

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: International Counter-Terrorism Measures

The Security Council,

Desiring to work closely with Member States to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and ensuring the implementation of the four pillars of counter-terrorism as outlined in the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*,

Recognizing United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 1373 and 1624 that establish the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) assisted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to carry out policy decisions, conduct assessments of Member States, and facilitates counter-terrorism technical assistance to countries,

Realizing that terrorism may manifest itself as any advocacy or activity that, by means of violence, sabotage, or threat, aims to create social panic, undermine public safety, infringe on personal and property rights, or coerce a state organ or an international organization in order to achieve political, ideological, or other objectives through groups that take radical actions that pose threats to the international community and its Member States,

Realizing the atrocities committed by terrorist organizations throughout Member States,

Bearing in mind the need for international cooperation and communication in regards to issues of counter-terrorism,

Understanding that the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in General Assembly resolution 55/61 for reasons relating to international efforts against corruption,

Acknowledging the Security Council's previous recognition of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) be directed towards building the capacity of Member States in resolution 2129,

Alarmed by the lack of tracking and data surveillance information available regarding known terrorist organization activities,

Recognizing the right of each Member State to request assistance and direct intervention from other Member States,

Convinced that the local law enforcement groups of Member States impacted by terrorist activities must be properly prepared,

Recognizing the need for more comprehensive and standardized training for first responder forces in Member States to address terrorist attacks,

1. *Requires* the development and implementation of programs overseen by the CTED that work to improve the capacities of Member States to react to terrorist actions by:

 a. Authorizing the CTED to receive and approve requests of the Member State in need to improve the capabilities of their first responders by receiving training from the advising Member States' Law Enforcement Professionals (LEPs) in accordance with the Action Plan established by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

b. Supporting Member States in their requests for assistance in accordance with the Action Plan;

c. Assisting to establish necessary infrastructure in the State to handle program initiatives;

d. Designating the requests for assistance from Member States be redirected to the CTED for approval and monitoring;



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correlation with counter-terrorism, peace, and security,

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The Security Council,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2143 (2014), which sets out practical steps to combat violations of educational rights for children in conflict zones,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), which urges Member States to expand representation of youth in decision-making at all levels, including peace processes and dispute resolution agreements,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 2242 (2015), and 1325 (2000), which aim to address women's roles and its

Guided by the 17 Goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda specifically, Goal 5 "Gender Equality, Goal 4 "Education", and Goal 1 "No Poverty",

Having examined The Global Gender Gap Index as an effective measuring tool to observe gender equality in all Member States,

Stressing the importance of a child's right to education outlined in Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner,

Expressing its appreciation to the aftermath and creation of *The Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) and its mission in enhancing women's involvement in peace building,

Further recalling the 1st pillar on the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which addresses the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,

Acknowledging the need to develop comprehensive programs for education, poverty, and gender equality in preventing radicalization,

Having regarded poverty and economic inequality as a root cause of terrorism,

Deeply disturbed by the proliferation of terrorism, its effects, and endangerment of lives in the global community,

Noting with regret the communities that have suffered great losses due to terrorist threats,

Emphasizing the need to develop comprehensive programs for education, poverty, and gender equality in preventing radicalization and affirms existing programs de-radicalization and rehabilitation,

 Calls upon United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to develop programs that provide opportunities for families and communities to:

a. Engage in education to raise awareness of violent radicalization and generate effective techniques to combat extremism for their respective regions;

b. Receive training which strengthens and builds resiliency within the family unit, in addition to giving parents the necessary training to identify warning signs of radicalization;

c. Establish volunteer based parent-teacher organizations that would reinforce concepts learned in school to facilitate further learning in the home and provide opportunities for practical application;

