



United Nations General Assembly

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Agenda item: Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Sponsor: Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vietnam

The General Assembly,

Noting with the deep concern that there are many acts of terrorism around the world,

Recognizing that fighting terrorism corresponds with combating violent extremism,

Noting with deep concern that nationals travelling overseas to serve with extremist groups pose a dire threat when they return to their habitat country,

Concerned of the untransparency in the procedure for sharing information on the immediate probability of terrorist attacks and on subsequent investigations because the source of that information is oftentimes obscure,

Believing that curtailing the ideology behind terrorism and violent extremism can be achieved by preventing radicalization, de-radicalization, and former terrorist rehabilitation,

Observing the evolution of terrorist attacks due to the proliferation of social media and the necessity for a more immediate response to attacks on the nation's part,

Reaffirming that enhancing border management including in aviation, maritime and rail through the development of screening measures prevents potential terrorists including foreign fighters from entering;

Regretting the inability of member states to prioritize counter-terrorism because of other national issues and believes that measures in counter-terrorism will help solve such issues;

1. *Urges* member states to hold a conference, with both representatives of states and experts in the field of terrorism, to reach a global understanding on the definition of “terrorism” and to recognize sexual terrorism as a factor of the definition of terrorism;

2. *Affirms* the monitoring of overseas travelling records enforces immigrant control in that it deprives people from traveling abroad to engage in terrorist activity and return to their native country and effectively controls the actions of those who pose a threat;
3. *Emphasizes* regional and international cooperation in sharing information on the probability of immediate terrorist attacks and on subsequent investigations enhances member states' reaction and prevent serial attacks;
4. *Affirms* that military interventions against terrorism has benefited short term measures to counter terrorism, but further affirms that peaceful measures which surpass armed forces must be conducted to tackle the fundamental reasons and ideologies behind terrorism;
5. *Reminds* that armed force against terrorist attack must comply with international law and be conducted only when law enforcement is not sufficient, but prioritizes the protection of state citizens above all, and acknowledges the need to act before an imminent attack;
6. *Requests* that the standards for deciding an act of self-defense be:
 - a. the nature and immediacy of the attack,
 - b. the probability of an attack,
 - c. whether the anticipated attack is part of a concerted pattern of continuing armed activity; the likely scale of the attack and the injury,
 - d. loss or damage likely to result therefrom in the absence of mitigating action; and
 - e. the likelihood that there will be other opportunities to undertake effective action in self-defense that may be expected to cause less serious collateral injury, loss or damage;
7. *Decides* that member states have the responsibility to investigate terrorist attacks that have happened inside their territory whether or not they were involved;
8. *Calls upon* member states to provide technical and policy assistance through portals such as but not limited to the Counter-terrorism Committee (CTC) for nations that lack the capacity to sufficiently counter terrorism in their own territory while considering the following:
 - a. Assisting member states should carefully calibrate its assistance and use its limited political influence to support organizations pushing for good governance and accountability, and pursue a sophisticated advocacy strategy,
 - b. Assisting member states should propose more political and policy dialogue, technical assistance, capacity building, training, transfer of technology instead of only providing financial assistance;
9. *Condemns* money laundering to terrorist organizations and requires member states to do the following:
 - a. Monitor groups that fund terrorist groups and individuals,
 - b. Monitor the flow of virtual currency,
 - c. destruct terrorist group's fiscal structure:

- i. eradicate black markets for example on food and art which terrorist groups are involved in,
 - ii. reduce ransoms paid to the fullest extent and aim for other methods in protecting victims of terrorism;
10. *Urges* United Nations Security Council to make a decision that either they are applying sanctions to the terrorists' country or not immediately after the terror attack has occurred, because the self-defense has a exigency of use;
11. *Requests* the following from CTC:
 - a. Sharing information on counter-terrorism, investigation of terrorism, and terrorist flows, as well as terrorist lists
 - b. Providing financial assistance,
 - c. Evaluating and reviewing the occurrences and decisions made in this conference,
 - d. Prohibiting illegal weapons and drugs,
 - e. Endeavoring to fight against cyber-terrorism,
 - f. To collect information of the movements of terrorists that each country is aware of, and build a system which can share it with the member states of the United Nations,
 - g. To provide funding for collecting information of terrorists who active across border,
 - h. To eliminate posts on social networking services and articles which encourage terrorism;
12. *Recommends* to limit the pages of content that affirms the terrorist organization so that individuals can't see them, in order not to increase the number of people who are inspired to the terrorist organization through the Internet;
13. *Urges* for nations to strictly surveil and maintain their borders by implementing the following conditions;
 - a. To make it obligatory for police officers to accompany airplanes to prevent hijacking and attacks during flights,
 - b. To establish a specialized patrol team in each port and airport in order to prevent any deadly attack there,
 - c. To take measures to be better able to detect faked passports,
 - d. To strengthen the border patrol in order to prevent undocumented foreigners,
14. *Urges* countries to cooperate with FATF by setting standards and promoting effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating terrorist financing;
15. *Recognizes* the importance of every nation to strengthen their domestic law in order to strictly handle their weaponry and create licenses for people that both buy and sell weapons;
16. *Urges* states to cooperate with the CTED and ICT4Peace to encourage companies that have the internet as their basic platform to become more aware of terrorism propaganda, and to make sure that the companies have the ability to react swiftly to remove the terrorism propaganda,
17. *Urges* all countries to submit reports to Vision of Humanity to deepen the understanding of the current global

situation on terrorism and to learn from past mistakes;

18. Urges nations to create an international blacklist and exchange information among themselves;
19. *Urges* countries to cooperate with INTERPOL in the following ways and share their information internationally:
 - a. analyze social media to detect terrorist related activities and collect e-evidence;
 - b. identify terrorism suspects and mark them using facial images and fingerprints;
 - c. send out search groups to search for terrorism suspects, especially those who have crossed borders while fleeing;
20. *Urges* that a state has the right of self-defense under the following conditions and also *Urges* nations not to intrude into another country for the purpose of self-defense unless the country agrees to the intrusion, and *considers* it necessary for the country to set a limit until it arrests the terrorist,
 - a. when it has been attacked by a terrorist organization that is listed under the United Nations' list,
 - b. When attacked by a country, not by an individual,
21. *Urges* countries that are financially stable and have advanced technology and education to carry out capacity building to countries who need aid and assistance.