



United Nations

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 June, 2019

Original: English

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Agenda item: Measures to eliminate international terrorism Sponsor: Algeria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, DPR Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE

The General Assembly,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism, including resolution 46/51 of 9th of December 1991, and Security Council resolutions on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,

Recalling also that at the 2005 World Summit Outcome, world leaders rededicated themselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect their territorial integrity and political independence, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, to uphold resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination or foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter,

Expressing its satisfaction for the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy that was adopted by consensus,

Deeply deploring terrorism in all its forms, committed in whatever circumstances, as it threatens international peace and security,

Noting that suppressing force with force would expand the damage and the scale,

Recognizing the importance of preventing, combating and eradicating any illicit use of weapons by terrorists,

Emphasizing the importance of cooperation amongst nations, as international terrorism is impossible to combat domestically,

Deeply concerned of the current system towards combatting international terrorism, as the cooperation and information sharing structure amongst countries is insufficient therefore lackluster,

Emphasizing the need for various support, particularly developing countries, as such nations don't have enough resources to combat terrorism,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and trusting its commitment to continue to work to facilitate the adoption of legislation and administrative measures to implement the counter-terrorism conventions,

Noting the difference of the perception of countries which lead to terrorism, amongst multilateral countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT),

Realizing that cyber terrorism is cheaper, easier, safer and more anonymous than traditional terrorism, and it can affect a larger number of people, therefore it is attractive for terrorists,

Respecting the judgment and activities of every nation toward eliminating international terrorism, which is not a contravention of existing treaties,

Renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

Expressing grave concern over the continued acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely, individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or providing or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, as well as individuals returning or relocating, particularly from conflict zones, to their countries of origin or nationality or to third countries, emphasizing the need for States to address this issue, including through the implementation of their international obligations,

1. *Encourages* the prevention of terrorist attack through:
 - a) Requesting countries that possess financial and technological resources, to share and support countries that are lacking in resources for prevention and countering terrorism such as:
 - i) increasing the number of border patrols and checkpoints across the borders of affected countries,
 - ii) raising awareness of terrorist attacks through education,
 - b) Submitting reports to the United Nations and regional frameworks about:
 - i) the domestic situation of the occurrences of terrorism,
 - ii) the usage of fund given by developed countries,
 - iii) the current status of measures taken to counter terrorism,
 - c) Strengthening the coordination amongst States to combat crimes that may be connected with terrorism, such as:
 - i) illegal drug trafficking, in order to counter the phenomenon of narcoterrorism, through the help of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),
 - ii) money-laundering, which is connected to drug trafficking and is fought by the Law Enforcement, Organized Crime and Anti-Money-Laundering Unit of UNODC, Informing people of the risks of terrorism through enhancing the school education,
 - d) freezing properties which belongs to people or organizations which supports or leads terrorist attacks,
 - e) supporting any kinds of organizations which actively combat terrorism,

2. *Requests* all states to tackle the following items once terrorist attacks occur:
 - a) following the guideline made by The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT),
 - b) reporting to the UNOCT, Security Council, and regional fragments,
 - c) utilizing the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Program to arrest criminals who committed terrorist attacks,
 - d) establishing a new international anti-terrorism organization in the Middle East, Asia and South America which:
 - i) making it so that countries can choose to be a member or not
 - ii) is able to quickly react to any terrorist attacks,

3. *Requests* all regional fragment to tackle terrorism by:
 - a) collecting and sharing information to prevent terrorism before terrorist attacks occurs,
 - b) freezing and preventing freezing and preventing support of property of people or organizations which has connections to terrorism and preventing an inflow of weapons,
 - c) strengthening international measures that prevent suspected foreign terrorist fighters from travelling internationally,
 - d) submitting reports about the activities to UNCOT and Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTITF),
 - e) cooperating with each country's domestic police through the International Criminal Police Organization,

4. *Encourages* conferences at the Security Council which discusses the measure of economic sanctions against nations that support terrorist attacks, and *Suggests* the improvement of international security by:
 - (a) increasing the number of border patrols and checkpoints across the borders of affected countries,
 - (b) strengthening security in public institutes such as schools, hospitals or airports,
 - (c) supporting actions against terrorist training camps or other terrorist activities;

5. *Requests* UNOCT to establish a guideline which sets the standard on handling people arrested for conducting or supporting terrorist attacks, and decide:
 - a) the method of handling and managing the terrorist group or leader at the country in which the attack occurred
 - b) the definition of political crime;

7. *Requests* CTIFT to take action to prevent terrorism beforehand by;
 - a) collecting and sharing information of the report from regional framework amongst member states,
 - b) conducting capacity building;

8. *Requests* all non-government organizations which actively tackle against terrorism to:
 - a) provide information to UNOCT,
 - b) conduct research and development to combat terrorism;

9. *Requests* CITEF to create a blacklist of countries which supports terrorism through just investigations;

10. *Emphasizes* that cyber terrorism is a cheaper, easier, safer and more anonymous type of terrorism than traditional terrorism, and thus more attractive for terrorists, and decides to:
 - (a) encourage every State to provide effective measures against cybercrimes such as:
 - i. creating a system against cyber-attacks that is able to react swiftly upon any sign of cyber terrorist activities,
 - ii. developing safer software and making consumers more aware of the need for safer Internet use,
 - iii. supporting the creation of an International Office of Cyber Security with trained personnel,
 - iv. defining in their legislation a number of offenses, including crimes against privacy, honesty, and availability of computer systems and data stored therein,
 - v. imposing adequate punishments such as fines or imprisonment,
 - vi. ratifying 2001 Council of Europe Cybercrime Convention,
 - (b) invite governments to work with the private sector in matters of software such as anti-virus systems or data tracking by granting money to private agencies which provide the best possible software solutions for combatting cyber terrorism;
 - (c) strengthen the regulation to content which promotes terrorism on the internet;