

FORUM: General Assembly 5 - Administrative and Budgetary

QUESTION OF: Measures to Combat the Financing of International Terrorism

SUBMITTED BY: New Zealand

CO-SUBMITTERS: Tajikistan, Eswantini, European Union, Germany, Zimbabwe, Fiji, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Mexico, South Sudan, Greece, United States of America, Cambodia, Iceland, Libya, Republic of Korea, Belize, Iceland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Alarmed with the fact that in 2014 kidnapping resulted in \$120 million revenue for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

Noting with deep concern that major international terrorist organizations have more than \$3 billion dollars to sponsor their activities,

Acknowledging that many member nations have already taken action to combat this issue,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles within the United Nation's Charter regarding the maintenance and promotion of international peace and friendly relations and cooperation among the member states,

Noting with satisfaction that the number of deaths from terrorism have been consistently declining over the past five years with a 15.2% decrease in 2018 and 52% decrease from their peak in 2014 with significant falls in Iraq, Syria and Nigeria,

Noting with satisfaction also that the global economic impact of terrorism in 2018 amounted to \$33 billion, a decline of 38 per cent from its 2017 level,

Recognizing the need for states to complement international cooperation by taking additional measures to prevent and suppress in their territories through all lawful means the financing and preparation of any acts of terrorism,

Deeply concerned that state-sponsored terrorism is still prevalent, and many governments spend upwards of millions annually to finance and support terrorist groups serving as proxies for their territorial ambitions in the area and to spread their malign influence around the globe,

Reaffirming unequivocal support for security council resolutions on the issue including but not exclusive to 1269 (1999), 1368 (2001), 1373 (2001), 2178 (2014), 2253 (2015), 2462 (2019) as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999),

Reaffirming the principle established by the General Assembly in its declaration of October 1970 (resolution 2625 (XXV)) and reiterated by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, namely that every state has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another state or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

Noting further the need to combat, by any and all means, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Recalling Al-Qaeda's role in the bombings of September 11, 2001 in the United States, as well as the role Pakistan took in eradicating Al-Qaeda with foreign support of more economically developed countries (MEDCs),

Emphasizing the need for action against this issue,

1. Calls for an international consensus on the definition of international terrorism, in order to avoid the circumvention of passed treaties by member nations due to semantic inconsistencies or misunderstandings, with the definition indicating that international terrorism consists of cross border religious or political groups, which aim to cause harm to citizens of other nations through violence and aggression, along with the creation of a global index of groups that fall under this definition, with the index:
 - a) overseen by and curated under the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT)
 - b) curated in a special conference overseen by the UNOCT in the seventy-fifth General Assembly
 - c) created cooperatively by member nations who have ratified the Terrorist Financing Convention (formerly the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism)
 - d) created to take swift action against terrorist groups with joint international collaboration without the bureaucracy of defining which groups fall under the agreed definition;

2. Urges for the implementation of international, standard tool kits for the assessment and recognition of any such terrorism financing through improved transactional assessment tools in large banks for the monitoring of bank payments, to use such information in targeted recognition of the money laundering in ways such as:
 - a) implementing stronger security in large MNC banks for the transfers of large sums of money
 - b) encouraging the creation of international standards and laws regarding the legality of bitcoin and other such virtual decentralized currencies to regulate the use of such currency for terrorist financing
 - c) the implementation of regular cross-communication between state and local law enforcement and area banks, with the goal of the aforementioned institutions informing each other about any new developments, verifying any suspicions, identifying possible networks, and enhancing the public-private partnership, creating a united front against money launderers
 - d) the formation of investigative teams, headed by experienced advisors, that will collect, preserve, and store evidence of events of money laundering, and conduct in-depth research into the financial transactions committed by the banks in order to identify the crucial patterns of any suspicious activity
 - e) the use of data analytics to find multi-factored patterns that could trigger further investigations
 - f) enforcing legal consequences under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;

3. Encourages member nations and Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to improve cyber-security in banks so that terrorist groups can not breach their bank security systems in ways such as:
 - a) nations creating domestic laws that call for increased protection in banking systems and websites for local and MNC banks
 - b) focusing specifically on preventing individuals located at countries where major terrorist groups are present from hacking into the system through ways such as:
 - i. sensing the general geographical locations, only indicating which country they are in so that their personal rights to privacy are protected, of individuals accessing the bank
 - ii. triggering alarms if there are irregular flows of cash and the individual is in one of the countries that house major terrorist organizations;

