

Documentation of the work of the
General Assembly Plenary BayernMUN simulation*



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General Assembly Plenary

Agenda

1. The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Practices on Human Rights
2. Eliminating Child, Early, and Forced Marriage by 2030

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA/1/1	The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Practices on Human Rights	47 in favor, 21 against, 5 abstentions
GA/1/2	The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Practices on Human Rights	Adopted without a vote
GA/1/3	The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Practices on Human Rights	32 in favor, 17 against, 10 abstentions



Committee: General Assembly

Topic: The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Practices on Human Rights

Document Number: GA/1/1

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) (1948) and the essential liberties and rights of all humans enshrined therein,

Deeply deploring the suffering and death of those affected by terroristic acts of violence,

Reaffirming that religious, political and other extremism spawning terrorism are fundamentally incompatible with the welfare of all societies and peoples, and that violence as a means of achieving certain goals is to be condemned in all forms,

Emphasizing the sovereignty of Member States in matters related to national security,

Noting with deep concern the rapid spread of misinformation on the matter of terrorism and counter terrorism,

Noting with regret the global spread of hateful ideologies, such as antisemitism, racism and xenophobia,

Acknowledging the key role of data sharing in combating terrorism while maintaining human rights,

Recognizing that artificial intelligence (AI) can be used more efficiently in regard to the fight against terrorism,

Highlighting General Assembly resolution 2200A (1966) on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which stresses the importance of freedom of religion, speech, and the right to due process and a fair trial,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 2664 (2022) ensuring humanitarian aid despite any sanctions imposed,

Reaffirming the importance of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) outlined in General Assembly Resolution 60/288,

Bearing in mind the work of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), established in 2017 by UN General Assembly Resolution 71/291, which aims to ensure that due priority is given to counterterrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the UNGCTS,

Appreciating the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and the contributions received in the UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism,

Recognizing the work of the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism and human rights, established in 2005 by the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council (HRC), with the aim to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/109 (1999), which adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) established to assist Member States in balancing security concerns with fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Highlighting the importance of the United Nations Police (UNPOL) as one of the cornerstones of the global peacekeeping system,

Alarmed by the lack of cyber security measures and policies for new technologies given by the evolving threat of cyber terrorism and building on the ongoing efforts of the UNOCT,

1. *Affirms* that the Member States should execute necessary measures against terrorism in line with their sovereignty based on the norms and principles of the international law, including protection of civilian population in accordance with the international humanitarian law, and furthermore:
 - a. Foster counter-terrorism initiatives within their internationally recognized territories, including security reinforcement and public awareness of possible terrorism acts and ways to prevent them;
 - b. Reinforce preventive actions and in such occurrence, notify the citizens aware of the respective plan, to inhibit possible human loss and further protect human rights;
2. *Emphasizes* the urgency of executing necessary courses of action against separatism, political extremism, religious and other types of radicalism within the internal borders of the Member States, such as implementing laws to criminalize and prosecute all forms of terrorism, in accordance with the international agreements and resolutions they are party to;
3. *Stresses* the need for further engagement on countering misinformation in regards to terrorism, and fighting propaganda by:
 - a. Supporting informative bulletins and alerts on an international level made in collaboration with national terrorism advisory systems;
 - b. Enhancing programs for training law enforcement agencies regarding antiterrorism methods, such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;
 - c. Endorsing anti-hate initiatives, such as the Anti-Defamation League and the Yad Vashem Holocaust Remembrance Center;
4. *Calls* for the fortification of the integrity of counterterrorism efforts while safeguarding the inviolable rights and liberties of all individuals by establishing the Humanitarian Rights Expert Group for Counterterrorism Oversight (HURICO) under the auspices of the UNOCT, which will:
 - a. Conduct comprehensive assessments of Member States' counterterrorism legislation, policies, and practices to ensure alignment with human rights principles, complemented by in-depth on-site visits and consultations with relevant stakeholders, for instance government officials, law enforcement, civil society etc.;

