governmental information from actors with ulterior or extremist motives,  
55

56 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 64/211 (2010), which acknowledges the creation of a global culture of  
57 cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information structures from cyberterrorism,  
58

- 59 1. *Encourages* Member States, to increase financial support and technical assistance for building capacity and  
60 increasing effectiveness in areas such as border, coastal, and cyber security within developing countries;  
61
- 62 2. *Requests* Member States to increase cooperation with, and support to, regional intergovernmental organizations  
63 to assist counter-terrorist efforts, ongoing military efforts, and strengthen security capacity;  
64
- 65 3. *Encourages* increased cooperation between the UN and regional intergovernmental organizations for providing  
66 assistance and financing for regional efforts to counter terrorism, increasing cooperation in ongoing  
67 peacekeeping missions, and conducting greater dialogue on sharing effective strategies for counter-terrorism;  
68
- 69 4. *Recommends* that the Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network studies effective ways to strengthen global  
70 counter-terrorism efforts, such as, but not limited to, the sharing of best practices, capacity building, and  
71 collaboration, and report to the General Assembly on the findings of their respective areas of research;  
72
- 73 5. *Further recommends* that the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and  
74 Telecommunications in the Context of International Security studies the connection between cybersecurity and  
75 cyberterrorism along with mitigation strategies on the use of ICTs for radicalization and report to the General  
76 Assembly on the findings of their respective areas of research;  
77
- 78 6. *Invites* international financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,  
79 the African Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the IMF, to provide support for  
80 developing countries in their efforts to improve transportation, internal security, and ICT infrastructure in order  
81 to strengthen economic and security ties between governments and peripheral areas of their states;  
82
- 83 7. *Encourages* Member States to establish their own real-time monitoring frameworks in partnerships with the UN  
84 Global Pulse, the private sector, and civil society to establish a sentient analysis of the environmental and socio-  
85 cultural factors that contribute to the radicalization of individuals, provide a more accurate up-to-date picture of  
86 the needs of a population, and effectively detect changes that are needed to be made in order to effectively  
87 realize the threshold in which individuals begin to become more radicalized;  
88
- 89 8. *Suggests* Member States distribute consolidated accurate intelligence and biometric data among Member States  
90 to enhance early warning capabilities amongst domestic security apparatuses globally and strengthen border  
91 security;  
92
- 93 9. *Recommends* the sharing of collected intelligence on nefarious individuals who are highly likely to pose a threat  
94 to a nation's security to prevent non-state actors from carrying-out actions with intent to harm;  
95
- 96 10. *Recommends* collaborative work among Member States to mimic the EU Cyber Security Certification  
97 Framework in a manner that promotes the development of innovative technology utilized to monitor personal  
98 ICTs for online behaviors indicative of trends regarding radicalization or violence;  
99
- 100 11. *Encourages* furthering the Global Cybersecurity Agenda of the ITU by inviting a panel of experts from the  
101 private sector to develop methods leveraging private media to flag digital signatures that are suggestive of  
102 radicalization and further, formulating guidelines to curb the spread of propaganda intent on promoting violent  
103 radical ideologies through online means;  
104
- 105 12. *Recommends* that Member States share information with regional intergovernmental organizations they have  
106 gathered in relation to counter-terrorism, such as:

- 107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138
- a. Potential radical groups and individuals that threaten regional partners and share the information on potential attacks that may take place in the region as well as on the movement and actions of radicalized groups within Member States in the regions;
  - b. The areas and increase of the influence of radical groups and their recruitment efforts;
  - c. Areas within the regional organizations borders that have a high risk of terrorist attacks and the growth of groups posing an increased threat to citizen's safety;
13. *Further supports* the creation of a partnership amongst local and national security forces across Member States to help supplement the information gathered for the regional organization by alerting the national and local forces of possible approaching threats;
  14. *Further proclaims* the utilization of biometric scanning systems to streamline information sharing between local, national and international law enforcement agencies dedicated to the monitoring of terrorist movements across borders;
  15. *Expresses its hope* that Member States collaborate on efforts to regulate cryptocurrencies in a growing technology-driven economy in ways such as exchanges to capital reserves, keeping customer funds separate, and implementing "know your customer" procedures in order to properly safeguard citizens and properly encourage the responsible use of cryptocurrency;
  16. *Calls upon* Member States to facilitate and develop the promotion of the spread of knowledge and understanding of differing cultures and religions through the expansion of UNAOC to all regions;
  17. *Encourages* Member States to promote peace and security by protecting vulnerable populations and fostering social integration;
  18. *Recommends* that all Member States implement relevant TEMPEST measures to ensure the strongest levels of data integrity in parallel with developing national cyber security strategies safeguarding cyber infrastructure as a preventative measure against cyberterrorism.



**Code:** GA1/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Recommending* that Member States, in accordance with their commitment to the *Charter of the United Nations*  
4 (1945), openly declare their support for international frameworks regarding peace and security,

5  
6 *Acknowledging* Article 51 of the *Charter*, which states the right of all Member States to individual and collective  
7 self-defense,

8  
9 *Recalling* the provisions of General Assembly resolution 55/255 on “Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of  
10 and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations  
11 Convention against Transnational Organized Crime” (2001) and the therein included *Firearms Protocol*, providing  
12 the first global guidance and set of standards concerning marking, trading and stockpiling of small arms and light  
13 weapons (SALW),

14  
15 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1452 (2002) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist  
16 acts,” introducing certain exceptions for the release of funds under the sanctions regime overseen by the 1267  
17 committee, and Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) on “Renaming of Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and Al-  
18 Qaida Sanctions List,” expanding the list of criteria to include entities financially supporting the Islamic State,

19  
20 *Stressing* the importance of the role of finance and international illicit flows for the operation of international  
21 terrorist networks,

22  
23 *Guided by* Article 1 of the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999),  
24 which outlines the definition of financing terrorism and its different methods,

25  
26 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist  
27 acts,” which decided that all Member States have the responsibility to combat the financing of terrorism in all forms,

28  
29 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 66/282 (2012) on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism  
30 Strategy Review,” which stated upon request that United Nations (UN) bodies will assist Member States in  
31 combating the financing of terrorism,

32  
33 *Keeping in mind* the accomplishment made by the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) (2014) calling for Member States  
34 obligation to enhance the transparency and regulation on trade in arms and weapons through increasing partnerships  
35 between the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) and regional organizations that enact regulation  
36 standards in accordance with ATT and other existing international agreements,

37  
38 *Recognizing* the Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network, launched by the Counter-Terrorism Committee  
39 Executive Directorate in accordance with Security Council resolution 2129 (2013) on “Threats to international peace  
40 and security caused by terrorist acts,” aiming to analyze terrorism as well as violent extremism and make  
41 recommendations to Member States on ways to address emerging challenges,

42  
43 *Acknowledging* the implementation of Coordinated Border Management (CBM) strategies (2009) in terms of  
44 coordinated policies, programs, and implementation to further ensure the elimination of all sorts of funding due to  
45 illegal trespassing,

46  
47 *Recalling* actions of the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms*  
48 *and Light Weapons in All its Aspects* (PoA) (2006), wherein governments agreed to improve national small arms  
49 laws, import/export controls, and stockpile management, and to engage in cooperation and assistance,