- 2. Encourages Member States to utilize programs and assistance through Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to incorporate reintegration programs for people formerly associated with extremist groups as a part of counter-terrorism measures that aim to eventually reintegrate those individuals as productive members of their immediate communities by: Urging UN Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to establish or expand reintegration programs that attack the root causes of terrorism by means of counseling, access to education, and participating in outreach efforts; Calling upon the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and Member States to collaborate in providing developing states with resources for rehabilitation; c. Inviting the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in providing funds to further develop existing Member States programs and to create new ones for these reintegration programs;
 - 3. *Suggests* the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) requests assistance in the development and dispersal of educational curriculum to educate the general population about social media awareness and its connection to terrorism by:
 - a. Identifying content spread by terrorist organizations for the purpose of recruitment;
 - b. Facilitating cooperation between internet service providers, social media sites, and search engines to report content which may be connected to existing, or suspected, terrorist organizations;
 - 4. *Invites* a partnership between UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UN Development Fund (UNDF) in the advancement of social inclusion agendas to reduce marginalization and recruitment of vulnerable populations while:
 - a. Instructing Member States to attentively collaborate in order to build informative curriculums to educate women on crisis management and mental infrastructures necessary to protect and preserve their communities and:
 - i. Calls upon the World Bank to provide funds for national and regional programs focusing on crisis preparedness and reconciliation;
 - ii. Further recommends women to engage in leadership beyond civil societies and local communities;
 - b. Designate teams of international specialists to conduct pilot projects and develop training programs;
 - 5. *Decides to* remain seized of this matter.



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Topic: International Counter Terrorism Measures

 The Security Council,

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 1373 and the United Nations (UN) Action to Counter Terrorism, which condemns the supply of resources such as money and arms that empower terrorist groups,

Reaffirming the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), and their efforts to infiltrate and freeze terrorist groups' monetary assets and criminalizing those involved in trading these assets,

Bearing in mind the purpose of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is to ensure anti-money laundering in various Member States,

Cognizant of the growing rate of the illegal transportation of small arms being transferred across international borders and encourages partnership with International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) to combat further illicit activity,

Guided by Security Council resolution 1540 which asked Member States to enact laws that forbid non-state actors from any development or distribution of weaponry as well as involvement in the financing of weaponry for all terrorist groups,

Recognizing the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in promoting development and good governance, alleviating poverty, strengthening financial institutions, and preventing corruption,

Recognizing the threat posed by terrorist groups with significant access to resources of capital gain, both in financial availability and access to arms;

1. *Calls upon* Member States to adhere to Security Council resolution 1373 in order to contribute to freezing terrorist assets by:

a. Encouraging Member States to pinpoint entities or groups that directly supply terrorist groups with funds and arms with the help of domestic police and reports by civilians;

b. Strongly suggests that Member States penalize entities or groups that empower terrorists with the aforementioned assets:

2. Emphasizes the need of the work by the CTC and their mission to intercept funding to terrorists by:

 a. Directing Member States to identify and prevent access to funds in accounts linked to terrorist organizations;

 b. Requesting Member States further investigate all personnel linked to identified illicit funds and the probable intentions of such funds;

c. Encouraging Member States to prosecute those involved in the supplementation and trading of finances to and from terrorist organizations;

3. *Reiterates* the mandate of the CTC, and the notion of involving civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with counter-terrorism circumstances that can prevent terrorist acts in order to:

a. Utilize the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, in particular pillar two, as the baseline for Member States to follow in order to begin effective talks and domestic risk assessments while recognizing that all recommendations and programs created have goals that can be attainable; Approve of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the work used to create the FATF and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism in order to create a funding and monitoring body for risk assessment purposes; Authorize the use of training to educate communities on preventative measures regarding financial institutions and their role within combatting terrorist acts; Recommend the continuation of training for officials organized by the CTITF for all interested Member States to learn effective measures of targeting terrorists and asset freezing; 4. Encourages partnership between the United Nations (UN) and the Financial Action Task Force in order to facilitate the sharing of information regarding terrorist financing among member states: Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2178 to report Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework to establish a well-developed FATF; b. Recommending technologically-advanced Member States to provide developing and war-stricken Member States the software that is effective in their respective states in order to cease terrorist money transfer; Suggests the development of a network of experts to establish stronger soft wares in developing states and war-stricken states; d. Authorizing the development of more stringent regulation on the illegal transferring of money online through the implementation of targeted financial sanctions via risk assessment reports biannually which have the potential to become annual reports in places of positive improvements; Calls upon the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) to develop an integrated strategy to counter terrorism and arms trafficking on a global scale: Designates specific legislation to prevent illegal manufacturing of small arms and their essential components; b. Ensures the marking of armed goods at the time of manufacturing for the purpose of tracking the weaponry at the point of diversion if recovered in illegal activity; Prevents theft of armed goods and essential components from manufacturing plants through the use of

6. *Recommends* the comprehensive approach enacted by Security Council resolution 1540 to prevent the spread of weapons and capital among terrorist groups through:

d. Endorses partnership with the IMF to fund ISACS efforts in securing manufacturing plants to prevent

a. Requesting national implementation including through regionally coordinated efforts;

b. Urging the enforcement of random cargo inspections to be carried out by border security;

enhanced security and recording of goods on all manufacturing premises;

the theft and manufacturing of illicit armed goods;

c. Designating effective collaborations of essential partners including civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, and education;