- b. Raise awareness about the impact of counterterrorism on rights and freedoms, aiming at fostering a deeper understanding and individual appreciation to the human rights dimension;
 - c. Be funded through the the UN Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund and the UN Peacebuilding Fund;
- 5. *Encourages* the HRC to extend the Special Rapporteur on counterterrorism and human rights by establishing the Fantastic 8, a working group, which:
 - a. Consists of eight experts in international humanitarian law, counter terrorism law, and international criminal law and reports particular issues and gaps in laws and policies;
 - b. Is appointed by the current mandate holder of the Special Rapporteur;
 - c. Focuses on eight regions, namely the Pacific Area, the Middle East and North Africa, South Africa, South Asia, Europe, North and South America;
 - d. Submits a report to the CTITF annually, containing results on how human rights have been taken into account when combating terrorism and further recommendations for improvement;
 - e. Is funded by the UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism;
- 6. *Calls* for further development and implementation of comprehensive data sharing strategies, administered and funded by the UNCCT to combat terrorism, which:
 - a. Highlight the importance of maintaining a newly implemented secure international database that contains terrorism related information such as the strategies used in the past attacks;
 - b. Advocate the collaboration of the Member States on topics such as recent developments in the sphere of crime prevention, state-of-the-art practices in combating organized and other classifications of crime;
 - c. Suggest stringent data protection measures to safeguard personal information against unauthorized access and ensure privacy, in accordance with international privacy laws;
 - d. Support secure data exchange of travel information, location and actions of suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations between Member States;
 - e. Stress the importance of international storage of biometric information for easier identification of terrorists by;
 - f. Encourage sharing surveillance and detention practices among Member States to make sure it is transparent and in order with international human rights standards;
- 7. *Recommends* the establishment of the Developing Effective Frameworks for Ensuring Defendants' Essential Rights (DEFENDER) initiative as an extension of the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights to the HRC, which:
 - a. Enhances the effectiveness of the complaint procedure by creating a working group under the Rapporteur, with staff recruited from UNOCT and UNCCT, funded by the UN Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund, the Joint SDG fund and voluntary contributions from Member States;

- b. Tasks that working group to deal with complaints to expedite procedures and enable a quicker and more thorough response;
 - c. Provides more effective assistance to victims by enabling DEFENDER to aid victims with finding defense counsel and, insofar as national regulation does not provide for sufficient financial legal aid, funding this council;
 - d. Will not adjudicate on any manners related to complaints or hand down any other final decision;
8. *Notes* the possibilities of integrating artificial intelligence and new technologies into counter-terrorism strategies, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of threat detection and response mechanisms and supporting the analysis of vast datasets to identify potential security threats with minimal delay by:
- a. Increasing national funding on emphasizing national security measures including fortification of intelligence services and technological advancements for more robust anti-terrorism mechanism;
 - b. Enhancing public safety through AI-assisted surveillance systems in critical locations, designed to respect privacy by focusing on specific threat indicators and anonymizing personal data to the greatest extent possible;
 - c. Implementing AI systems for the monitoring and analysis of financial transactions to detect and prevent the funding of terrorist activities, underpinned by legal frameworks that protect financial privacy;
 - d. Employing advanced AI algorithms to monitor, identify, and assist in the removal of online terrorism propaganda on social media and internet platforms, while establishing review mechanisms to safeguard freedom of expression;
 - e. Recognizing the importance of practical security technologies, such as metal detectors, in safeguarding public spaces and critical infrastructure in countries vulnerable to terrorism.
9. *Recommends* Member States to implement comprehensive strategies that address the root causes of terrorism, with a specific focus on:
- a. Developing and implementing economic policies aimed at reducing poverty, enhancing access to basic services, and promoting sustainable development and economic opportunities for all, especially in marginalized and vulnerable communities;
 - b. Adopting measures to reduce economic and social inequalities, both within and between countries, through equitable distribution of wealth, access to education, healthcare, and fair employment practices;
 - c. Ensuring the participation of all segments of society in the political process, including the disenfranchised and marginalized groups, through democratic reforms, promotion of rule of law, and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
10. *Calls upon* Member States to provide financial or technical support by creating a Financial Fund under the head of UNOCT, for Member States requiring assistance in ensuring that their counter-terrorism measures fully respect human rights and

fundamental freedoms, recognizing the importance of such support in enhancing the global fight against terrorism by:

- a. Implementing extra financial funds to strengthen democracy through:
 - i. Requesting countries heavily affected by terrorism to actively participate in shaping the fund's priorities and ensuring it's effectiveness by frequently reporting their new results and setting up regional branches in affected Member States to help in regulating peacekeeping missions globally;
 - ii. Proposing the establishment of a new branch within the UN headquarter, which organizes funding in all regional branches, which could implement projects like programs for sustainable economic development for people at risk and education opportunities like schools and universities;
 - iii. Strongly urging all Member States to contribute to strengthen peacekeeping troops by expanding and improving their respective capacity building and thus guaranteeing adequate resources to ensure efficient forms of countering and preventing terrorism;
- b. Encouraging the establishment of partnerships between governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to foster economic development, social cohesion, and political stability, as part of a comprehensive approach to preventing terrorism;
- c. Educating police authorities in the most affected Member States on how to improve detecting terrorist financial activity and react accordingly by freezing the accounts and confiscating the financial assets of terrorist organizations, thereby combating the financing of terrorism;
- d. Recommending Member States to authorize national supervisors and central reporting offices to combat money laundering;

11. *Strongly recommends* strengthening the existing Global Counter Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies by:

- a. Creating the permanent Group for Understanding and Responding to Digital Attacks on Infrastructure and Networks (GUARDIAN), recruiting experts in cyber security and crisis management, receiving additional funding from the UN Counter Terrorism Trust Fund and thus helping to close existing security gaps and strengthening national capabilities to protect critical infrastructure such as power grids, transport systems or healthcare facilities;
- b. Providing assistance by developing contingency and recovery plans;
- c. Acting as a focal point for communication between affected Member States and other UN bodies in the event of an attack;
- d. Equipping the program with additional funding by the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund to ensure that the Member States and the UN bodies can effectively address the rapidly evolving threats in our digitalized world;

12. *Urges* all Member States not yet part of relevant human rights treaties, such as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to strongly consider signing and ratifying them;
13. *Encourages* all Member States to contribute to the prevention of terrorism through the strengthening of UNPOL by:
 - a. Expanding its competences to include counter-terrorism measures;
 - b. Recommending a closer collaboration between the CTITF and UNPOL;
 - c. Improving its capacities in educating national public and police authorities to keep up with the new and ever evolving challenges in the battle against terrorism.



Committee: General Assembly

Topic: The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Practices on Human Rights

Document Number: GA/1/2

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Acknowledging the joint publication by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) called *Strengthening the Rule of Law through Education: A Guide for Policymakers* (2019) that explores the crucial role that education institutions can play in promoting human rights,

Stressing the importance of supporting victims of terrorism and Counter Terrorism (CT) and the lack of rehabilitation programs for people engaged in terrorism or those who have had any association with terrorist groups,

Emphasizing that CT efforts must always be proportionate, especially regarding the potential impact on the civilian population, crucial infrastructure, and the actual enforceability of the objectives,

Upholding the importance of respecting each country's unique political, institutional, and cultural circumstances, the principle of sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs,

Recognizing various types of terrorism, highlighting religious dimension and economically motivated forms of terrorism carried out by drug cartels and mafia for example, as a threat to human dignity and security is extremely fragile,

Directing attention to the fact that various states face distinct manifestations of terrorism, which are crucial to address and counteract following the specific local conditions prevalent within each jurisdiction,

Alarmed by decreasing funding for CT efforts while stressing the urgency of an effective strategy to combat terrorism, by recognized terrorist organizations against computer systems with the intent of generating alarm, panic, or the physical disruption of the information systems are at an all-time high,