50

- 51 1. *Calls for* greater and enhanced cooperation between Member States in their prevention against terrorist groups  
52 in areas such as, but not limited to:  
53
- 54 a. Multilateral agreements and partnerships in areas of security forces training in forms of joint training,  
55 intelligence collection through databases, and operational support of counterterrorism operations;  
56
- 57 b. International consensus on legal framework through the UN condemning acts of terrorism which will  
58 be revised according to new challenges faced by the international community in terrorist global trends;  
59
- 60 2. *Encourages* Member States to track down and prohibit illicit trade of goods and services, laundering, and  
61 adulteration of oil or other fuel sources through measures such as, but not limited to:  
62
- 63 a. Requesting governments to conduct quality control of fuels in accordance to UN guidelines through  
64 the documentation of fuel import, export, and transactions on a quarterly basis with the aims of:  
65
- 66 i. Identifying occurrence of adulteration and its amounts;  
67 ii. Defining and penalizing shadow partners, clients, or the terrorists themselves;  
68
- 69 b. Coordinating cooperative pipeline surveillance efforts at borders of conflict-prone nations, with the list  
70 of these nations to be managed by the CTED, with the aims of:  
71
- 72 i. Tracing their lines of supply to the point of manufacture;  
73 ii. Detecting any extraction and adulteration of oil and fuel that is unauthorized and ungoverned  
74 by governments and legitimate oil companies;  
75 iii. Cutting down the financial backing of terrorist organizations that is necessary for further  
76 recruitments, spreading of propaganda, buying local support, or securing arsenal;  
77 iv. Reducing terrorist organizations' self-sufficiency to satisfy electricity, mobility, and heating;  
78 v. Reducing the influence of terrorist groups on the local population, which is made possible by  
79 providing the people's need for oil and fuel;  
80
- 81 c. Support for cross-border pipeline surveillance by relevant stakeholders in cooperation with the Office  
82 for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs through means such as, but not limited to:  
83
- 84 i. Encouraging financial aid from non-governmental organizations and other private sectors to  
85 relevant stakeholders;  
86 ii. Further gaining technical assistance, expertise, and personnel required for cross-border  
87 surveillance from the Counter-Terrorism Committee;  
88
- 89 3. *Calls for* every Member State to not only trace and eradicate small arms within sovereign borders, but also to  
90 preemptively address the sales of illicit weaponry in the black market, especially focused on borderlines of  
91 conflict-prone regions where production or trade of illicit arms is most likely, by:  
92
- 93 a. Calling all Member States to ratify the ATT to regulate trade on SALW in a legally binding manner;  
94
- 95 b. Cooperating under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) and the United Nations  
96 Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to substantialize the International Tracing Instrument (ITI),  
97 in order to efficiently regulate and supervise the illicit production and diversion of SALWs to  
98 unintended users, by:  
99
- 100 i. Incentivizing or rewarding nations to apply the ITI at domestic, regional or international  
101 levels, with the extent of such incentives to be rewarded decided accordingly by the UNODA;  
102 ii. Giving consent to being subjected to partial surveillance on borderlines when or where the  
103 board of ITI deems necessary;  
104 iii. Providing financial and technical assistance in case the nations has experiences or resources  
105 capable of replenishing the necessary funding, labor force, information, and technology  
106 required to newly implement ITI;



- 107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152  
153  
154  
155  
156  
157  
158  
159  
160  
161  
162
- c. Forming easy and discreet weapons collection programs to keep track of and eradicate illegal and untraced arsenal of conflict-prone regions by:
    - i. Documenting the arms and troops which are given to local government forces or other military units that take part in combating armed militants in paramilitary governmental organizations and other non-state actors;
    - ii. Collecting abandoned weapon stockpiles from warzones and military bunkers or arsenals gathered illicitly during civil conflicts immediately after such military conflicts to ensure that they are not resold on the black market;
    - iii. Extending the existing endeavors of marking, recordkeeping and tracing of SALWs under the UNODA by adapting new technologies such as Radio-Frequency Identification, Global Positioning Systems, electromagnetic chips, and other new technologies;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to strengthen regulations and legislations on purchases of weapons by citizens to eliminate any form of illegal transaction or usage of the arms with distinctive enforcement on purchases that exceed a specific number of weapons including:
    - i. Verifying the origin of the weapons that are dealt to reconfirm that the original purchase was legal;
    - ii. Checking criminal records of the purchaser to prove that the use of the weapon will be resold on the illegal market;
4. *Seeks* to expand the Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Terrorism, in order to standardize criminal justice responses to any or all forms of monetary support towards terrorist activities by:
- a. Implementing universal legal instruments against terror including direct and indirect funding for terrorist activities, according to the *International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism* (1999);
  - b. Requesting support from regional and international organizations, such as the UNODC, to guarantee the implementation of legal instruments of counter-terrorism by creating strategies according to the capacity and needs of each Member State;
5. *Recommends* Member States utilize national finance intelligence units to identify, analyze, and exchange risks associated with the development of current manufacturing and production services, and the dissemination of digital monetary systems as well as concurrent money transfer structures linked to business practices to further apply appropriate actions to manage and mitigate said risks through measures, such as but not limited to:
- a. Utilizing customer due diligence, as proposed in recommendations 5-12 in the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), to increase transparency of transactions by monitoring the source of funds, providing an up-to-date database for:
    - i. Information sharing and developing risk-profiles;
    - ii. Assessing personal information regarding the customer, such as living area, working area, average income, and main consumer habits;
    - iii. Reporting any and all irregular behavior regarding clients, individuals or institutions, especially regarding deposits or withdrawals of large amounts of finances in a short time;
    - iv. Reporting incidents of transactions in which consumers choose to not disclose personal information when requested, alter personal information too often, or are otherwise alleged of identity laundering with purposes of concealing financial transactions for illicit purposes;
  - b. Upholding the International Criminal Police Organization Money Laundering Automated Search System (IMLASS) that locates and logs suspicious monetary transactions in a global system to strengthen preventative efforts on financing terrorists;

- 163 6. *Urges* Member States to inhibit terrorist organizations from using ransom-based hostage operations as a method  
164 for financing terrorism by:  
165
- 166 a. Adopting the international legal framework against terrorism particularly through UN Security Council  
167 resolution 2133 (2014) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, and to  
168 ensure that appropriate national legal frameworks are in place in line with international standards;  
169
  - 170 b. Strengthening public-private partnerships in this endeavor, encouraging the business community to  
171 find common approaches to respond to terrorist kidnappings without ransom payments;  
172
  - 173 c. Supporting capacity-building initiatives to promote exchanges dealing with the sharing of good  
174 practices and joint case studies to help Member States prevent and respond to future terrorist ransom  
175 requests;  
176
- 177 7. *Recommends* Member States to develop concrete measures to counter money laundering relevant to government  
178 corruption, profiting from illicit trade, and funding for terrorist activities which will include:  
179
- 180 a. Identifying and monitoring individuals, groups, or institutions which have criminal records related to  
181 money laundering thus are highly possible of participating in such activities with the cooperation of the  
182 Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist by recommending for stricter prosecution  
183 of individuals and organizations which financially support terrorist organizations and implement  
184 practices following the model of the International Monetary Fund Anti Money-Laundering/Combating  
185 the Financing of Terrorism;  
186
  - 187 b. Reinforcing past guidelines setting the standard for anti-money laundering and combating the  
188 financing of terrorism, such as the 40 Recommendations of the FATF;  
189
  - 190 c. Suggesting cooperation between the Organisation Mondiale du Commerce to work with the  
191 Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey’s database and framework to gather information on  
192 transactions of large funds across borders by:  
193
    - 194 i. Revalidating the nature of large transactions with amounts over a certain threshold through  
195 inspection of the relevant individuals, groups, and institutions;
    - 196 ii. Reconfirming the purposes of the transactions and alerting the governments of the senders and  
197 recipients to ensure that the funds will not be used otherwise for illicit purposes;
    - 198 iii. Encouraging developed countries to support Member States with strategic deficiencies in  
199 formatting relevant infrastructure such as providing law enforcement with financial  
200 investigative skills;
    - 201 iv. Encouraging national and nongovernmental discrete inspection committees led by  
202 independent experts in partnership with the UN Universal Periodic Review who are working  
203 on these issues only with the consent of the Member States and in collaboration with existing  
204 bodies such as the UNODC.



