



**Special Committee for Peace and Security on International Terrorism General
Assembly of the United Nations**

**Draft Resolution for Committee Consideration and Recommendation Submitted for
Revision by the Delegations of the Model United Nations College of Charleston, 2016**

Sponsors:

Signatories

Topic: International Terrorism

The General Assembly:

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Viewing with appreciation goal number sixteen of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, which aims for a world of “Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,”

Aware of the Security Council Resolution 1566 of 2004 which defines “terrorist activity” as “Criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror, or compel a government or international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act which contravened terrorism-related conventions and protocols, were not justifiable for any reason – whether of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic or religious nature,”

Recalling Secretary General Ban Ki-Mon’s speech to the General Assembly given on 30 June 2016 in which he gives his condolences to the nation of Turkey for the attack in Istanbul, calls for the unity of nations to fight against terrorist organizations, and states that “all Member States agree that international terrorism is affecting them at unprecedented levels and that it requires our concerted action,”

Deeply disturbed by the Institute of Economics and Peace’s report of 32,658 people killed in 2014 by terrorist acts,

Noting further the 80% increase in the number of terrorism-related deaths from 2013 to 2014,

Fully aware that the Islamic State and Boko Haram have caused about 51% of all deaths caused by terrorist activity,

Reaffirming the goals outlined in paragraphs 135-154 of Resolution 60/1 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in which the General Assembly established the paradigm that individual states and the

international community have a “responsibility to protect,” and should intervene, due to moral obligation, when populations are experiencing “genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”

Taking into account Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2001, which created the Counter Terrorism Committee as a subsidiary organ to the Security Council tasked with providing guidance, intelligence, and safe compliance with provisions to member states,

Bearing in mind that any measure to combat terrorism must comply with international law, in an attempt to uphold human rights, as stated in Security Council Resolution 1456 of 2003,

Keeping in mind the people of Paris, France where more than 130 people lost their lives, and over 350 people were injured, in November 2015,

Noting the attacks on 20 November 2015, at the Bamako Hotel in Mali where 20 hostages from Mali, Russia, China, Belgium, Israel, and the United States were murdered,

Noting further the Brussels, Belgium attack in March 2016 causing 35 deaths and injured 340 civilians,

Recalling the countless number of civilians lives that have been lost or displaced in Syria, due to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant,

Further recalling the number of civilians that have left Syria as refugees, in order to find comfort and a new home,

Taking note of the Baghdad bombings in Iraq in July 2016, that wounded 175 people and killed 215 civilians,

Fully alarmed by the 218 missing schoolgirls abducted by Boko Haram in Nigeria and its surrounding neighbors, along with the lack of information regarding the whereabouts of these children,

Noting the bravery of the 57 Nigerian school girls who managed to escape their captivity,

Noting with deep concern the impacts combatting terrorist organizations such as the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, and the Islamic State have had on a government’s control over their own sovereignty, as can be seen nations such as Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria,

Fully aware of the economic impact of terrorist activity and fighting terrorism within a state, due to infrastructure damage; trauma to financial markets; and an increase in spending for defense and protection,

Deeply concerned about the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, or drones, being used to attack terrorist organizations without considering the casualties or the damage to a state’s infrastructure,

Nothing further that due to the United State’s invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan has led to a ‘power vacuum’ which allows terrorist organizations, such as the Taliban and the Islamic State, to take power,

Fully aware the impact on a citizen’s mental and emotional health due to trauma and fear, which may cause post traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and/or depression,

Alarmed about the spillover effect caused by terrorist activity and the strain on relations between states,

Noting the difficulties to prosecute international terrorist organizations due to their inability to be officially recognized in international court,

Aware of the nineteen universal legal options to prosecute and prevent terrorist acts, created under the jurisdiction of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, that include the categories of “Civil Aviation”, “Protection of International Staff,” “The Taking of Hostages,” “Nuclear Material,” “Maritime Navigation,” “Explosive Materials,” “Terrorist Bombings,” “Financing Terrorism,” and “Nuclear Terrorism,”