Appreciating efforts taken by the United Nations Office for Counter-Terrorism's (UNOCT) Border and Security Management Programme (BSM) including, but not limited to appropriate training of officials in affected border regions, according to their already established definitions,

Recognizing measures already taken under the National Strategy Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) and under the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),

Underlining the pivotal role of active humanitarian-aid organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Work

Agency (UNRWA), and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

Acknowledging the importance and opportunities to counter-terrorism given by already existing structures around civil society organizations, especially local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) due to their knowledge of specific regional problems and challenges posed in their specific areas,

Underscoring the important role that the UNOCT, the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTIFT), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center's (UNCCT) and INTERPOL's CT TECH Initiative play in ensuring that Counter-Terrorism complies with international and human rights law,

Applauding the work of the UNOCT and the UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism (UNTFCT), the UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament (UNTFGRD), the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT), the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which provides emergency aid to children affected by terrorism and counter-terrorism measures

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/60 (1994), 62/272 (2008) and 72/284 (2018), the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy introduced by General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), UNHRC resolutions 2005/80 (2005), UNHCR resolutions 34/8 (2017) and 35/2 (2017), UNHRC resolutions 1987/38, 1991/49 and 43/25 (2014) as well as the ECOSOC decision 1987/147, bringing to life the UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Collaboration in the Field of Human Rights (VFTRC) and its promising potential for future strategies safeguarding Human Rights, General Assembly resolution 62/272 (2008) and 72/284 (2018) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16 and 17, the Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 2178 (2014) and 2462 (2019) reinforcing its determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, while concurrently upholding human rights as laid out in the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (UNGCTS, 2006) by the UNOCT and the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 50/49 (2022),

1. *Underlines* the need to formulate a comprehensive universally accepted definition of terrorism through the Balancing Rights and Vigilance in Enforcement (BRAVE) initiative, which is to be integrated in the UNGCTS framework of the UNOCT:
 - a. By establishing a special committee named Terrorism Definition Committee (TDC) within the UNOCT for annual meetings, to define proposals for terrorism, which comprises of representatives appointed by Member States, and legal experts, academics specializing in international law and terrorism studies, representatives from civil society, organizations and representatives from UNESCO given its unique and diverse intercultural competencies, all appointed by UNOCT;
 - b. By implementing a case specific feedback mechanism through the TDC to collect insights from the application of the definition in real-world scenarios, facilitating continuous improvement and refinement by setting a regular annual review schedule;

- c. By organizing consultative workshops, seminars, and expert panels aimed at fostering dialogue and consensus-building among Member States on contentious issues related to the definition of terrorism, such as the distinction between terrorism and legitimate forms of resistance or self-determination;
 - d. By considering the impact of technological advances on terrorism and CT measures, including cyber-terrorism, the use of drones, artificial intelligence, and contemporary financial threats such as overseas terrorist financing through cryptocurrencies;
2. *Further requests* the Human Rights Council to issue a quadri-annual report, on the state of actions taken according to operative clause two for all Member States;
3. *Suggests* the implementation of the voluntary Strategic Terrorism and Awareness (STAR) program, which:
 - a. Implements an additional research unit connected to the already existing experts of the CTITF, a subgroup of the CTC led by the Security Council;
 - b. Is tasked with assessing the participating social and religious dynamics of Member States as well as their political climate and separatist groups' nature based on previously gathered data and new assessments;
 - c. Recommends realistic and specific counter-terrorist measures that are tailored to the particular socioeconomic circumstances of participating Member States based on the extensive previous research and the Security Council's CT guidelines;
 - d. Is funded by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's existing funding which includes the UNOCT and the UN CT Centre, as well as additional funding provided by the UNDP and the UNTFGRD;
4. *Encourages* member states to continuously contribute to the UNTFCT to expand and enhance community centers that ensure the rehabilitation of people traumatized and physically affected by terrorism, which can be done by means including, but not limited to:
 - a. Providing psychological aid for those suffering the aftermath of terrorism attacks;
 - b. Insuring medical care for physically injured persons;
 - c. Providing shelter and food for those affected by Terrorism until they are physically and mentally able to pursue their lives;
5. *Appeals* to Member States to support the prevention of terrorism by targeting the cyber dimensions of extremism by reinforcing existing structures and expertise under the Global United Action for Radicalization Deterrence (GUARD) program, with the help of:
 - a. Independent private actors, academic institutions, and approved NGOs governing the flow of information coming from these radicalization channels into highly influential social-media platforms by expanding already existing PCVE frameworks;
 - b. Several funds, including the UNPDF, the UNCDF, and the UNTFCT;
6. *Encourages* to address the gaps in intelligence sharing and operational cooperation among Member States by:

- a. Creating a standardized, efficient, and international human rights-compliant framework within UNOCT, designed to overcome geopolitical interests and sovereignty concerns of Member States;
- b. Providing adequate material within UNOCT on protocols for objective intelligence gathering, analysis techniques, and information sharing;
- c. Extending the SDG Actions Platform by a 10-member team of technical experts from UNOCT to provide a secure, encrypted digital platform called INTSHAR for the exchange of intelligence in particular about potential terror attacks, suspected among Member States, and INTSHAR ensures data integrity and confidentiality, with access controls based on roles and the sensitivity of the information;
- d. Creating a dedicated alert system within the INTSHAR platform for real-time information sharing, especially for imminent threats, that allows for quick dissemination and action;
- e. Using the TDC to monitor intelligence-sharing practices and ensure they comply with international human rights standards;
- f. Emphasizing the Anti-Money Laundering and CT Financing measures under FATF standards, particularly the assessment and mitigation of international risks associated with virtual asset financial activities and providers;
- g. Drawing upon the UNOCT's Trust Funds, the UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, HRC, and the UN Peacebuilding Funds for the creation of INTSHAR, to provide online training programs by UNOCT for Member State officials on intelligence gathering, analysis techniques, and information sharing protocols;

7. *Recommends* the expansion of the UNOCT's BSM Programme by:

- a. Extending BSM CT training for authorities to offering voluntary training to communities living along borders, training them in local facilities of affected areas to recognize suspicious behavior, including but not limited to untrustworthy activities, such as monitoring of buildings, impersonators posing as authorities or unattended bags;
- b. Creating an online platform with the help of UNCCT's CT TECH Initiative for communities to supply anonymous information, gathered through learned techniques, on qualifying occurrences, which the existing experts of BSM will examine and if needed pass onto the responsible authorities, such as local law enforcement, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, International Organization for Migration, World Customs Organization, INTERPOL, inter alia;
- c. Receiving funds derived from the original BSM Programme's funds, the UNTFCT, extended by the UNTFHS and/or the UNCDF;

8. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their educational system by:

- a. *Recommending* the establishment of the Schools Alert to Foresee Extremism (SAFE) initiative as an extension to the Prevent and Protect Plan, targeting the importance of early detection of radicalization signs and understanding the psychological, social, and behavioral indicators:

- i. building on the CTITF, bringing together a combination of CT, media and psychology experts from CTITF to establish online training programs for school staff;
 - ii. Including tactics on how to approach and discuss sensitive topics such as political, religious, and cultural issues while respecting diversity and promoting understanding from a young age;
 - iii. Providing these skills in the form of participating in online workshops established by CTITF experts, where teachers engage in case studies and scenarios to prepare them for practical interventions, thereby developing practical tools, such as checklists, conversation guides, and referral protocols, to assist teachers in effectively handling situations related to radicalization;
 - iv. Drawing upon the UNTFCT;
 - b. *Encouraging* the already established Radio Education Programme (REP) to expand its scope of influence through a worldwide radio education initiative called Journey of Youth (JOY):
 - i. By providing long lasting access to education for children in conflict-affected regions through local radio programs in their respective language in order to empower, uplift and ensure children a continuity of learning, offering them a brighter future and moments of happiness and hope amidst adversity;
 - ii. Ensuring that even the poorest have access to education and thus, positively change their future by distributing radios amongst the affected regions in collaboration with UNICEF;
 - iii. Empowering people by educating them to acquire knowledge, think critically and promote understanding to counter the narratives of violence and extremism;
 - iv. Drawing upon the global ECW and UNICEF;
9. *Advises* Governments of Member States to grant victims, as well as suspects of terrorism and transnational organized crime, legal counsel by:
- a. Requesting help from the UNVFVT for victims;
 - b. Establishing strategies to provide fair trials and legal counsel for accused suspects under the rule of law using the UNVFVT;
10. *Recommends* to enhance the efforts of UNOCT's Global Programme on Detecting, Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism) to cut the financing of terrorist activities by interrupting illicit financial flows and money laundering activities by:
- a. Enhancing the effectiveness of FATF and its legal, regulatory and operational frameworks by:
 - i. Offering assistance of economic and legal experts to FATF and its members by providing training, guidance and direction;
 - ii. Involving the private sector, especially financial institutions and virtual asset service providers, into the stronger utilization of international standards created by FATF to reinforce public-private collaboration;