**Code:** GA1/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Guided by the principles set forth in the Charter of United Nations (1945), the Universal Declaration of Human*  
4 *Rights (1948), and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006),*

5  
6 *Alarmed by the rise and depravity of the extreme violations of human rights by terrorist groups highlighted by the*  
7 *Secretary General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2016),*

8  
9 *Recognizing that the decrease of poverty rates in developing Member States will reduce terrorist activities and will*  
10 *increase the stability in those regions as stated in the General Assembly resolution 56/1 (2001) and Security Council*  
11 *resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”*  
12 *regarding the post-Taliban situation in Afghanistan,*

13  
14 *Considering the report of the Secretary-General in 70/674 (2015) section A of para 44 (e) of the Plan of Action to*  
15 *Prevent Violent Extremism which links extreme poverty and heightened state instability with the risk of terrorist*  
16 *radicalization and recruitment,*

17  
18 *Affirming the UN Sustainable Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and how their*  
19 *addressing of the socioeconomic factors that are conducive to terrorism can help alleviate violent acts and*  
20 *recruitment, especially SDG 16, which emphasizes the need for peace, justice, and strong institutions as a condition*  
21 *for development,*

22  
23 *Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 60/158 (2005) that advocates for the protection of human rights and*  
24 *fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,*

25  
26 *Keeping in mind Security Council resolution 2129 (2013) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by*  
27 *terrorist acts” which highlights the role that women can play in counter-terrorism efforts as well as the potential for*  
28 *women to act as perpetrators, supporters, facilitators, and preventers of terrorism,*

29  
30 *Recalling the Report of the Secretary General on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding (2010) in its creation of a*  
31 *7-Point Action Plan to engage women in civic duty to aid in combating terrorism,*

32  
33 *Further acknowledging the increased use of information and communication technologies by terrorist organizations*  
34 *for propaganda and recruiting practices,*

35  
36 *Recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2006), promoting prevention of corruption, law*  
37 *enforcement, asset recovery and information exchange,*

38  
39 *Bearing in mind the causal relationship between grand corruption and terrorism mentioned in the UN Guide for*  
40 *Anti-Corruption Policies (2003),*

41  
42 *Recognizing United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Executive Board 197*  
43 *EX/Decision 46 which highlights the capabilities of UNESCO’s Education Sector in preventing violent extremism*  
44 *in accordance with Pillar 1 of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006) to address the conditions*  
45 *conductive to the spread of terrorism and radicalization,*

46  
47 *Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 68/178 (2013) on “Technical Assistance in Implementing the*  
48 *International Conventions and Protocols Related to Counter-Terrorism” and the importance of these measures in the*  
49 *disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of those involved in terrorist activities,*

50

51 *Urging* Member States to consider the strategies of prevention and combat in the four pillars of counter-terrorism in  
52 the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

53  
54 *Underscoring* that no institution should facilitate terrorism through funding, promotion, or complicity with  
55 organizations that commit such acts,

- 56  
57 1. *Suggests* enhanced dialogue among counter-terrorism officials of Member States to disseminate information and  
58 promote tolerance in accordance with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations by increasing sharing of  
59 lessons learned and best practices in regards to regional and national programs and initiatives;  
60  
61 2. *Encourages* all Members States to address counter-terrorism through a human-rights based approach to ensure  
62 that measures are equally just and effective;  
63  
64 3. *Invites* the establishment of a Research Project on Deradicalization (RESPOND) under the authority of the  
65 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that:  
66  
67 a. Supports the effective prevention of radicalization especially among adolescents;  
68  
69 b. Provides universities particularly and educational programs with a platform to exchange expertise and  
70 research on radicalization and online recruitment to successfully prevent and combat terrorist  
71 recruitment;  
72  
73 c. Helps to implement new preventive measures on de-radicalization based upon the conclusions of the  
74 above-mentioned research project;  
75  
76 4. *Expresses its* hope that the international community resolve to ensure Member States remain accountable in  
77 their commitments to fight terrorism in all its forms;  
78  
79 5. *Encourages* partnerships with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and relevant non-  
80 governmental organizations (NGOs) to establish measures that target economically disadvantaged areas to  
81 provide humanitarian aid and access to basic human necessities such as water, food, and medical supplies, to  
82 prevent enticement into terrorist organizations that promise to provide those necessities;  
83  
84 6. *Encourages* Member States to recognize that conflict and post-conflict areas are breeding grounds for violent  
85 extremism, and terrorist activity and the importance of the role that women could play as agents of change  
86 within their communities in preventing and combating radicalization;  
87  
88 7. *Requests* that Member-States utilize the 7-point Action Plan to counter and prevent terrorism and encourages  
89 the *Report of the Secretary General on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding* being updated and published  
90 on a yearly basis in addition to utilizing already existing partnerships with UN Entity for Gender Equality and  
91 the Empowerment of Women, UN Development Programme, and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism;  
92  
93 8. *Encourages* the establishment of cyber defense programs within Member States, thereby giving them the means  
94 to use cyber-space safely without threat of cyber-terrorism;  
95  
96 9. *Recognizes* that Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) efforts need to be reviewed and  
97 reconstructed accordingly to implement more effective methods for each aspect by:  
98  
99 a. Reforming disarmament by implementing more effective programs aimed at gun buyback and  
100 tracking, incident monitoring, collaborations with gun manufacturers to control the flow of their  
101 weapons exemplified in successful programs in the Democratic Republic of Congo;  
102  
103 b. Updating demobilization efforts by facilitating sharing information between NGOs, Member States,  
104 and UN entities dealing with terrorist organization and criminal groups so that efforts can be united in  
105 the process of demobilizing children and adults out of said groups into safer environments;  
106

- 107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115
- c. Improving reintegration by focusing and enhancing programs that support livelihoods by regional basis by working with NGOs like Farmer to Farmer and regional governments to provide practical job experience to prevent the return of person to terrorist and criminal organizations;
  - d. Observing the success that microloan programs have had for women in rural East Africa by Global Giving, Member States should implement and support programs to improve the standard of living for those who are targeted for recruitment in rural areas;
- 116 10. *Encourages* the creation of a global working group administered by the UNODC and the Office of Counter-Terrorism that would consist of creating a research initiative called: Youth Against Corruption and Extremism, that would identify indicators of corruption that have the greatest impact on terrorist activities in youth population to:
- 117  
118  
119  
120
- a. Answer specifically the request for preventative anti-corruption bodies of the UN Anti-Corruption Toolkit put together by The Global Programme Against Corruption;
  - b. Provide reliable information based on research and observations supported by quantitative and qualitative methodologies;
  - c. Utilize partnerships and research generated from The Impact of Corruption: Perspectives from Millennial Voices to support the development of robust algorithms that reveal trends and patterns associated with institutional corruption;
- 121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130
- 131 11. *Encourages* international cooperation on law enforcement and counter-terrorism efforts by empowering and expanding International Criminal Police Organization's scope to act as a neutral international operator in collecting and sharing national criminal databases to improve de-radicalization worldwide;
- 132  
133  
134
- 135 12. *Encourages* Member States to support the expansion of the UN programs related to youth empowerment which will encourage youth involvement and growth to discourage and prevent youth involvement in violent extremism by:
- 136  
137  
138
- a. Striving to provide schooling for children globally by working with NGOs, governments, and other related organizations to educate;
  - b. Fostering a partnership with UNESCO's International Bureau of Education and its Education Sector for guidelines on violent extremism initiatives to promote intercultural dialogue, mediation, and diversity;
  - c. Encouraging youth based activities that foster dialogue between adults and youth for mentorship and support;
  - d. Creating a website for youth to access that includes publications about youth projects, how the youth are being involved in their communities, and other youth led activities and conversations by youth writers;
  - e. Encouraging youth groups such as Model United Nations globally, and encourages tolerance and acceptance through education about other ways of life, religion, and cultures;
- 139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152
- 153 13. Suggests the integration and implementation of the UN Development Group's (UNDG) Conflict Development Analysis (CDA) to complement quantitative big data to inform policies and strategies that reduce the impact of corruption on youth populations in high risk areas by using:
- 154  
155  
156  
157  
158  
159
- a. UN Global Pulse data therapists and analysts to develop CDAs for Member States within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to help them define their scope and purpose, form their local teams, and develop their research methodologies;
- 160  
161  
162