4. Requests governments to combat drug trafficking seeing as it is often linked to the financing of terrorism through ways such as:
 - a) creating an international national database system overseen by the UNOCT to keep track of

drug related information with the database having roles such as:

- i. recording the information obtained from any illegal drug trades that are discovered
 - ii. using the information from the database in order to come up with any trends in regards to drug exchange such as location or types of drugs dealt so that the government knows what to target
 - iii. getting information from any arrested individuals with the promise of a reduced sentence if the information proves to be correct and adding it to the database mentioned in the main body of this sub-clause
 - iv. keeping records on all individuals that were arrested on drug related charges through collaboration with the local police and having spontaneous checks on such individuals to make sure they have not reconnected with the drug world
- b) creating a standardized license that drug vendors must have in order to sell drugs legally to keep track of the drug vendors across the world with regulations such as:
- i. requiring drug vendors to acquire the license from the government directly
 - ii. preventing any legitimate pharmaceutical companies from selling drugs to private or illegal dealers through punishment such as fines and jail sentences
 - iii. conducting a thorough background check on each company that applies for this license to minimize the amount of black market dealing
 - iv. having each company that applies for this license to agree to give up any and all information regarding sale records to the government
 - v. using surprise inspections on the companies that do possess the license in order to maintain the license's integrity
 - vi. having the license renewed every ten years so a thorough background check can be done
- c) promoting international cooperation and working with the UNODC (The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) to combat terrorist drug networks by:
- i. sharing intelligence such as satellite photos of terrorist attacks and types of drugs that were smuggled
 - ii. sending country representatives, especially to border nations, to share incidents from their own countries about drugs and terrorism
 - iii. sharing and/or creating plans with nations to both address cases of terrorists smuggling drugs and prevent drug production and distribution
 - iv. coordinating efforts among each other to provide a more effective drug patrol along borders, in ways listed in the previous sub-clauses
 - v. providing alternative sources of income to local farmers to root out the drug industry, as seen by the introduction of pistachios in Afghanistan to combat the opium poppy farming industry;

5. Urges countries to create caps for the supplying of weapons to any developing political groups in order to prevent them from becoming powerful enough to threaten the global community if they become a terrorist organization with details such as:

- a) negotiating with non-affiliated member nations in a neutral setting such as the United Nations to determine the weapon cap for each case and the number of countries allowed to supply arms so that:
 - i. the weapon cap takes into account the number of countries that will be supporting the political group
 - ii. the supply country can provide a reasonable amount of weapons
- b) meeting in the General Assembly to decide the ultimate cap for weapons and number of suppliers so that:
 - i. it serves as a guideline as to how much the cap can be and at most how many countries can be supplying each group with weapons
 - ii. there is a consensus to all cases in general
- c) keeping in mind that all caps for each case should be less than or equal to the ultimate cap determined in sub clause b

- d) all finances have to go through the United Nations
 - e) all countries that house political groups that realistically have the potential to overthrow the current government to communicate with countries that are interested in supplying weapons and try to reach a peaceful solution to any conflicts so that less lives are taken through unnecessary warfare;
6. Calls on governments to disrupt terrorist financing through the eradication of organizations such as charities that may fund international terrorist organizations by:
- a) extending suspicious activity-reporting requirements to certain districts in which such charities may reside so that citizens can help uncover any activities that the government may not be aware of seeing as the government has many other responsibilities, with regulations such as:
 - i. giving out monetary awards for any reports that prove to be true
 - ii. giving the individual and their immediate family protection if their report proves to be true so that the individual is incentivized to submit reports without having to worry about the livelihoods of themselves and their family
 - b) having transparency reports on the financial transactions of these charities as to avoid potential funding to terrorist groups with regulations such as:
 - i. providing such reports to the UN
 - ii. requiring annual transparency reports
 - iii. spontaneously checking to see if the claims made on the transparency reports check out in order to ensure the accuracy and efficiency of such reports
 - iv. the immediate removal of any charity that fails the check mentioned in sub sub clause 3.