



Documentation of the work of the
Security Council (SC) NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

NMUN•NY 2023
Conference B
10 – 14 April 2023

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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Kyle Roberts
Chair	Larissa Gruel

Agenda

1. Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism
2. Women, Peace, and Security: Ending Cycles of Sexual Violence in Conflict

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
SC/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism	13-1-1
SC/1/2	Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/3	Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism	13-0-2

Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism
- II. Women, Peace, and Security: Ending Cycles of Sexual Violence in Conflict.

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism”.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of four proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including enhanced regulatory guidance on contemporary forms of currencies and payments, stricter requirements for real-time monitoring and internal review, and encouraging additional educational resources on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing best practices. The atmosphere was one of collaboration that was ideal for partnership between delegates and stretched well into the Tuesday sessions.

On Thursday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted all three resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including maintaining information security, encouraging strong counter-terrorist financing frameworks, and improving information sharing protocols to share best practices and suspicious parties. The body enforced an impressive regimen of collaboration and respect that assisted in safe, structured discussion of the agenda at hand. Ultimately, their final resolutions were indicative of the diligent work they were determined to complete for the duration of the session.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism

The Security Council,

Basing itself on the relevant Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,” and 2462 (2019) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Preventing and combating the financing of terrorism,” respectively creating the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and encouraging United Nations (UN) Member States to make the best use of International Criminal Police Organization’s (INTERPOL) policing capabilities, such as relevant databases and analytical files, in order to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism,

Recalling that the primary responsibility of the Security Council is for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

Recognizing the need to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirming the importance of disrupting the financial networks that support terrorism,

Reaffirming the “United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, adopted by General Assembly resolution 60/288, and the subsequent reviews of the strategy, which highlight the importance of taking comprehensive measures to prevent and combat terrorism, including cutting off financing for terrorist organizations,

Acknowledging the rising number of cybercrimes, such as blackmailing or credit card fraud in connection with terror financing,

Stressing the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to tackling the financing of terrorism, while respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law,

Acknowledging the importance of effective international cooperation and information sharing in preventing and combating the financing of terrorism,

Keeping in mind the importance of safeguarding sensitive and private information about individuals and organizations, namely business analytics of banks and companies as well as Member State’s market practices and economic policy, to prevent unauthorized dissemination, which could lead to fraud, phishing, and other security risks, while promoting international cooperation and information sharing,

Emphasizing the importance of building up infrastructure to help in information sharing, as seen in institutions such as the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), in order to pragmatically prevent financing,

1. *Calls for* the enhancement of the exchange of information and best practices between Member States and relevant international organizations, while respecting data protection and privacy norms by:

- a. Encouraging the working groups of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) to specifically include discussions and shared information on active money laundering operations and operations connected to the financing of terrorist organizations;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to collaborate on investigations and prosecutions regarding terrorist financing;
2. *Encourages* the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to:
 - a. Continue addressing emerging threats in terrorism financing, such as cryptocurrencies, digital payment platforms, and crowdfunding, as outlined in their existing guidance on virtual assets and virtual asset service providers;
 - b. Provide increased technical assistance and guidance to Member States in implementing its revised 40 recommendations, with a focus on national risk assessments and context-specific measures, particularly for the Member States that currently do not meet the standard;
 - c. Encourage all Member States to work towards the fulfillment of the 40 recommendations made by the FATF and further encourages the three countries currently on the blacklist and the 24 countries currently on the greylist of the FATF to work towards the achievement of the recommendations;
 - d. Continue their periodic review and update of the recommendations to address evolving challenges in countering terrorism financing and money laundering, and monitor the progress of Member States in meeting the standard;
3. *Encourages* the development of enhanced cybersecurity frameworks to better counter the advance of digital crime and money laundering, recognizing the need for capacity-building and technical assistance in enhancing the abilities of Member States to effectively implement counter-terrorism financing measures;
4. *Urges* Member States to strengthen Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) that generate annual reports on financial transactions and update policy to combat money laundering within Member States, therefore intensifying cooperation with the International Monetary Fund already partially providing the aforementioned information by:
 - a. Expanding upon both the foundations set up within the FATF and 2005 *Warsaw Convention* to support Member States in creating these committees;
 - b. Requesting FIUs to report on policy, transactions, and what money has been recovered or lost due to money laundering;
 - c. Following the FATF recommendation 11 to ensure that all reports made by the Member States' FIUs are preserved and retained for use in audits;
5. *Encourages* Member States' committees to report their findings to the CTC annually, ensuring all measures and inspections are done properly, for example:
 - a. These reports will not be published by the CTC, but we encourage all Member States to publish these reports annually;
 - b. Reviewing of reports ensures that all Member States' sovereignty will not be infringed by the audits;