163  
164  
165  
166  
167  
168  
169  
170  
171  
172

- b. Local analytic methodology centers within each Member State designed to facilitate long-term longitudinal real-time data collection to monitor and evaluate the strongest indicators revealed from the initiative to assess contentious atmospheres related to corruption that may lead to violent extremist activity in youth populations;
- c. CDAs, quantitative data and additional research from other UN bodies, academia and civil societies to develop meta-reports to the UN Security Council, Office of Counter-Terrorism and policy making bodies to encourage the development of anti-corruption and counterterrorism legislation based on needs of specific youth populations in MENA.



**Code:** GA1/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Guided by Article 1.1 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) as it relates to preventing and combating terrorism*  
4 *in efforts to promote international peace and security,*

5  
6 *Upholding the ideals of Chapter I Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) of protecting state*  
7 *sovereignty so that individual Member States can continue the efforts of combating terrorism,*

8  
9 *Alarmed by the increasing rate of global terror attacks perpetrated by non-state actors (NSAs), related radicalization,*  
10 *and the level of sophistication of recruitment,*

11  
12 *Noting with deep concern that, according to the United Nations Centre for Counter-Terrorism (UNCCT), a total of*  
13 *11,072 terrorist attacks occurred worldwide in 2016, which resulted in more than 25,600 deaths, and more than*  
14 *33,800 people injured,*

15  
16 *Recalling commitments made by Member States to enact policies that would protect basic human rights such as*  
17 *terrorism-related Human Rights Council (HRC) documents, particularly HRC report 34/8 of 2017,*

18  
19 *Encouraged by the successful efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*  
20 *(UNESCO) Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Programme, which has taken specific action to use education as a*  
21 *tool to prevent terrorism,*

22  
23 *Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (1999), which calls upon Member States*  
24 *to eliminate all forms of discrimination and intolerance through maintaining and respecting human rights while*  
25 *combating terrorism,*

26  
27 *Condemning in the strongest terms all forms of support granted to terrorist and extremists groups by both Member*  
28 *States and regional and international organizations and recognizing the significant effect such resources have*  
29 *contributed to the survival of those entities, as highlighted by the 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action*  
30 *Task Force,*

31  
32 *Believing the illicit trafficking of weapons is a direct threat to both state security and an enabler of violence by*  
33 *NSAs,*

34  
35 *Drawing attention to the importance of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda's Sustainable Development Goal*  
36 *17, which aims to allow the international community to cooperate and facilitate capacity-building in developing*  
37 *countries towards the achievement of the SDGs, particularly through South-South cooperation, as SDG 17 can assist*  
38 *Member States in preventing and combating terrorism,*

39  
40 *Recognizing the important role of Member States in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 2006 which addresses*  
41 *the strengthening and improvement of state-specific capacities regarding counter-terrorism measures, particularly in*  
42 *countering violent extremism as highlighted in the Doha Plan of Action for Community-Oriented Policing in a*  
43 *Countering Violent Extremism Context,*

44  
45 *Reaffirming the importance of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Programme against Money*  
46 *Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism as a supporter of developing nations lacking the*  
47 *sufficient technology expertise, and the monitoring of money flow, specifically in the areas of counter-terrorism and*  
48 *international security,*

49

50 *Recalling* the successes of the annual multilateral reviews recommended by the Financial Action Task Force  
51 International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation in  
52 offering advice in the context of legal structures and financial regulation,  
53  
54 *Mindful* of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) which highlights that there have been an increasing number of  
55 foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) returning to their homelands after engaging in terrorist activities, as such groups may  
56 pose a significant threat to national peace and security upon return,  
57  
58 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/19 (2016), endorsing increased cooperation between the UN and the  
59 International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in counter-terrorism efforts and the provision of  
60 INTERPOL assistance to Member States,  
61  
62 *Noting* the continuous efforts to review and update the Secretary General's *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent*  
63 *Extremism (A/70/674-675)* as it is being a relevant instrument for de-radicalization,  
64  
65 *Cognizant* of the continuing opportunity for Member States to increase institutional knowledge on counter-terrorism  
66 matters in their armed forces and law enforcement agencies as well as prevent NSAs from obtaining weapons,  
67 particularly through judicial cooperation, as stated in Security Council resolution 2232 (2017),  
68  
69 *Mindful* of the United Nations *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS)* (2006), as well as General Assembly  
70 resolution 72/123 (2017), appealing to international organizations to engage in efforts to adopt the GCTS,  
71  
72 *Stressing* the importance of regional collaboration in combating terrorism, in accordance with Security Council  
73 resolution 1269 (1999),  
74  
75 *Recognizing* the regional frameworks established by the Capacity Building Program on Improving Counter-  
76 Terrorism and International Collaboration in Association of Southeast Asian Nations Member States (CT-ASEAN),  
77  
78 *Acknowledging* that arms sales to NSAs contribute to conflict, armed violence, and insecurity around the world,  
79  
80 *Upholding* the Security Council resolution 2220 (2015) as it relates to ensuring that NSAs cannot access small arms  
81 and light weapons, as NSAs are likely to contribute to the emergence of conflict, armed violence, and global  
82 political instability,  
83  
84 *Noticing* the importance of monitoring and implementing tracing standards at a local, regional, and international  
85 level for weapons of all kinds, as mentioned in the *Arms Trade Treaty* (2014) and *International Instrument to*  
86 *Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI)*,  
87 so that the flow of light weapons from NSAs to NSAs can be controlled and monitored by Member States,  
88  
89 *Emphasizing* the need for Member States to prevent NSAs from acquiring them, as addressed in the United Nations  
90 *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All*  
91 *its Aspects (PoA)*,  
92  
93 *Recognizing* the importance of combating the financing of terrorism and money laundering under the mandate of the  
94 Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee as stated in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and on the  
95 *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999),  
96  
97 *Referring* to General Assembly resolution 71/291 (2016), which calls upon the international community to unite  
98 with an unwavering commitment towards strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in  
99 all its forms and manifestations, and Pillar II of the *GCTS* and its aim to prevent the facilitation of terrorist activities  
100 and combat crimes connected to terrorism,  
101  
102 *Recalling* the *Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate Report 2017* emphasizing the importance of  
103 fighting terrorist financing and money laundering as a major source providing terrorists groups the space to exploit  
104 and raise funds,  
105



106 *Alarmed by* the increasing occurrence of extremist behaviors stimulated by social instability and the forced  
107 involvement of children and vulnerable adults in such activities as a consequence of a lack of credible life  
108 opportunities that lead to extremist activity, as cited in General Assembly resolution 70/291 (2016);  
109

110 *Reaffirming* the support of Member States to the African Union *Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into*  
111 *Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa* of 2005,  
112 regarding the right of states to trade weapons in order to maintain peace and security,  
113