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106	7.	Further	recommends the IMF to utilize available mechanisms and policies in order to:			
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108		a.	Increase the provision of technical assistance to developing countries;			
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110		b.	Include AML concerns in Fund surveillance and other operational activities when macroeconomic			
111			relevant;			
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113		c.	Undertake additional studies and publicize the importance of countries acting to protect themselves			
114			against money laundering;			
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116	8	Decides to remain seized of this matter				



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The Security Council,

 Expressing appreciation for the *United Nations Charter* (1948), particularly Article 24 and its emphasis on the maintenance of peace and international security,

Recognizing the crucial assistance that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the United Nations (UN) Development Program (UNDP) has provided,

Alarmed at the destructive influences of terrorism which threaten the global security of Member States,

Recalling the contributions of the World Bank, UN Board of Auditors, the UN Evaluation Group, and the Disarmament and International Security Committee of the UN,

Fully aware of the dehumanizing and violent activities terror groups perform on an international scale without adequate adjudication,

Concerned with the continued radicalization and spread of terrorism globally in all cultures and nations,

Emphasizing the importance of the diversity of counterterrorism measures which tackle terrorism with preventive and protective measures,

Deeply disturbed by the proliferation of arms to terror groups which actualize their ability to harm innocents and incite fear.

Reaffirming the importance of Security Council resolution 2253 that limits the proliferation of black market arms,

Emphasizing the role of the UN Conference on Trade and Development and the third pillar of the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, which addresses the lack of infrastructure and funding necessary to adequately abide by and enforce border security in regards to illegal trade as well as an inability to survey terrorist activities within state borders,

Reaffirming the purpose of the Eastern & Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) in combating money laundering, by training judges and governmental officials in specific elements of money laundering and terrorist financing crimes.

Convinced of the importance of proper regulation and monitoring of technology, strategy, and intelligence information through a council of experts together with the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),

Fully aware of the important and productive role that information and intelligence sharing plays in anticipating and preventing terror attacks,

Confident that education is an important tool to be used by policy makers, educators, and communities to both prevent and combat violent extremism,

Recognizing the sovereignty of Member States to act in the interests of their own people,

1. Affirms that the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) allocate the work to their sub-committees to create social-inclusion programs that would work with current and former prisoners to integrate them back in to society as it is associated with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

- 2. *Designates* assistance for developing states whose geopolitical climate necessitates capacity-building for counter-terrorism purposes by:
 - a. Prioritizing states with active internationally recognized terrorist organizations within their borders;
 - b. Drawing attention to future hotspots for radicalization by drawing on recommendations of Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), as well as historical precedence to preemptively establishing capacity for counter-terrorism efforts;
 - c. Supporting Member States in their requests for assistance through this program;
 - d. Instructing allocated funds provided remain heavily monitored by the UN Evaluation Group and the UN Board of Auditors to ensure funds are utilized for the sole purpose of capacity building efforts;
- 3. *Recommends* the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote cultural awareness throughout the participatory Member States to address cultural issues when implementing counterterrorism policies within the international borders of Member States to:
 - a. Encourage tolerance and recognize the diversity of Member States in the international community;
 - b. Recognize the real roles that ethnocentrism, religious violence, and political divides play in the expansion of terrorism;
 - c. Strongly affirms that all Member States attend Tokyo International Conference for the Prevention of Terrorism to understand the root causes of joining terrorist organizations;
- 4. Affirms the importance of Security Council resolution 2253 and seeks to extend its actualization and effectivity by:
 - a. Instructing Member States to fully abide by the stipulations within this resolution;
 - b. Approving enhanced border security with the express purpose of mitigating the illegal transfer of arms to terrorist organizations;
- 5. Emphasizes the success of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) in its enforcement and implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures across international borders under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (AML/CFT) framework which will strengthen border security, transportation of illegal cargo, and illicit weaponry by:
 - a. Providing law enforcement with financial investigative skills;
 - b. Encourages training for prosecutors to develop money laundering cases;
 - c. Ensures training for those in the regulatory and supervisory authorities, such as bank supervisors;
 - d. Confirms access to financial intelligence reports, suspicious transaction reports, cash transaction reports, reports on the cross-border transportation of currency or monetary instruments, and reports on cross-border wire transfers;
- 6. *Urges* Member States to reiterate, regulate, and monitor intelligence sharing operations as endorsed by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL), with particular regard to measures which combat terrorism through:

