

Forum: The General Assembly's Fourth Committee

Question of: Combatting the financing of terrorist activities

Submitted by: The Commonwealth of Australia



Co-submitted by: UK, Mongolia, Singapore, Sierra Leone, Bahamas, New Zealand, Jamaica, Poland, Kiribati, Honduras, Albania, Lithuania, Switzerland, Togo, Fiji, Niger, Haiti, Georgia, Comoros, Grenada, Indonesia, Belgium, Vietnam, Portugal, Latvia, Botswana, Austria, Luxembourg, Cameroon, Denmark, Canada, Mozambique, Kenya, Namibia, Ireland, Mauritania, Mauritius, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Brazil, Argentina, Dominica, Congo, Egypt, World Bank, India, Uganda, South Africa, Armenia, Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago, Burkina Faso, Spain, United States, Macedonia, Croatia, Panama, Guatemala, Sudan, Palau, Japan, Czech Republic, Nauru, Surinam, Italy, Iraq

- 1 The General Assembly's Fourth Committee,
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- 3 *Reaffirming* support for General Assembly resolutions 66/171, 68/187 and 68/119,
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- 5 *Fully aware* of the fact that combatting terrorist financing will partially solve the root of the
- 6 violence in the world and help increasing political stability,
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- 8 *Expecting* the full cooperation of all member states in order to eradicate terrorism and create a
- 9 long and lasting peace,
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- 11 *Expressing* outrage at the ongoing funding and support of terrorist activities,
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- 13 *Emphasizing* the importance of military and economic cooperation between the eastern and
- 14 western world in order to achieve the Millennium Goals, which will pave the way for further
- 15 improvements,
- 16 Taking into consideration the rising number of terrorist threats and expanding influence of
- 17 terrorist activity,
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- 19 *Acknowledging* potential threats to the global community,
- 20
- 21 1) **Strongly** condemns all acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by
- 22 whomever for whatever reason;
- 23
- 24 2) **Calls upon** all member states to take effective measures in order to control all frequent
- 25 transfers of funds, by:
- 26 a. Cooperating with FATF countries and using their experience,
- 27 b. Tracking organizations which transfer large amounts of money to "safe havens",
- 28 c. Revising all transfers from organizations of questionable origin to Politically

Exposed Persons;

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30
31 3) **Encourages** all member states to uphold the G8 treaty from 2013 which prohibits any
32 ransom payment, and further calls not to negotiate with terrorists demanding ransom
33 money payment;
34
35 4) **Invites** all member states to enhance trust through diplomacy in areas susceptible to
36 terrorism and to work towards stability and prosperity to ensure peace;
37
38 5) **Strongly urges** all countries bordering with ISIS and other terrorist groups to minimize
39 the amount of cash which can be brought into the country by travelers;
40
41 6) **Calls** all member states to treat, according to counterterrorist legislations and UN
42 Convention 1373, companies and private individuals, which:
43 a. Take part in trading activities with terrorists,
44 b. Help terrorists financially and consult them in any way,
45 c. Provide terrorists with material support;
46
47 7) **Urges** countries bordering upon bases of terrorist groups, specifically ISIS and ISIS-
48 related groups, to increase border control in order to prevent smuggling of oil, mineral
49 resources, weapons and drugs;
50
51 8) **Requests support** for the creation of an open source under UN agenda which will be
52 aimed solely on gathering information and creating statistics about:
53 a. Major terrorist organizations and their sources of income,
54 b. Charitable organizations with a dubious background;
55
56 9) **Calls for** deeper investigations on transactions through the Hawala System and for
57 adjustment to the global safety standards;
58
59 10) **Calls for** a creation of an international fund which aims to:
60 a. support less economically developed countries in matters such as but not limited to the
61 enforcement of border control, prosecution capacity and the development of strong and legal
62 systems,
63 b. provide financial support to the countries suffering from war or terrorist activities;
64
65 11) **Calls upon** the UN to draft an international code of law and create an international court
66 dealing with the matter of terrorism funding to standardize legal procedures and prevent
67 loopholes in the prosecution of those being accused of terroristic activities;
68
69 12) **Recommends** the UNSC takes further steps in the fight against terrorism by all means
70 available;
71
72 13) **Proposes** to create a UN commission called the International Terrorism Observer

73 Commission (ITOC), that does not threaten the sovereignty of states and will be
74 acquainted with tasks such as but not limited to:

- 75 a. the establishment of international standards that enhance the transparency of
76 the international financial system so that illicit financing is more susceptible to
77 detection and disruption,
- 78 b. the establishment of a fund until the year of 2020, under the observation of the
79 ITOC, that subsidizes initiatives as well as projects that aim at cutting off illegal
80 financing of terrorist activities in particular in the regions wherein ISIL, ANF and
81 Al-Qaida are operating,
- 82 c. the creation of a label, under supervision of the ITOC, for Non-Profit
83 organizations known for their high transparency standards including aspects such
84 as but not limited to:
 - 85 i. regular controls of their donations and their use in order to prevent illegal
86 transactions to terroristic groups,
 - 87 ii. the necessity of informing and guaranteeing the donors that their
88 financial resources will be used safely,
 - 89 iii. supervising the economic activities of groups that are suspected of being
90 connected to terroristic groups,
- 91 d. the supervision of the economic activities of groups that are suspected of being
92 connected to terroristic groups,
- 93 e. the development and implementation of measures for organizations that are
94 accused of terrorist acts,
- 95 f. the tracking of transfers from charitable organizations without clear purpose,
96 especially if located in countries bordering upon war regions,
- 97 g. the analyzing of the recent system of donation processes and its documentation
98 in order to determine possible weaknesses,
- 99 h. the prevention of the existence and founding of phantom corporations for money
100 laundering,
- 101 i. the creation of a label under the supervision of the UN for non-profit
102 organizations known for their high transparency standards;

103
104 14) **Calls for** UN international treaties to:

- 105 a. include legally safe regulations for financial institutions, but especially for their
106 employees to disclose suspicious financial transaction and thereby avoid liability risks,
- 107 b. include clear guidelines for the private sector preventing those employees of financial
108 organizations who report suspicious transactions from any disadvantages they may encounter in
109 and outside their organizations;

110
111 15) **Calls for** increased cooperation within the international community in combatting the
112 financing of terrorism in particular with the help of regional anti-terrorism organizations
113 such as but not limited to:

- 114 a. Britain's National Terrorist Financial Investigation Unit,
- 115 b. Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Central Asia and East Asia (SCO),
- 116 c. The Anti-Terrorism Coalition (ATC).