

FORUM: General Assembly 5th

QUESTION OF: Measures to combat the financing of international terrorism

SUBMITTED BY: Hungary

CO-SUBMITTERS: Andorra, South Africa, Spain, Bahamas, Germany, EU, Trinidad & Tobago, Dominica, Sweden, Tajikistan, South Sudan, Russian Fed., El Salvador, Gambia, Marshall Islands, Cameroon, Armenia, Brunei, Viet Nam, Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the fact that international terrorist groups receive funding from both legal and illegal means, including but not limited to drugs, donations, selling goods and arms trafficking,

Condemning the corporations and nations that willingly and knowingly finance these groups, in order to use their services for their own gain,

Acknowledging the threat that these groups hold worldwide and that action against them should be taken,

Calling for the Member States of the United Nations to work towards the identification and removal of these financing operations, in order to mitigate the threat that terror groups pose towards the world as a whole,

Encouraging cooperation and peaceful discussion between all member nations in order to eradicate international terrorism in all its forms,

1. Suggests that all Member States consistently examine large, single transactions of money, entering or leaving the bank accounts of their citizens, by investigating the citizens in question, as a preemptive measure to avoid large-scale money laundering, which could potentially be used to fund international acts of terrorism, said investigation could involve means such as:
 - a) interviewing the citizens in question regarding their intentions with the money sent or received
 - b) examining the citizens' past criminal record
 - c) the economic well being of the citizen;
2. Further suggests working on the reducing of advertising of terrorism and terrorist-related activities via the internet or telecommunication channels, using methods such as:
 - a) attempting to block the advertisement or requests for funding of terrorism via online sources, such as websites or social media
 - b) reducing the publication of names of terrorist groups by all sources that publicate news to reduce the financial misuse and unnecessary fear but to make sure that people are aware of these actions;
3. Urges United Nation agencies such as the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office to establish and develop assessment toolkits for purposes such as:
 - a) creating an international database under the INTERPOL and United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office that includes:
 - i. financial intelligence statistics of suspected organized crimes on whether international or domestic financial transactions took place
 - ii. data that tracks down illicit trafficking of money, arms, or drugs through seaports or land
 - iii. information regarding known past international terrorists, including genetic biodata if available, biographical data and the criminal or terrorist record of said individuals
 - b) strengthening border management in areas that are suspected to have active illicit financing

by:

- i. increasing awareness, training and capacity of relevant practitioners in border control
 - ii. calling upon relevant organizations to prosecute and investigate organized terrorist movements apprehended in these areas
 - c) conducting research regarding terrorist financing networks and movements in compliance with domestic and international law;
4. Advocates for all Member States to submit cases of money laundering without undue delay to more competent authorities (such as the World Trade Organization) for the purpose of prosecution of the offenses set forth in the request in order to:
 - a) increase cooperation among nations, in particular on procedural and evidentiary aspects, to ensure the efficiency of such prosecutions
 - b) conduct the proceedings in the same manner as the case of any other offense of a serious nature under the domestic law of that country, in a more cooperative manner;
5. Calls upon fellow Member States and the UN body to prevent the illicit funding of terrorist individuals and organisations through methods, such as but not limited to, cooperation with international security organizations for purposes such as integrating the law enforcement authorities to investigate criminal activities;
6. Advises governments, if they have not done so, to take legal measures to criminalize terrorism under recommendation 5 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism under the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for purposes, including:
 - a) obligating relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) with the responsibility to criminalize terrorist funding
 - b) assisting and providing guidance to countries in the implementation of the instruments at the national level outlined in the FATF and the Terrorist Financing Convention;
7. Encourages companies in the private sectors industries that have previously been influenced by terrorist funding to release a record materials they acquire, in order to verify the validity of the materials, including diamonds and precious metals, weapon manufacturers, private defense and security organizations, and police organizations;
8. Calls for increased funding of the task force by each Member State, equivalent to at least .001% of the nation's GDP (with allowance for Member States to contribute more if they so desire);
9. Strongly urges the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to further prioritize victims of terrorism, seeking asylum for safety purposes, by means such as;
 - a) providing them with cost-free, safe transportation to the country of their destination
 - b) informing Member States of the situation of relevant individuals
 - c) providing Member States with evidence of the situation of said individuals;
10. Requests the World Trade Organization (WTO) to consider the presence of terrorist in the relevant Member States when developing trade agreements and settling international trade disputes, by considering factors, including:
 - a) whether a Member State is a sponsor of terrorist organisations, and if it has used resources given by the WTO for terrorist purposes in the past
 - b) numerical data points regarding the presence of terrorism in the Member State(s) in question, including:
 - i. the number and percentage of the Member State's population that has engaged in international acts of terrorism in the past ten years,
 - ii. the total income and expenditure of terrorist organisations based within the Member State

- iii. the primary trade partner(s) of the Member State and whether or not these trade partners are involved with terrorism themselves
- c) the history of the Member States' involvement in terrorism, money laundering, and other criminal and/or terror-based activities.