

**FORUM:** 5th General Assembly

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to combat the financing of international terrorism

**SUBMITTED BY:** Russian Federation

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** China, France, Austria, Armenia, Cameroon, United Arab Emirates, Japan, Malta, Kuwait, Somalia, Italy, Hungary, Bahamas, Andorra, Spain, African Union, Uganda, Brunei, Liechtenstein

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the personal motivations such as economic deprivation and negative identity that can lead to the pursuit of terrorism,

*Keeping in mind* the resistance movements that withstand the legally established government or power to disrupt civil order and stability,

*Recognizing* the importance of organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank in this issue,

*Highlighting* previous efforts such as the UN global counter-terrorism strategy in combating terrorism funding,

*Further recognizing* that in recent years terrorism has cost the world more than \$850 billion USD,

*Reaffirming* Security Council resolutions 1269 of 19 October 1999 and 1368 of 12 September 2001,

*Fully aware* of the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

*Welcoming* any improvements to the resolution from member states,

1. Encourages all states to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts by:
  - a) Prohibiting entities within their territories from making any funds available to persons who commit, attempt to commit, participate, or commission of terrorist acts, and if they do to freeze without delay, following their national legal judiciary processes, no matter what, their funds and other financial assets or economic resources
  - b) Encouraging States, in cooperation with banks, to help track funds going directly or indirectly to terrorist organizations, and requests that all anonymous bank transactions become available to the UN nations;
2. Strongly encourages member states and organizations to reach a global consensus to ease the process of identifying financial transactions of terrorism in ways such as, but not limited to:
  - a) Actively complying to the international guidelines outlined in the revised 40 FATF Recommendations that cover the standards for combating money laundering, regulating the criminal justice system and law enforcement, managing the financial system, and maintaining international co-operation
  - b) Allowing international cooperation among member nations and organizations by appointing liaison officers under the UN Security Council or United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office, and enhancing joint investigation guidelines for cross-border investigations associated with illicit activities of terrorist funding
  - c) Implementing the Anti-Money Laundering/Combat the Financing of Terrorism framework of the Australian regime for analyzing financial transactions and suspicious patterns of criminal activities
  - d) Encourages UN members to share information with each other regarding the financing of terrorism (examples include but are not limited to using INTERPOL);

3. Creates the United Nations International Counter-Terrorism Financing Committee (UNICTFC) working in conjunction with member nations, the FATF and the United Nations Counter Terrorism Office in order to:
  - a) Communicate between member states on any means discovered to be used for the financing of international terrorism
  - b) Create an anonymous telephone/online helpline for individuals to report individuals they believe may be engaging in, or planning to engage in, acts of terrorism
  - c) Create media campaigns for plans to combat the financing of international terrorism for purposes such as but not limited to:
    - i. Raising awareness of, and educating people on how terrorist cells raise money internationally and how to react
    - ii. Raising money by advertisements to fund the media campaign and for investigations into international terrorism funding
    - iii. Increasing the presence of the efforts to combat international terrorism funding on the web and find and destroy terrorist propaganda on social media and other media
  - d) Create systems that track down precise means by which international terrorism is founded:
    - i. Through the tracking of money trails from different bank accounts and online payment methods, and online currencies which have been or are being used to participate in international terrorism
    - ii. Through the surveillance of the locations through which these accounts were accessed and of known money laundering organizations or locations
    - iii. Creating efficient methods to dismantle systems and fronts used by international terrorism organizations for financing
  - e) Create a conference, to be held every 5 years at locations to be decided by the UNICTFC to debate new methods of combating terrorism, and to support other conferences on similar topics such as the 2018/2019 “No Money for Terror” conference to combat the financing of terrorism;
  - f) Have a research branch that conducts research into various aspects of terrorism, such as but not limited to:
    - i. the psychology of terrorists
    - ii. the societal factors influencing the rise of terrorism
    - iii. effective methods of preventing terrorism from taking place
    - iv. non-violent methods of extracting information from terrorists;
4. Asks member states and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to track the money trails used in the financing of international terrorism to target the terrorist cells and damage the links of the intricate system used by terrorism to finance themselves through modes such as working together with United Nation agencies such as the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office to establish and develop assessment toolkits for the purposes of creating an international database under the UNICTFC that includes:
  - a) Financial intelligence statistics of suspected organized crimes on whether international or domestic financial transactions took place:
    - i. Data that tracks down illicit trafficking of money, arms, or drugs through seaports or land
    - ii. Strengthening border management in areas that are suspected to have active financing by increasing awareness, training and capacity of relevant practitioners in border control;
5. Requests states and other international bodies of organizations such as the IMF and World Bank to continue the conduction of financial sector issues by:
  - a) Providing technical assistance and financial sector assessments in strengthening countries’ legal frameworks and security
  - b) Cutting resources available to terrorists by making it more difficult for those engaged in

crime to profit from their criminal activities

- c) Encouraging the IMF, the World Bank, and relevant States to fund for the combat against money laundering and terrorist financing;

- 6. Calls upon fellow member states and the UN body to prevent the illicit funding by individuals and illegal terrorist corporations through methods such as but not limited to assistance from the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in coordination with the UNICTFC to determine stricter policies and punishments for those illegally funding terrorist groups;
- 7. Promises to remain seized on the matter.