- iii. Assessing the evaluation and peer review procedures to increase the reliability of FATF's standards;
 - b. Improving intelligence information sharing among financial institutions and law enforcement agencies, and conducting thorough investigations into suspicious transactions, with heightened attention to low-level fraud, kidnapping for ransom, the misuse of non-profit organizations, the illicit trade in commodities (such as oil, gold and or abusive substances), and digital currencies;
- 11. *Proposes* to the UNOCT/UNCCT's Victims of Terrorism Unit a strategy focus on experiences of victims or people from affected regions by:
 - a. Providing public stages, such as schools or refugee camps, for survivors of the respective event to share their experiences;
 - b. Recommending Member States to increase funding for the UNVFVT in the light of its newly allocated tasks;
 - c. Utilizing already existing PCVEs' funds and the UNPDF;
- 12. *Encourages* all Member States to increase cooperation with INTERPOL regarding:
 - a. Sharing relevant and critical information provided by secret services to protect civilians worldwide from national and international terrorist organizations and individuals;
 - b. Providing more resources such as financial and general expertise to combat terrorist organizations and individual terrorists internationally;
 - c. Creating a new hub for sharing intelligence on terrorism on the already existing infrastructure of the INTERPOL CT division to improve data availability on terrorism, funded by the UNPDF;
- 13. *Urges* Member States not to interfere in the affairs of other countries by avoiding:
 - a. Endorsement or support of terrorist organizations on medical, rhetorical, financial, or military levels;
 - b. Any efforts to upset stability or cause unrest in regions or countries through military or intelligence actions, as this might benefit terrorist activity in the respective region;
- 14. *Recommends* establishing the Sachi Sathi (True Friend) initiative within UNESCO which is:
 - a. Aiming to provide guidance and recommendations to content creators, local journalists, local influencers across diverse communities on media literacy, fact-checking techniques, and responsible reporting;
 - b. Seeking to promote constructive online dialogue, empower local content creators to advocate for peace, and enhance digital literacy and critical thinking skills among youth and vulnerable populations through guidelines which are already established under the UN Sustainable Development Goals;
 - c. By setting up a special team under Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO comprising of experts from diverse communities to check the quality of content who are hired under the UN job portals;

- d. Drawing financial assistance from the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the UNESCO Communication and Information sector funds;
15. *Calls upon* Member States to abolish existing policies and laws perpetuating discrimination on grounds of race, religion, nationality, or ethnicity under the pretext of CT;
 16. *Encourages* Member States to work together to protect human rights, especially of marginalized and discriminated groups.