114 *Bearing in mind* that there is a close connection between organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, and money  
115 laundering with the illicit trafficking of weapons, as directly stated in the 2001 *Dakar Declaration Against*  
116 *Terrorism*,  
117

118 *Fully supporting* global cooperation among all Member States to agree on a specific code of conduct that ensures  
119 commitment and enforcement in regard to counter-terrorism efforts,  
120

121 *Emphasizing* the role that education and technology play in combating the illicit spread and trafficking of weapons,  
122

123 *Acknowledging* the participation of each Member State to reduce the illicit trafficking of weapons which go on to  
124 facilitate extremist activities, particularly by uploading information to the UN Register of Conventional Arms,  
125

- 126 1. *Asks* the Secretary-General to create an annual International Workshop on Counter-Terrorism (IWCT) with the  
127 cooperation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Counter-Terrorism Policy Guidelines to  
128 incorporate all Member States, which could address the importance of educating from a young age an  
129 understanding of all religions, beliefs, cultures, customs, and practices with the expertise of culturally-sensitive  
130 professionals, in order to suppress acclimation to terror and violence;  
131
- 132 2. *Observes* the importance of state institutions in limiting and diminishing the funding of terrorist groups through  
133 the implementation of a framework such as the World Programme of Action on Youth training program, to be  
134 adaptable to regional and cultural needs, which will:
  - 135 a. Include local experts in the tackling of most pressing national vulnerabilities facilitating the spread of  
136 terrorism;  
137
  - 138 b. Encourage partnerships with relevant international, regional and local actors and organizations;  
139
- 140
- 141 3. *Suggests* UNESCO to formalize the “Learning to Live Together” Culture of Peace and Non-Violence  
142 Programme to other regions outside the Asia-Pacific as it has worked significantly in the reduction of  
143 intolerance and building of inclusion of all within education curricula which facilitates communication and  
144 preventative measures of extremism;  
145
- 146 4. *Invites* Member States to provide and participate in educational opportunities regarding the training of public  
147 safety officials using interactive online platforms in methods and procedures of counter-terrorism to prevent and  
148 respond to terrorist threats on national and local levels, following the success of the pilot training workshop of  
149 the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Promoting and Protecting  
150 Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism;  
151
- 152 5. *Encourages* the utilization of the best practices of the *Abu Dhabi Memorandum on Good Practices for*  
153 *Education and Countering Violent Extremism* (CVE) which focuses on the ways in which education can be used  
154 as a tool to prevent and counter violent extremism;  
155
- 156 6. *Suggests* the formation of policy regarding community engagement programs following the *Doha Plan of*  
157 *Action for Community-Oriented Policing in a Countering Violent Extremism Context* to those vulnerable to  
158 terrorist propaganda, particularly youth, by connecting anyone who cannot attend school with others within or  
159 outside their community and broaden their understanding of their country and region;  
160

- 161 7. *Encourages* Member States to seek additional sources of funding, particularly through public-private  
162 partnerships, in order to empower national education systems with curricula to prevent the radicalization of  
163 children and vulnerable adults through programs that will empower youth through the assistance of the UN  
164 Office of Counter-Terrorism, including:  
165
- 166 a. Ensuring a secondary school equivalent education in all communities up to the age of 18;
  - 167
  - 168 b. Helping in alleviating the burden of social structures that disproportionately fall to disadvantaged  
169 groups, allowing them to pursue an education;
  - 170
- 171 8. *Calls upon* Member States to utilize the UNODC *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist*  
172 *and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System*, to guide national efforts in promoting cultural  
173 tolerance, the empowerment of marginalized populations, and addressing radicalization of youth;  
174
- 175 9. *Recommends* that Member States utilize the logistical resources and infrastructure provided by the UN CTITF  
176 to implement locally relevant initiatives towards developing or refining a national CVE strategy by observing  
177 the Guidelines and Good Practices for Developing National CVE Strategies published by the Global  
178 Counterterrorism Forum;  
179
- 180 10. *Further recommends* Member States to consider the creation or strengthening of national ministries that are  
181 mandated to enhance national public-sector capacities to address issues of money laundering by:  
182
- 183 a. Training information technology specialists and accountants to track and identify potential financing  
184 channels, specifically related to terrorism by requesting assistance from the Financial Action Task  
185 Force;
  - 186
  - 187 b. Utilizing the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of  
188 Terrorism, to financially and technologically support developing nations;  
189
- 190 11. *Encourages* Member States to consider improving and encouraging the creation of capacity building programs  
191 in the process of combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, through enhancing international  
192 cooperation to share information and transparency between Member States on a global level by means of  
193 tracking suspicious movement of funds, including inflow or outflow of irregular amounts in proportion to the  
194 bank accounts of the recipients;  
195
- 196 12. *Asks* Member States to find effective and efficient measures to take towards identifying the terrorists who  
197 commit such acts, by using artificial intelligence and machine learning to classify suspicious trends in  
198 transactions and to be able to identify them automatically at the domestic level, and report this information to  
199 their respective governmental authorities for investigation;  
200
- 201 13. *Invites* the INTERPOL Integrated Border Management Task Force to work in conflict-prone areas with willing  
202 and able Member States in order to foster dialogue and improve access to implementation tools for border and  
203 customs officials to prevent NSAs from illegally breaching borders;  
204
- 205 14. *Suggests* that the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice entity coordinate with conflict-prone areas  
206 and Least Developed Countries by creating and strengthening region-specific mechanisms for national law  
207 enforcement agencies to enhance the rule of law and create the necessary stability to prevent future conflict;  
208
- 209 15. *Applauds* initiatives by Member States to employ their own military and police personnel to advise and train  
210 military and police personnel in other Member States upon request, seeking to build greater domestic capacity  
211 to counter terrorism;  
212
- 213 16. *Asks* the UN CTITF Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism Working Group to use information and  
214 communications technologies to disseminate national best-practices on victims' empowerment, with a focus on  
215 cultural sensitivity into awareness-raising programs in order to reduce the appeal of terrorism;  
216

- 217 17. *Suggests* Member States to use the framework outlined in the African Commission on Human and Peoples'  
218 Rights *Principles and Guidelines on Human and Peoples' Rights while Countering Violent Extremism* when  
219 developing counter terrorism strategies, to ensure human rights by placing an emphasis on victims of terrorist  
220 attacks, contextualizing individual instances of terrorism, responding to new and emerging terrorist threats,  
221 regional implementation of counter-terrorism strategies;  
222
- 223 18. *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to facilitate the collaboration of nongovernmental  
224 (NGOs) and trade unions to prevent the exploitation of NGOs for the purposes of money laundering and illegal  
225 activities by allowing ECOSOC to monitor funding of trade unions and further encourages the development of  
226 accountability measures by the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) to track the financial activity  
227 between Member States and NGOs to eliminate the funding of terrorist groups from both state and non-state  
228 actors;  
229
- 230 19. *Requests* Member States to further expand upon the goals set by the UN CTITF by:  
231
- 232 a. Developing expertise within police forces, especially in developing nations, to increase their capacity  
233 to track terrorists;  
234
  - 235 b. Improving national security capacities, allocating a higher percentage of resources to ensure sufficient  
236 national security measures;  
237
- 238 20. *Suggests* modelling regional approaches after the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, the Asia/Pacific  
239 Group on Money Laundering, and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force to prevent the  
240 financing of terrorism and eliminate money laundering, through investigations of suspicious activity,  
241 implementation of Financial Action Task Force Recommendations, and regular reporting mechanisms to  
242 channel technical and training assistance from relevant donor Member States;  
243
- 244 21. *Calls upon* all Member States to build efficient interoperability based on the standardization of weapon drills  
245 and combat drills that can be applied during actions of joint task forces and regular joint trainings especially for  
246 special and operational troops;  
247
- 248 22. *Welcomes* cooperation on border control among states, in consistence with their domestic legal and  
249 administrative regimes to detect and prevent the movement of terrorists and arms by providing extensive online  
250 training to civilians by the CTED in order to enhance their expertise, through:
- 251 a. Specialized counter-terrorism research institutions;  
252
  - 253 b. Findings of public and private computer security expert organizations that focus on intercepting  
254 terrorist organization recruitment channels;  
255
- 256
- 257 23. *Further recommends* an increase in work by the twelve thematic UN Working Groups and their partnership  
258 with INTERPOL to bring expertise on an international, regional and sub-regional level based on the four pillars  
259 of the *GCTS*;  
260
- 261 24. *Asks* Member States to enhance their national security capabilities, tactics, networks, and techniques to prevent  
262 terrorist groups from obtaining improvised explosive devices (IED), through the following measures:
- 263 a. Outlawing the use of raw materials to manufacture alternative weapons or IEDs;  
264
  - 265 b. Launching counter-IED programs responsible for assisting states in the deployment of counter-IED  
266 capabilities;  
267
- 268
- 269 25. *Encourages* Member States to increase border security by contributing financial, technical, and logistical  
270 assistance to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch and its capabilities in strengthening and securing  
271 borders from potential threats within the region;  
272