- c. Member States are to continue following the protocols set up by Security Council resolution 2462 on reporting data collected from these intelligence units;
6. *Considers* expanding the competencies of the FATF to allow cooperative prosecutorial efforts across Member States' borders and improved cooperation with national organizations fighting against money laundering and terror financing, therefore implementing intense cooperation with international law enforcement agencies like INTERPOL;
7. *Instructs* the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to:
 - a. Collaborate with the FATF, INTERPOL's Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre, and the European Union's Schengen Information System to facilitate the exchange of information on known and suspected terrorists, their financiers, and their financial transactions by creating a centralized global platform that builds upon existing databases and initiatives while ensuring appropriate safeguards for privacy and human rights;
 - b. Consult with the Security Council to recommend and implement privacy and human rights safeguards, including judicial oversight, for the global platform, ensuring its sole purpose is to counter terrorism financing while respecting the rights of individuals;
 - c. Encourage the named organizations to actively participate in the development and management of the global platform, fostering a self-facilitated approach that promotes greater interoperability and cooperation with existing regional and global information-sharing platforms;
 - d. Provide regular reports to the Security Council on the progress and effectiveness of this initiative, including any recommendations for enhancing privacy and human rights safeguards within the global platform, as well as further promoting collaboration and interoperability among the involved organizations;
8. *Encourages* a public-private partnership to encourage financial institutions and other stakeholders to actively participate against terrorist financing through:
 - a. Establishing formal channels of communication between government agencies and financial institutions to share information on terrorists, financing risks, typologies, and trends, while ensuring compliance with data protection and privacy laws;
 - b. Encouraging financial institutions to adopt and implement robust Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) policies and procedures in line with international standards set by the FATF;
 - c. Recognizing the role of Wolfsberg Group, an association of thirteen global banks, in developing and promoting best practices for AML and CFT within the financial industry, and encouraging Member States to adopt and implement the Wolfsberg Group's guidelines and recommendations to enhance their efforts in combating terrorist financing;
9. *Urges* that Member States comply with Security Council resolution 2462 by:
 - a. Keeping an updated accurate record of sanctions on organizations viewed by the UN as terrorist organizations like Da'esh and Al-Qaida;

- b. Reporting and documenting instances of Member States not sharing the identities of foreign terrorists to the Security Council in a timely manner, as outlined by the Monitoring Team mandate;
10. *Calls for* enhanced capacity-building efforts between Member States to strengthen counter-terrorism efforts by:
- a. Establishing training workshops to develop better investigative techniques for investigators and law enforcement agencies to better identify laundering operations and terrorism finances;
 - b. Developing training workshops for judges and prosecutors to more effectively prosecute individuals and organizations responsible for the funding of terrorism;
 - c. Expecting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to encourage capacity-building workshops and training programs for national and international law enforcement agencies and therefore ensure that they are able to do their work on the level necessary to combat terror financing as effectively as possible;
11. *Recognizes* the role that the European Union Internet Forum has in reducing cyberterrorism by:
- a. Acknowledging their operations to address the issue of cyber terrorism and cybersecurity by providing resources for aiding Member States in tackling cyber terroristic threats;
 - b. Applauding the relationship with operating terrorist information workshops that inform UN Member States on the technicalities of cybercrime;
 - c. Encouraging collaboration with active participants such as the Radicalization Awareness Network, the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the CTC;
12. *Encourages* funding and resources to build the capacity of Member States, particularly those with limited resources, to prevent and combat terrorism financing through:
- a. Establishing training and technical assistance programs, delivered in partnership with the FATF and the UNOCT;
 - b. Building a Counter-Terrorism Financing Capacity Building Fund, to which Member States and private sector partners are encouraged to contribute;
 - c. Conducting regular assessments of capacity-building needs and progress, conducted by the UNOCT, in consultation with the FATF;
13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism

The Security Council,

Acknowledging the actions already taken by the Security Council and Member States regarding the implementation of counterterrorist funding frameworks recommended by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),

Expressing its hope for increased cooperation among Member States which in turn will grant the CTC larger access and a greater impact on the international stage,

Encouraging the international community to actively cooperate with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the CTC,

Recognizing that the four pillars of the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (2006) and the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact (GCTCC) lack granular guidance on measures to mitigate issues related to money laundering for terrorism online,

Recognizing the importance of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the fight against the financing of terrorism as an independent institution,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts," which obligates states to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism,

Reaffirming the effect of the 40 recommendations alongside the detailed evaluations of Member States as a fruitful ground for improvement of the framework for bolstering the financial industry,

Recognizes that the 40 recommendations of the FATF require more emphasis on the Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT), Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regulations, and recommendations specifically on cyber-related money laundering or laundering through the guise of legitimate processes such as donations,

Reaffirming the effect of the 40 recommendations alongside the detailed evaluations of Member States as a fruitful ground for improvement of the framework for bolstering the financial industry,

Restating the importance of preventing and combating the financing of terrorism as a critical component of the global fight against terrorism,

Recognizing the evolving nature of the financing of terrorism and the need to adopt and strengthen measures to counter this threat, including by addressing emerging financing methods and technologies,

Deeply alarmed by money laundering for terrorist financing through the guise of legitimate processes such as donations and foundations,

Recognizing the emerging challenges posed by contemporary methods of financing terrorism, including the use of technologies such as cryptocurrencies, blockchain, and decentralized finance

(DeFi), which may hinder the traceability of funds and impede the ability of state authorities to detect and prevent terrorist funding and money laundering activities,

Aiding Member States in need of assistance, through collaborative resources, to support the effective development and implementation of cybersecurity systems,

Strongly emphasizes Member States in participating in anti-money laundering (AML) efforts and combating contemporary means of financing terrorism,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting public-private partnerships to prevent and combat terrorism financing, including through information-sharing and collaboration among financial institutions, law enforcement agencies, and other relevant stakeholders;
2. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their efforts to prevent the misuse of non-profit organizations and charities for terrorist financing purposes, including through adopting appropriate regulatory and oversight measures;
3. *Calls* on the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to Member States in need to build their capacity to prevent and combat terrorist financing;
4. *Encourages* Member States to consider the development of innovative approaches and technology to detect and disrupt terrorism financing, including the use of blockchain technology and other advanced analytics tools;
5. *Calls* upon the Member States to promote the expansion of the discretion of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the CTC to encompass individuals, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and philanthropic organizations, by taking appropriate measures to address potential risks associated with money laundering and terrorist financing activities involving these entities by:
 - a. Implementing the means of monitoring non-fungible currency through verification of individuals holding and/or using crypto assets so as to produce government receipts for verification purposes;
 - b. Setting individualized threshold-capped transactions established by the sovereign Member States, with the minimum threshold-cap to be determined at a later conference with the cooperation of ECOSOC;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to implement periodic testing with the support of artificial intelligence for the threshold-capped transactions and based on their national risk-based approach guidelines with an emphasis on the FATF recommendation when assessing potential threats of financing terrorism;
 - d. Asserting that, if a potential threat is established by a Member State, such verification information shall be transferred to the CTC for further investigation of the transaction and the FATF for preventative recommendations;
 - e. Noting that egregious lack of compliance with identifying and transferring of financing of terrorism shall be deplored with recommendation on sanctions upon the decision of the Sanctions Committee;
6. *Notes* with satisfaction the work that is being done within the CTC;