Committee: General Assembly

Topic: The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Practices on Human Rights

Document Number: GA/1/3

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming our commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing the urgent need to address the multifaceted challenges posed by terrorism and its impact on human rights,

Recalling past resolutions made by the Human Rights Council associated with the violation of human rights by terrorist acts, especially resolution 31/30 of 2016,

Convinced that counter-terrorism practices must maintain a complementary role to the protection of human rights,

Emphasizing the critical importance of establishing a clear and comprehensive definition of terrorism that distinguishes it from legitimate acts of political dissent or resistance,

Recognizing the important work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to finance terror-preventing programs,

Deeply concerned by the grave violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist organizations worldwide, including acts of violence, discrimination, and intimidation against civilians, as well as the effects on infrastructure and buildings,

Reaffirming the importance of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as adopted in Resolution 60/288 of 2006 and *emphasizing* the importance of upholding international human rights law and humanitarian principles in all efforts to combat terrorism,

Recognizing the crucial role of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) in coordinating global efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism, and *emphasizing* the importance of continuous and predictable financial contributions for an effective continuation of the UNOCT's mandate,

Acknowledging that education plays a crucial role in preventing extremism and radicalization by promoting critical thinking, tolerance, and information spreading on religion to counter Islamist extremism,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in safeguarding human rights globally,

Acknowledging the importance of state authorities and their constant support and training in the field of international cooperation, especially in the field of policing through the

relationship between INTERPOL, the UN, and Member States and the exchange of new technologies through the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence,

Reaffirming the inherent dignity and equal rights of all individuals, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting with concern the disproportionate impact of counter-terrorism measures on vulnerable populations, such as but not limited to women, children, and minorities,

Recognizing the critical role of international cooperation in addressing the root causes of terrorism and promoting sustainable peace and security,

Acknowledging the critical importance of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) skills in achieving universal and meaningful connectivity,

Reaffirming the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and accordingly encouraging Member States to work together intensively to combat terrorism financing and to prevent, investigate, and punish the financing of terrorism and terrorist acts,

Recognizing the economically motivated forms of terrorism carried out by actors of organized crime such as drug cartels or financial criminals, as outlined by the aforementioned document,

Bearing in mind that terrorism is heavily influenced by regional cultural characteristics,

Recognizing the critical role of the Terrorist Financing Targeting Center (TFTC) in strengthening international cooperation and coordination to disrupt terrorist financing networks,

Acknowledging the significant contributions of the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism in advancing peace, development, and resilience,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to strengthen their efforts to combat terrorism while upholding human rights, through the implementation of comprehensive and integrated measures addressing the underlying drivers of radicalization of religious and political ideologies by:
 - a. Adapting the UNOCT Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism into National Strategic Plans to prevent all ways of extremism;
 - b. Incorporating public awareness and educational programs involving all sectors of society addressing the root causes of radicalization, and encouraging social and cultural tolerance;
 - c. Organizing periodic meetings where Member States and UNOCT representatives discuss strategies, share updates, and address challenges related to violent extremism;
2. *Urges* Member States to ensure that all counter-terrorism measures comply with their obligations under international law, including but not limited to international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law, and to refrain from any actions that may result in the violation of human rights or the erosion of the rule of law and therefore:

- a. Cooperate with the UNHRC to provide expertise about activities that have proven successful in the past to combat terrorism with minimal violations of human rights such as sanctions against Member States whose banks finance terrorist activities;
 - b. Evaluate the potential impact of policies, laws, and practices on human rights, including the right to life, liberty, and security;
 - c. Establish robust accountability and redress mechanisms for human rights violations committed during counter-terrorism operations, including the establishment of independent oversight bodies, ombudspersons, or special rapporteurs to investigate complaints and provide remedies for victims, within the Member States;
3. *Encourages* Member States to ensure assistance to actual and potential victims of terrorism by continued contribution and further development of the UNCCT by:
- a. Introducing psychological support, rehabilitation, and reintegration programs for the victims of terror and counter-terror activities with trained psychological carers in permanent regional care centers, which are equipped with the necessary financial and Human Resources;
 - b. Supporting the UNDP and the FAO in their fight against the roots of terrorism by participating in programs such as the UNDP Strategic Plan to Achieve The SD2030 Agenda and the Transforming Agriculture Systems Program;
 - c. Helping people living in rural areas and to enabling them to live independently from Terrorist Groups by providingIncluding the provision of education to low-income families with low-interest loans to secure the basis for long-term economic progress by creating the opportunity to purchase agricultural equipment, set up small businesses or invest in children's education;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize investment in national education systems funded by the IFFED that are in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 4 target 4.7 and 4.b, by financing the development through the contributions of all participating Member States in the fields of available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed and developing countries that promote critical thinking, tolerance, respect for diversity, and human rights education as essential components of efforts to prevent extremism and radicalization by:
- a. Ensuring regional educational cooperation by strengthening the digitalization of each Member State through the aforementioned funds and establishing programs and scholarships to enable more children from low-income families to visit schools;
 - b. Increasing the number of educational institutions to reduce the distance from the children's homes to their schools and thereby enabling more children to visit schools, therefore reducing the risk of kidnapping and accidents in the battle against terrorism;