273 26. *Strongly encourages* and directs all Member States to collaborate towards the implementation of all UN  
274 counter-terrorism agreements, particularly the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.



**Code:** GA1/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* about the Stuxnet Worm cyber-attack on Iran’s nuclear facilities in 2010, as it affected their  
4 critical nuclear energy infrastructure,

5  
6 *Referring to* the five pillars in the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (legal framework, technical measures,  
7 organizational structures, building, international cooperation) as a guideline for all Members States to follow,

8  
9 *Approving* the seven main strategic goals of (Model Cybersecurity Agenda, Organizational structures, Security  
10 Criteria, Generic and Universal credential system, Capacity Building, International Cooperation) as the international  
11 standards for global cyber security and counter-terrorism,

12  
13 *Bearing in mind* the successes of Lithuania’s National Cyber Security Center in matters of cyber-defense,

14  
15 *Considering* the role of Member States to uphold General Assembly resolution 64/211 (2010) on “Creation of a  
16 global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures,” for  
17 the recognition of the responsibility of governments and civil society to protect their own cybersecurity,

18  
19 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 72/196 (2018) on “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention  
20 and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,” which stresses the importance of  
21 strengthened international cooperation to effectively address the dismantling of illicit networks, including  
22 developing nations,

23  
24 *Strongly concerned* with previous coordination among nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), developed nations,  
25 and civil societies in international and regional security,

26  
27 *Acting towards* building on pillars of cooperation, capacity building and technical aspects, and the global digital  
28 divide, as specified in the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) in relation to the International Telecommunications  
29 Union Global Cybersecurity Agenda, drawing particular attention to branches 1.2.4.2, 1.2.5.3, 1.2.6.3, 3.3 and 5.4  
30 which emphasize the importance of public-private cooperation,

31  
32 *Recognizing* the past successes of public-private cooperation in leading countries on cybersecurity in their respective  
33 regions, as expressed by the GCI,

34  
35 *Emphasizing* the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, which seeks to establish a global culture of  
36 cybersecurity guided by the cooperation of regional bodies whom reaffirm their commitment to strengthening cyber  
37 security frameworks through enhancing permeable infrastructures with capacity building and digital outreach as a  
38 means of combating malicious exploitation of cyber technologies,

39  
40 1. *Endorses* increased cooperation between developed states, NGOs, and civil society in addressing the lack of  
41 adequate resources and funding for developing states to construct defenses against cyber terrorism on a public  
42 and private level;

43  
44 2. *Encourages* Member States to recognize the pertinence of public-private cooperation to address the digital  
45 divide and shortcomings in cybersecurity by:

46  
47 a. *Looking towards* Member State collaboration on an inter-regional level to expand access to modern  
48 technologies and implementing them;

49

- 50           b. Recognizing investment opportunities in Member States with developing cybersecurity infrastructure;  
51  
52           c. Acknowledging the efficiency of business in promoting technology and infrastructure across borders;  
53  
54 3. *Draws attention* to the enhancement of the cyber security infrastructure in vulnerability public supply facilities  
55 (e.g. power plants) by implementing:  
56  
57           a. International security standards regarding the protection from viruses and hackers;  
58  
59           b. A national cyber security task force to examine the origin of the attacks and the provision of early  
60 response efforts;  
61  
62 4. *Taking note of* the work within the cyber couth and the Global Action on Cybercrime project initiatives as it  
63 fosters regional cooperation in providing technical assistance and technological expertise to developing nations  
64 to strengthen cyber security frameworks and nations capacities.



**Code:** GA1/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* that international terrorism in all its forms is a continued threat that impacts international security,

4  
5 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/151 (2016) on “Measures to eliminate international terrorism,” which  
6 calls upon Member States to strengthen international cooperation and efficiently use existing United Nations  
7 institutions,

8  
9 *Noting with profound concern* that terrorism violates the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948),  
10 especially with regards to Article 3 concerning the rights of life, liberty, and security as well as Article 5 concerning  
11 the cruel and inhuman treatment or punishment,

12  
13 *Recalling* past United Nations (UN) action to address terrorism in all its forms including Security Council resolution  
14 1566 (2004), the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent, and the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),

15  
16 *Recognizing* the UN CTC efforts to suppress the financing of terrorist organizations and its work in detecting and  
17 stopping all-scale terrorist financing operations,

18  
19 *Guided by* the principles of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and General Assembly resolution 71/291  
20 (2017) on “Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the  
21 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,” aimed at strengthening the capability of the UN system to  
22 assist Member States in implementing the former strategy,

23  
24 *Deeply concerned* by the possibility of vulnerable populations, including youth, at risk of being indoctrinated by  
25 terrorist organizations,

26  
27 *Fully aware* of the utilization of the Internet and various private web services like social media by terrorist  
28 organizations to create denial of service (DoS), phish, and spread malware with the goal of harming civilians and  
29 compromising governmental efforts at providing safe, private, and secure Internet while affirming the goals of the  
30 General Assembly resolution 54/109 (1999) on “International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of  
31 Terrorism,”

32  
33 *Gravely concerned* that orchestrated cyber-terror helps terrorist organizations profit from illegally obtained visas  
34 gained for the purpose of opening false bank accounts used to launder money,

35  
36 *Dismayed* at the advantage that terrorists gain from remaining hidden from authorities behind Internet firewalls and  
37 Virtual Private Networks (VPN) while violating private rights and international information laws proving the  
38 stabilizing effect gaining access to private information provides foreign terrorist groups,

39  
40 *Calling attention* to General Assembly resolution 70/291 (2016) on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism  
41 Strategy Review,” that emphasizes cooperation and coherence among UN entities, donors, and recipients of capacity  
42 building in order to enhance efforts to implement counterterrorism strategy through multiple channels and  
43 mechanisms,

44  
45 *Seeking* to improve the form and function of Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) by  
46 incorporating multiple databases and utilizing an empirical body of research to better target specific needs and  
47 resources on local and regional levels,

48

49 *Expressing Concern* with the lack of attention towards cyber-activity and its role in global terrorism, and that cyber-  
50 attacks can cause disorder as well as economic and infrastructure damages within a country which are conducive to  
51 terrorist motives, such as the “WannaCry” attack in May 2017 that affected 300,000 organizations worldwide,  
52