7. *Calls for* the expansion of the interpretation of pillar 2 of the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (2006) to elaborate on the terminology of 'financing terrorism' whereby there is an additional emphasis on measures to mitigate the online laundering of money for financing terrorism;
8. *Encourages* Member States to use preexisting educational workshops within the FATF as well as within the CTC to allow for easily accessible resources;
9. *Further encourages* Member States to;
 - a. Increase the existing membership by encouraging more Member States to have an active membership within the Task Force;
 - b. Stress the risks of both new payment and fundraising technologies by calling on all developing countries to join the FATF;
 - c. Increase the evaluation period of Member States of the FATF from biannually to at least annually;
 - d. Encourages Member States that do not obtain Money Laundering Reporting Offices (MLRO) to set up MLROs with the help of developed countries, which will help to shape the founding process in order to strengthen international cooperation and multilateral relations;
10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/1/3

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism

The Security Council,

Addressing the need for expanded measures to combat the financing of terrorism,

Noting the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), which notes the significance of reducing illicit financial and arms flow in the mandate of the Security Council which notes their responsibility to maintain international peace,

Declaring the absolute condemnation, as outlined in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,” against international terrorist groups and activities, and the necessity to combat all threats to international peace and security,

Encouraging the importance of shared collaborative spaces to come together and find solutions to this issue, such as the No Money for Terror Conference held by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),

Keeping in mind that the FATF 40 recommendations target organizations that launder money to terrorist organizations but not entities that operate under the guise of foundations or philanthropic organizations,

Acknowledging the United Nations’ foundational framework on suppressing terrorism financing, the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*,

Reaffirming the existing resolutions of the Security Council, such as Security Council Resolution 2462 (2019), on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Preventing and combating the financing of terrorism,” which sets forth guidelines for combating the funding of terrorism,

Taking into account the role of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) in developing and promoting national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing,

Highlighting that the development of new technologies which are used to transfer money, such as Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), cryptocurrency, stocks, and fiat currency, is important to acknowledge in relation to money laundering in finance terrorism,

Emphasizing the need for monitoring the change of sophistication in internet-based means of the financing and developing of terrorist efforts, specifically through money laundering,

Recognizing the need to increase communication between financial institutions of Member States in order to better identify and trace money laundering,

Considering that Operation Tentacle provides information to participating law enforcement agencies and regulatory agencies with the goal of uncovering and pursuing smuggling and money laundering,

Reaffirming the need to increase awareness by targeting the detection and seizure of the illicit movement of currency and goods,

Bearing in mind the important role of education for law enforcement agencies for the purpose of combating terrorism financing,

Noting Ghana's Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 and promoting the sovereignty of every Member State,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt and enhance existing frameworks that monitor dark web transactions for terror-related purposes by:
 - a. Creating a baseline universal framework that hereby requires every Member State to appoint a team that monitors and investigates dark web instances that require annual review, or join in a regional coalition that would mimic the efforts of an individual Member State;
 - b. Encouraging Member States that are identified as more likely to be vulnerable to expand upon the universal framework and increase the frequency of their review to bi-annual;
 - c. Keeping in mind the importance of respecting state sovereignty by allowing Member States to expand as they see fit beyond the minimums set forth in the above universal framework, such as the implementation of units and task forces;
2. *Recommends* the FATF to expand its definition of fraud in its 40 recommendations to encompass anti-money laundering (AML) regulations to target clandestine entities operating under false identities by:
 - a. Compiling a list of foundations, non-governmental organizations and philanthropic organizations which have been complicit in laundering money to terrorist organizations;
 - b. Making the list available to Members States that may act accordingly, which may include submitting the list to the United Nations Security Council Sanctions Committee;
 - c. Encouraging Member States not part of FATF to be part of this recommendations, but within their sovereignty;
3. *Endorses* a risk-based approach to distribute monitoring needs by varying extent, frequency, and depth of monitoring procedures by the Security Council based upon the state's existing cybersecurity policies by:
 - a. Calling upon Member States to monitor private and public organizations to ensure a mutual sharing of information to prevent, investigate, and recover from terrorism attempts;
 - b. Ensuring that larger and more developed Member States who have had previous reports of terrorism breaches receive more internal monitoring, while the monitoring of less developed states will be more preventative;
 - c. Requiring appointed officials from participating Member States to carry out monitoring procedures in their own borders to verify no information regarding national security, treasury, or military is being transferred by foreign members, for example:
 - i. States will appoint officials to the CTC who will become responsible for these inspections and reports;