- c. Bringing awareness through campaigns with a unified and credible United Nations Newsletter on Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Measures in all six official UN languages;
5. *Stresses* the importance of promoting dialogue, tolerance, and respect for cultural diversity as key elements in preventing radicalization and extremism, and encourages increased private and government investment in economic development and social cohesion, including participation in the counter-terrorism trust fund for the re-establishment of terrorized communities, regions, and people by:
 - a. Encouraging dialogue between the citizens of each Member State by establishing community infrastructure to provide the needed resources for dialogs and introducing permanent discussion forums in small and medium-sized communities;
 - b. Using credible communication channels such as government-operated media, in accordance with the UN measures for countering disinformation, that use their platform to tackle fake news, have established security mechanisms to control the information they distribute and report as objectively and comprehensively as possible on crucial topics;
 - c. Enabling already established educational systems such as schools and universities to avoid the spread of misinformation and propaganda by introducing courses with political discussions and discussion rounds with representatives of politics and journalists, as well as regular events for students and other interested people to inform about politics and how to detect fake news;
6. *Emphasizes* the need for the intensification of educating the public authorities of the Member States, as the public authorities of the Member States have the leading role in the measures against terrorism, through the implementation of:
 - a. Effective bilateral police cooperation through vocational training within the framework of INTERPOL-UN cooperation, which improves the authorities' counter-terrorism skills and capabilities by establishing annual educational programs in police facilities of every Member State by the respective ministries of the interior and the Police supervisory authorities to educate in the area of types and possibilities of terrorist attacks, using a curriculum based upon experience reports, examples, and action plans and establishing three-month bilateral exchange programs for police officers between Member States that do not yet cooperate in the area of police cooperation to exchange experiences and knowledge about counter-terrorism;
 - b. Knowledge transfer by transferring facts and practical skills between Member States at annual meetings about cooperation hosted by an annually elected Member State through the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence in the field of new technologies such as artificial intelligence in the area of monitoring, as technological advancements are progressing at a rapid pace in the next ten years and monitoring and controlling terrorism-related activities online;
7. *Requests* the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights while Countering Terrorism to continue reporting on the impact of terrorism and counter-terrorism measures on human rights, and to publish recommendations

for strengthening the protection of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism made by the General Assembly including statistics about the dead and wounded as well as the economic damage caused by counter-terrorism, the dangers and recent developments of terrorist organizations and the successes and failures of sanctions;

8. *Combats* the financing of terrorism, by:
 - a. Encouraging all Member States to support the TFTC that sustains partners willing to confront new and evolving networks and lead efforts on;
 - b. Establishing measures against money laundering and the financing of terrorism by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has globally influenced the anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) policies and integrated financial integrity considerations into its functions, providing policy advice, addressing issues in Article IV consultations, and contributing to the design of related measures in Fund-supported programs, alongside an extensive capacity development program;
 - c. Imposing strict sanctions against Countries whose banks engage in terrorist financing regulated by the IMF;
9. *Encourages* Member States to prevent all types of terrorist activities especially economic structures through structural and financial support especially in rural areas by strengthening already existing work by local authorities whose focus is on the development of rural areas in particular since inhabitants there are strongly torn towards terrorism by providing financial and personal capacities to them.