53 *Alarmed* that terrorist networks utilize social media platforms for recruitment and spreading radical and destabilizing  
54 ideas, and that these platforms are not adequately investigated due to the lack of cooperation between counter-  
55 terrorism efforts and private companies,  
56

57 *Stresses* its desire to enhance transparency as well as the effective sharing of information and best practices between  
58 the UN CTC and regional actors regarding counter-terrorism measures,  
59

60 *Acknowledges with deep gratitude* the work that has been done by the UN CTC concerning the implementation of  
61 Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),  
62

63 *Noting the need* to utilize modern technologies in order to effectively communicate and share information and best  
64 practices between Member States,  
65

- 66 1. *Strongly recommends* the international community collaborate with each other to discuss common causes  
67 driving terrorism, prioritize aspects of cooperation, and continue to open and extend the dialogue in regards to  
68 countering terrorism;  
69
- 70 2. *Calls upon* all Member States and international organizations to prioritize cooperation and dialogue in regards  
71 to countering terrorism;  
72
- 73 3. *Encourages* increased cooperation among international institutions such as the International Criminal Police  
74 Organization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF), to  
75 provide substantial technical assistance for Member States in combating radicalization;  
76
- 77 4. *Suggests* the Law Enforcement Organized Crime Anti-Money Laundering Information Network produce a  
78 report outlining steps UN bodies can take to increase coordination amongst themselves, with an emphasis on  
79 coordination in detecting and stopping small- and large-scale radicalization financing operations, including by:  
80
  - 81 a. Increased information sharing between Member States’ law enforcement efforts;  
82
  - 83 b. Enabling Member States to better utilize existing databases such as the Anti-Money Laundering  
84 International Database for money laundering information sharing;  
85
  - 86 c. Supporting regional information sharing on radicalization financing operations;  
87
  - 88 d. Increasing collaboration between existing partnerships, including with the World Bank and the IMF, to  
89 provide substantial technical assistance for Member States in combating radicalization;  
90
- 91 5. *Encourages* Member States to acknowledge the most vulnerable populations within their borders, and to take  
92 action by:  
93
  - 94 a. Identifying populations within each Member State that may be at risk of radicalization, through the  
95 information gathering efforts of Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;  
96
  - 97 b. Including in the Secretary General’s annual report to the General Assembly an investigation into the  
98 root causes for the support of violent extremism in the countries where it is the most prominent, by  
99 studying characteristics of the populations outlined by the 2017 United Nations Office of Counter-  
100 Terrorism report on *Enhancing the Understanding of the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Phenomenon in*  
101 *Syria* which includes factors of economic status, level of education, role of the Internet, role of  
102 ideology, and social networks;  
103



- 104 c. Implementing national legislation to reduce the likelihood of their citizens joining violent extremist  
105 groups;  
106
- 107 6. *Emphasizes* that while Member States should persecute foreign terrorist fighters to the fullest extent of the law,  
108 it is important to protect human rights and citizenship throughout the entirety of the judicial process;  
109
- 110 7. *Encourages* the integration of youth and gender perspectives, through comprehensive education, social and  
111 political participation opportunities in order to deprive terrorist organizations of their appeal;  
112
- 113 8. *Denounces* terrorist cyber-attacks as a violation of a nation's sovereignty, and therefore suggests:  
114
- 115 a. the implementation of the Globally Unified Telecommunications Standard (GUTS), which would  
116 consist of the self-assessment of each Member State's current national cyber security systems as  
117 outlined by General Assembly resolution 64/211 (2009);  
118
- 119 b. that Member States strengthen their information and communication technologies (ICTs) to deter,  
120 combat, and apprehend cyber terrorists originating within their borders, in accordance with Pillar Two  
121 of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;  
122
- 123 9. *Insists* that terrorist recruitment through social media platforms, which include private internet companies, be  
124 investigated and prevented in conjunction with:  
125
- 126 a. The UN CTC on Preventing the Exploitation of ICTs;  
127
- 128 b. UN-mandated initiative Tech Against Terrorism, which aims to prevent terrorist exploitation of  
129 technological platforms while respecting human rights in accordance with Pillar Two of the UN Global  
130 Counter-Terrorism Strategy;  
131
- 132 10. *Requests* the UN CTC to expand their activities that facilitate the provision of technical assistance, by:  
133
- 134 a. Adopting a strategy that effectively aligns the UN CTC's activities of disseminating best practices on  
135 one hand and the analyzing of Member State's assistance needs on the other, by:  
136
- 137 i. Promoting research into these two fields, conducted by existing regional working groups  
138 under the Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED);  
139
- 140 ii. Promoting more intensive cooperation with these regional working groups;  
141
- 142 b. Facilitating the sharing of knowledge and best practices through an annual convention that addresses  
143 the most pressing topics within the field of counter-terrorism each year, summarizing the convention in  
144 a concluding report;
- 145 11. *Requests* the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UNCTITF) to expand their activity  
146 concerning the building of state's capacity to prevent and combat terrorism by:  
147
- 148 a. Utilizing the database developed by the CTED for the prevention, detection, and tracking of suspicious  
149 activities related to terrorism, as well as suspected members of terrorist groups, while respecting the  
150 human rights of individuals;  
151
- 152 b. Requesting developed Member States to mobilize funds to increase financial contributions to the  
153 UNCTITF) so that the UNCTITF is able to build capacity for developing Member States by assisting  
154 them to implement counter-terrorism best practices and measures.



**Code:** GA1/1/9

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

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

---

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2

3 *Alarmed by* the lack of efficacy of Member States' border control standards to counter the spread of terrorism  
4 through relevant intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) in order to uphold the purposes and principles of the  
5 *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), in accordance with Article 1.1,  
6

7 *Taking into consideration* the merits and successes of implementing the African Union (AU) Plan of Action for  
8 Counter-Terrorism (CT), which addresses improving border control for Member States, preventing the financing of  
9 terrorist organizations, and training law enforcement officials,  
10

11 *Recognizing* the predominance of maritime trade and its use by non-state actors and terrorist organizations for the  
12 transport of illicit flows of small arms and light weapons (SALW) which creates an environment conducive to  
13 terrorism,  
14

15 *Further recognizing* the Container Control Programme, for its the successful establishment of robust counter-  
16 terrorism legislation and best practices,  
17

18 *Cognizant* of Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) on "Threats to international peace and security" and the  
19 United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) which states that non-state actors cross transnational borders as  
20 a means of enhancing their operations and capabilities while recognizing the vulnerability of borders to terrorism  
21 and transnational organized crime as pertaining to the financing of terrorism, in addition to the importance of cross  
22 cultural relationships,  
23

24 *Considering* the lack of international and regional initiatives among Member States on developing an information  
25 system similar to the Schengen Information System (SIS) that incorporates biometric technology to reinforce  
26 external border control and law enforcement cooperation,  
27

28 *Underlining* the importance of controlling stockpiles of SALW through destruction programs such as the Regional  
29 Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR), monitoring arms flow through tracking measures, and increasing  
30 collaboration between Member States in both restricting opportunities for terrorism and strengthening Member  
31 States' borders and internal stability,  
32

33 *Encouraged* by successful regional organizations such as the Regional Arms Control Verification Implementation  
34 Assistance Center to track the movement of SALW and their use by non-state actors across borders, and the RASR,  
35

36 *Recalling* the framework created by the UNAOC, strengthening cross cultural relationships between Member States  
37 as a formidable tool to fight global terrorism and strengthening ties between Member States within and outside  
38 regions,  
39

40 *Deeply appreciative* of General Assembly resolution 53/70 (2008), referencing developments in the field of  
41 information and telecommunications in the context of international security, which established the Group of  
42 Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of  
43 International Security in relation to educational opportunities to improve cyber security in border and customs  
44 agencies,  
45