- ii. Appointed officials will be subject to the authority of the Security Council whilst maintaining the best interest of their Member State;
4. *Requests* that the Security Council work with groups like the Wolfsberg Group and other groups of financial institutions committed to reducing money laundering across the globe to make sure that:
 - a. Communication is ensured within and between all financial institutions across the globe in order to guarantee that a register of all financial transactions made across the world, except for transactions involving Member States' own treasuries so that all monies are accounted for;
 - b. All financial institutions have an avenue to communicate their transactions and any potential missing monies with the governments of the Member States that have jurisdiction in the situation;
 - c. Financial institutions cannot share any information that is not required to meet national and international standards to reduce money laundering;
5. *Strongly encourages* law enforcement agencies to engage in educational programs to better train them in identifying and implementing consequences on those using sources of terrorism financing by:
 - a. Creating education programs for national law enforcement agencies built on the basis of certification standards of the Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (ACAMS);
 - b. Developing action plans to identify tactics used for financing terrorism;
 - c. Strengthening efforts to support the participation of law enforcement agencies in these programs through workshops conducted by the Institute of Internal Auditors;
6. *Encourages* Member States to work in partnership with the Financial Sector Assessment Program and World Bank in order to:
 - a. Oversee the enforcement of regulations and protocols to prevent financing of terrorism are being implemented within regional areas;
 - b. Establish their own standard Know Your Customer (KYC) protocols within banks;
7. *Invites* the nations that are not yet part of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, or TFC, to the TFC Expansion Convention, which will:
 - a. Have the objective of expanding the TFC treaty to voluntarily adopt the Member States that are not a part of it;
 - b. Address the concerns of the nations that are not part of the treaty;
 - c. Be supported by the African Union, pushed by Gabon, Ghana, and Mozambique, as representatives of the region in the Security Council, and displaying a global scope;
8. *Acknowledges* the need to monitor the development, funding, and carrying out of potential cyber connections to terrorism through the Counter-Terrorism Committee, for example by:
 - a. Monitoring the virtual spread of terror content, financing, and recruiting and reporting it to appropriately appointed officials through the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee;

- b. Ensuring that officials responsible for receiving and reporting information about a Member State's cybersecurity will encounter minimal spread of information as well as minimal contact with other Member State's data;
 - c. Ensuring that any Member State with potential increase or development of terrorism accepts becoming subject to additional monitoring and repercussions, deemed internally by the Member State's counter-terrorism departments;
 - d. Subjecting any Member State confirmed to have failed internal monitoring through a review completed by the FATF, or a related entity to those not member, to additional monitoring from the Security Council's Counter-terrorism Committee;
9. *Calls* for a permanent working group named Anti-Stealth Cooperative (ASC) which will:
- a. Investigate and research how new money transfer technologies work, paying particular attention to the use of Stealth Coins, which operate on anonymous closed ledger systems;
 - b. Be part of the Counter-terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF);
 - c. Plan how to detect whether these new money transfer technologies are being used for the funding of terrorist activity;
 - d. Inform Member States of our findings, in order to respect their sovereignty;
 - e. Find avenues for the funding of the advancement of cybersecurity programs in collaboration with Member States;
 - f. Encourage Member States to promote and establish public-private partnerships between state authorities and large private banks, with the aim of sharing relevant information and expertise in the areas of money laundering and terrorism financing;
 - g. Emphasize the importance of collaboration between governments and private banks in enhancing the detection, prevention, and disruption of illicit financial activities associated with terrorism financing;
10. *Invites* Member States to consider implementing Operation Tentacle in any Member State that chooses to, and taking into consideration the success that such project has had in Latin America and other regions through:
- a. Conducting training with INTERPOL, with the voluntary help of the Member States, and developing best practice guidelines with AML and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CTF) experts as well as FIU analysts designed to raise skill sets of frontline law enforcement to raise awareness;
 - b. Linking information and sharing best practice between entities such as ACAMS, CFE, and FATF;
 - c. Ensuring Member States can choose to collaborate by sharing information that targets the detection and seizure of the illicit movement of goods;
11. *Urges* Member States to continue applying their domestic policies and repercussions relating to terrorism and the financing of terrorism in respect to their sovereignty;
12. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.