107			this time;
108 109		b.	Determining the sensitivity and nature of information to be shared among Member States directed in
110		0.	favor of information on potential terrorist activities;
111			Tayor of information on potential terrorist activities,
112		c.	Ensuring that the privacy and serenity of individuals is respected;
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114		d.	Guaranteeing the security of the information shared;
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116		e.	Encouraging the involvement of regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) leaders that would
117			provide insight on the current status of terrorist activities within their Member State;
118		£	Demanding that all information about it hald confidential by all Manches Classes.
119 120		f.	Demanding that all information shared is held confidential by all Member States;
121	7.	Recomn	nends states promote preventative measures to combat radicalization through education by:
122	,.	пссопи	terras states promote preventative incustres to comour radicalization through caucation by.
123		a.	Implementing early education programs to promote civic identity and foster cultural understanding
124			through cooperation with UNESCO, in accordance with Executive Board Decision 197 (2015);
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126		b.	Partnering the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with the United Nations
127			Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to create programs which prevent violent
128			extremism by:
129		1	Utilizing empirical information obtained from the security sector to generate curricula that
130 131		i	prevents violent extremism; Training teachers to detect early signs of radicalization and provide educators with points of
131		1.	contact to appropriate authorities;
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134			different communities together;
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137	8.		ages DISEC to create guidelines for the international acceptance of all nations to implement the
138		Advanc	e Passenger Information System, and to offer the following:
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140		a.	Financial aid, from the International Monetary Fund, to Member states to implement this technology
141 142			through fund established in operative clause 1;
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b. Technological expertise to Member States that would help in developing innovative advancements in

9. Encourages all Member States to implement a program to track the names and the travel history of international

passengers and allow Member States to access this data in order to better protect their own state and offer the

Offering assistance to Member States that are not technologically capable to handle this information at

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technology;

following forms of assistance

10. Decides to remain seized of this matter.



Code: SC/2/PRST

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: Crisis in Turkey

Statement by the President of the Security Council,

"Recognizes the real threat of conflict considering the antithetical interests of the Turkish government and the Kurdistan Worker's Party who are both surrounding the Gaziantep Ogezeli International Airport.

"The Security Council considers the solution of encouraging the Turkish military and the Kurdistan Worker's Party's personnel to stand down from the Gaziantep Ogezeli International Airport in Gaziantep and await replacement.

"The Security Council recognizes and supports legitimate no fly zones over the affected area regions within the borders of Turkey and Syria, if implemented by the governing bodies of those Member States, and encourages all Member States to adhere to this policy.

"The Security Council condemns the actions of the terrorist groups that have been involved in the attacks, specifically Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

"The Security Council expresses condolences for the loss of lives in Turkey and Syria and will actively seeks to find solutions to assess the situation at hand and stabilize the region.

"The Security Council stresses that the preservation and stability of Lebanon, Turkey, and Syria are imperative for regional security and stability. The Security Council acknowledges state sovereignty and its right to be respected.

"The Security Council strongly criticizes violence against any humanitarian workers and warns against any future violence.

"The Security Council reiterates the commitment of Member States to uphold Security Council resolution 2139, in order for humanitarian aid to reach the populations of Syria and Turkey.

"The Security Council, reaffirming resolution 2175, urges the Member States to take additional measures to protect humanitarian aid workers.

"The Security Council calls for closer cooperation to ensure global air travel safety in accordance to the resolution 2309.

"The Security Council asks the Counter-Terrorism Committee to evaluate the current situation to ensure any future attacks can be prevented.

"The Security Council encourages the replacement of humanitarian aid that was traveling to the city of A'zaz and the addition of any humanitarian aid needed.

"The Security Council supports increased protection for any future humanitarian efforts within the region.

"The Security Council endorses the offer by the Kingdom of Spain to volunteer a contingency of Spanish Peacekeepers to establish a perimeter around the Gaziantep Ogezeli International Airport in replace of current forces.

"The Security Council strongly condemns any attempts whatsoever to halt the transport of aid into the affected areas, and reemphasizes the important role that humanitarian aid will play in resolving the conflict efficiently.

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52 "The Security Council urges Member States to abide by their commitment to provide aid to refugees and
53 Internally Displaced Persons in conflict stricken areas."