46 *Appreciating* the strides taken by Member States, including Bulgaria's technological advances as they pertain to  
47 border control and tracking of suspected terrorists through biometrics, and Cyprus utilizing information from Israeli  
48 intelligence to stop a domestic terror attack in 2012,  
49

50 *Noting* the progress of the Border Security Initiatives of the United Nations Centre for Counter-Terrorism  
51 (UNCCT), and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in aiding in the creation of resilient border mechanisms to  
52 counter radicalization among youth and foster multilateral and regional cooperation, through education and training  
53 initiatives,

54  
55 *Draws attention* to the need for more efficient regional information sharing programs and non-governmental  
56 organizations (NGOs) between Member States to bear in mind cyber elements and security,

57  
58 *Aware* of the need for strengthening international counter-terrorism cooperation among Member States through  
59 improved information sharing, such as sharing suspicious activity and pre-identified members of terror  
60 organizations, among national banks through the assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World  
61 Bank,

62  
63 *Noting* the pivotal need for monetary aid and assistance to strengthen Member States' capacities to counter terrorist  
64 threats,

65  
66 *Acknowledging* the importance of promoting the rule of law as a means to prevent corruption in organizations and  
67 government, as clearly stated by the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (2004), and its capacity to aid  
68 and abet in state and non-state sponsored terrorist activities,

69  
70 *Reaffirms* the existence of the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security as a model for  
71 strategic, regional cooperation in counterterrorism programs,

- 72  
73 1. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to increase logistical and technical assistance with International  
74 Criminal Police Organization, with the intention of aiding Member States, upon request, in the establishment of  
75 national programs, such as the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) program, in order to improve  
76 regional border security, as it oversaw the creation of a database of best practices to effectively prevent terrorist  
77 threats;
- 78  
79 2. *Strongly urges* regional organizations such as the AU Plan of Action for CT, to be expanded to other regions,  
80 which will formulate a comprehensive and cohesive plan for cooperation between regional Member States to  
81 address deficiencies in their counter terrorism strategies, as well as barriers to implementation and capacity  
82 building through the establishment of facilitated Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Confidence Border  
83 Management (CBM) strategies;
- 84  
85 3. *Suggests* the increase of financial assistance by all willing and able Member States, relevant intergovernmental  
86 organizations (IGOs) and/or NGOs to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Container Control  
87 Programme as used in the Caribbean region, to support implementation of the Joint Port Control Units as  
88 needed, which train Port Authorities to better monitor the traffic of sustainable maritime trade through:
- 89  
90 a. The identifying and risk assessment of illicit maritime trade;
- 91  
92 b. The promotion of cooperation between Member State's authorities and private shipping companies in  
93 targeting potential terrorists and illicit trade across maritime borders;
- 94  
95 c. The strengthening of port security and law enforcement capabilities;
- 96  
97 4. *Encourages* the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to coordinate with relevant UN entities  
98 to cooperate in the improvement of border and customs controls along transportation corridors, in collaboration  
99 with relevant national trade entities and organizations, to hinder the proliferation of terrorist organizations and  
100 activities, including:
- 101  
102 a. Annually reporting to the Secretary-General from the CTITF on the progress of their 38 subsidiary  
103 bodies to:
- 104  
105 i. Praise areas of excellence and effectiveness with hopes of continued progress;

- 106                   ii.    Recognize the limits of each subsidiary’s jurisdiction and similarities in scope;  
107                   iii.   Recommend areas of consolidation between redundant entities to stream-line counterterrorism  
108                   efforts;  
109  
110           b.    The development of infrastructure for border crossing points and checks;  
111  
112           c.    The validation of processing methods of travel and legal documents;  
113  
114           d.    Risk assessments on the susceptibility of Member States’ to terrorist attacks, of national border  
115           security, produced by the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute;  
116  
117           e.    The establishment of public-private-partnerships, such as the Jordanian Border Control Project to  
118           provide monitoring systems to prevent the movement of non-state actors along national borders, in  
119           addition to establishing cross cultural relationships to fight global terrorism and strengthen ties  
120           between regional Member States;  
121  
122   5.   *Recommends* the UNCCT assists willing and able Member States to take regional initiatives on implementing  
123   an efficient large-scale information system that supports external border control and law enforcement  
124   cooperation similar to the SIS, using biometric technology to expand border control measures, improving  
125   capabilities and access of critical information sharing of terrorist acts among all Member States;  
126  
127   6.   *Resolves* to make border security as well as SALW a primary focus of counter-terrorism strategies through:  
128  
129           a.    SALW tracing and information sharing between Members States which will allow them to prevent the  
130           illicit flow across borders;  
131  
132           b.    Collaboration with private weapons manufacturers to identify illicit SALW activities;  
133  
134           c.    The expansion of destruction programs such as the Small Arms Ammunition Burning Tank to include  
135           the United Nations Registry on Conventional Arms, which incorporates private organizations for the  
136           destruction of all illicit and noncommissioned SALW to counter potential terrorism and reduce the  
137           illicit flow of traffic across borders;  
138  
139           d.    The expansion of the RASR regional approach to SALW stockpile reduction, which focuses on the  
140           sharing of best practices in SALW control among participating nations, as it relates to counter-  
141           terrorism activities;  
142  
143   7.   *Encourages* the creation of a Quick Response Code (QR code) that will help track down the weapons reaching  
144   the hands of terrorists which will be defined as a matrix barcode that allows an easily readable set of data in a  
145   two dimensional design for more information to be stored, this set of data is converted to a specific set of binary  
146   numbers that allow for validation through the error correcting algorithms, thus allowing the QR code to be more  
147   accurate than mainstream data storage systems, as these will possess the information of the manufacture and  
148   owner, thus attaching a person and company to every gun in circulation;  
149  
150   8.   *Requests* the Secretary-General to create a special committee under the name, Committee for Regulation and  
151   Standardization of Weapons Transfer, whose objectives will be to:  
152  
153           a.    Assist Member States seeking to create compatible legal frameworks as a mediator in order to aid in  
154           the process of countering terrorism;  
155  
156           b.    Act as a mediator, or where necessary, as a receiver and distributor of intelligence on the patterns and  
157           locations of the illicit trafficking of SALWs that reach terrorist organizations;  
158  
159           c.    Encourage Member States to increase their collaboration while respecting each nation’s individual  
160           interests and sovereignty;  
161

- 162 9. *Suggests* that all able Member States engage in North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation by  
163 providing technical assistance, information and communication technologies, for the implementation of the  
164 Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate Border Management Database in developing countries to prevent the  
165 flow of FTF and previously identified members of terrorist organizations as well as identify indicators of  
166 potential terrorist threats by non-state actors;  
167
- 168 10. *Invites* all Member States to work with the World Bank and the IMF to continuously provide financial and  
169 monetary assistance for States on strengthening their legal, regulatory, institutional and financial supervisory  
170 frameworks to counter terrorism through the improvement of information sharing practices;  
171
- 172 11. *Further suggests* willing Member States to enhance the Budget Transparency Toolkit, developed by the  
173 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, with participation of the Global Initiative for Fiscal  
174 Transparency Network in order to provide guidance and improve transparency regarding accountable budget  
175 processing for governments, which will prevent State funded terrorist organizations by:  
176
- 177 a. Including the use of innovative information and communications technologies to increase the  
178 transparency of the government and public services;  
179
  - 180 b. Including the use of innovative information and communications technologies to increase the  
181 transparency of the government and public services;  
182
  - 183 c. Promoting integration and public governance while strengthening policies regulating anti-corruption  
184 through the standardization and dissemination of legislation that conforms with international accepted  
185 standards.