Emphasizing that a strong criminal justice system, with an effective and vigorous prosecution service, is necessary to have an effective enforcement of Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014), which also establishes a State’s onus to criminalize all acts of terror by Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) and guarantees justice for actions taken to prepare or facilitate terrorist activities,

Bearing in mind the war against terror, initiated by the United States and its NATO allies, has led to challenges to sovereign borders of nation states,

Taking into account frustrations caused by incidents in which member states do not respect national sovereignty and/or the citizen’s rights, such as in the United States 2003 invasion of Iraq,

Therefore this committee:

1. Calls upon all member states to utilize the 2005 World Summit Outcomes in which member states swore to protect global citizens under threat;
2. Strongly condemns terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State and the Taliban, whose actions have incited instability within nation-states such as Afghanistan and Syria;
3. Deplores the actions of member states that have invaded nation-states in the name of fighting terror, without ensuring the protection of that nation-state’s sovereignty;
4. Reminds the General Assembly of the possible consequences in creating a political power vacuum within in a nation-state through the military invasion of another nation-state, such as in the nations of Iraq and Afghanistan after the military invasion by the United States;
5. Calls for the creation of an Intergovernmental Sovereignty Protection Agency within the United Nations that would oversee the deployment of a member state’s military troops to another sovereign member state in order to combat terrorism;
 - a. Approves that this agency will be overseen by the United Nations Military Staff Committee,
 - b. Recommends that only member states that spend more than 3% of their GDP on military expenditure, such as the United States, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, and Ukraine, be permitted to be on this agency,
 - c. Requests that negotiations for deployment be done through contracts, approved by each member state and by the Security Council,
 - d. Reminds member states that the violation of such contracts will result in legal persecution through the International Court of Justice;
6. Recommends that member states who wish to deploy their troops within the sovereign borders of another member state through the Intergovernmental Sovereignty Protection Agency also give up

the rights to their unmanned aerial vehicles, or drones, to this council;

7. Further invites the Intergovernmental Sovereignty Protection Agency to focus their efforts solely on the states listed as under “Very High Alert” in the Fund for Peace Fragile States Index;
 - a. Notes that the states listed under this category in the 2016 Index include Somalia, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Sudan, Yemen, Syria, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
8. Authorizes any member state whose sovereignty is threatened by either an external military source or by a terrorist cell to use any means necessary to combat these threats;
 - a. Notes that these means include but are not limited to military action, economic sanctions, and political persecution of individuals and groups,
 - b. Emphasizes the need for all action taken by a member state’s military within the sovereign borders of another member state to be approved by the Security Council through a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote,
 - c. Urges that these decisions will not be overruled by a permanent member of the Security Council;
9. Solemnly affirms that any citizen of a member state that is negatively impacted by external military assistance is entitled to take legal action against that external military in the International Court of Justice,
10. Deplores any member state that is tried in the International Court of Justice for imposing on another member state’s sovereignty or for violating the liberties of another member state’s citizens more than twice;
 - a. Affirms that these member states put on trial are also viable to be removed from the United Nations through a General Assembly $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote,
 - i. Emphasizes that this removal cannot be appealed to the Secretary General or be overruled by the Security Council,
 - b. Authorizes that member states who are removed through this process may be reinstated through a recommendation of no less than twenty member states and a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote of the General Assembly,
11. Requests for the creation of a separate branch of the International Court of Justice that allows for the prosecution of non-state actors, bearing in mind the nineteen universal legal options to prosecute and prevent terrorist acts;
 - a. Trusts that through this branch, citizens or member states will be able to legally prosecute members of terrorist organizations in order to internationally hold them accountable for their actions;

12. Further invites for the creation of the Committee on Military Regulation under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Military Staff Committee, for the purpose of creating protocol that would guide what a member state's military is able to do within the sovereign borders of another member state;
 - a. Requests that this committee be comprised solely of member states who have experienced a type of external military occupation in the past;
 - b. Calls upon the member states of Afghanistan, Iraq, Ukraine, Estonia, and Poland to lead this council;
 - c. Further requests that member states such as the United States, Russia, China and Germany be prohibited from participating in this council.
13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.