

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY COMMITTEE  
(FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

AGENDA

**Measures to strengthen International Counter-Terrorism /  
Cyber Crime and Security Measures**

CHAIR  
SHIVANSH AHUJA

VICE CHAIR  
RAUNAQ ALI



## **Letter from the Chairperson**

Greetings Delegates!

It is an honor to welcome you to CEN MUN 2017. It is a matter of immense joy to be a part of this amazing conference and encourage you to partake in this milestone event in the history of Nagpur MUN Circuit.

Model UN Conferences help you realize that no one is too small to make a change and no voice can ever go unheard, as long it intends to construct a solution. In this edition, we will be discussing the South China Sea Issue along with its various dimensions. However, the study guide is in no way exhaustive and is only to provide you with enough background information to establish a platform for you to begin your research. We would highly recommend that you do a good amount of research beyond what is covered in the study guide.

The delegates are expected to maintain high level of diplomatic courtesy, accurate awareness about one's foreign policy leading to productive discourse in most solemn demeanor. We aim to put you in comprehensive environment, allowing you to excel in your critical thinking, negotiation skills, lobbying capabilities and tactical vision.

Furthermore, please take in serious consideration the following points regarding the type of documents that you might want to produce in the

committee so as to substantiate your stand.

☐ Valid and Binding:

1. All reports published by the United Nations and its agencies.
2. Reports by Governments and its agencies. (With respect to their country only.)

☐ Valid but not binding, in the order of precedence:

1. Reuters<sup>SEP</sup>

2. Al Jazeera<sup>SEP</sup>

3. Amnesty International

4. Reporters without borders

☐ Not Valid but can be used for reference purposes:

1. Any report published by a recognized news agency or NGO.

☐ Not accepted under any condition:

1. Wikipedia

2. WikiLeaks

3. Blog Articles

4. The Background Guide itself

Please feel free to mail in case of any query.

Regards,  
Shivansh Ahuja (Chairperson)  
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## **COMMITTEE BACKGROUND**

### **1. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)**

The UNGA is the main deliberative policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations (UN), comprising of all 193 Members of the UN. Additionally, non-Member States, non-governmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations have received invitations to participate as observers in the sessions and work of the UNGA. It provides a unique forum for multilateral discussions on the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter of the UN. Mandate of the UNGA is outlined by Chapter IV (Titled „The General Assembly“) under the Charter of the UN.

Apart from the UNGA Plenary (which majorly decides the agendas for meetings and ratifies resolutions adopted in the other Committees) its work is distributed to its six main Committees, each examining different topics that affect the international community:

The First Committee examines topics pertaining to international security and peace; the Second Committee examines economic and financial topics; the Third Committee examines social, cultural, and humanitarian affairs; the Fourth Committee examines special political questions and decolonization, the Fifth Committee handles administrative and budgetary issues of the United Nations; and the Sixth Committee examines legal questions in the General Assembly.

In addition to the six Main Committees of the General Assembly, a number of Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils, and Working Groups work to support the advancement of the General Assembly's mandate.

## **2. First Committee on Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)**

The First Committee is one of the six Main Committees of the UNGA. It deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime.

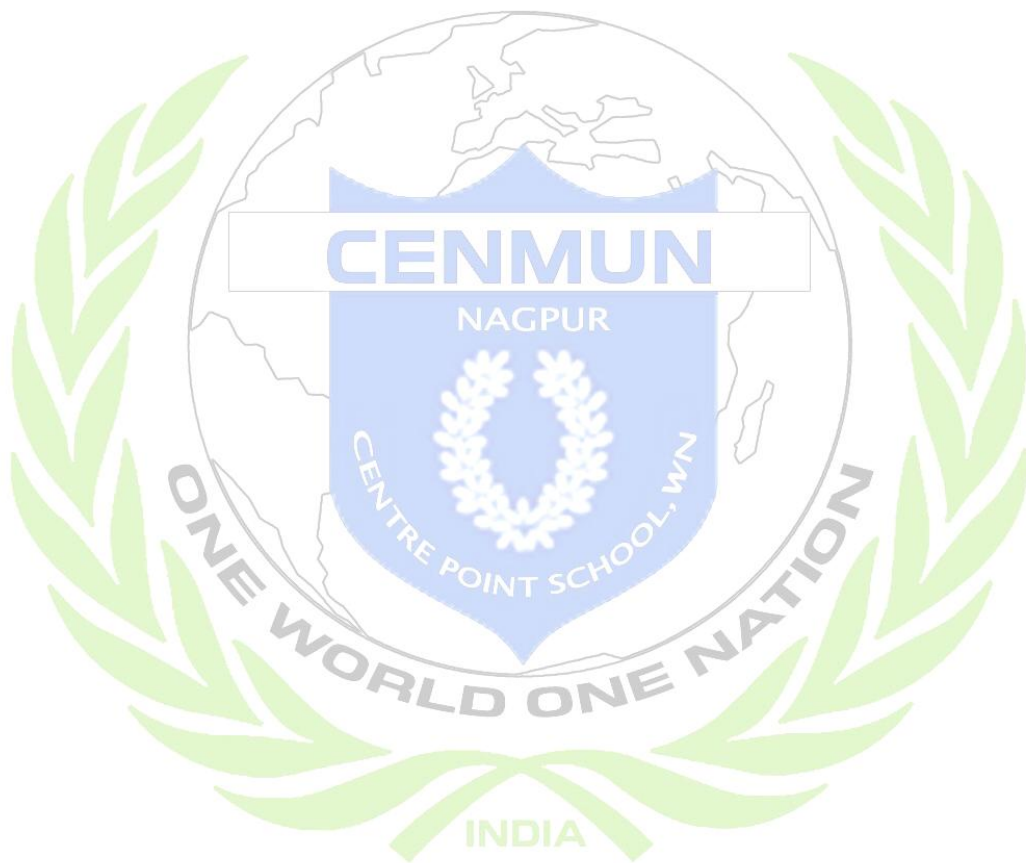
It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the UN; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

Originally, this committee was known as the Political and Security Committee, but was rapidly overwhelmed by the range of issues that could be assigned to it. In time, it came to focus on nuclear and conventional disarmament. In addition to traditional disarmament topics, the committee also examines emerging non-traditional disarmament issues, such as preventing an arms race in space and telecommunications in terms of international security; the committee also discusses regional issues and the role of gender in disarmament.

The committee works in close cooperation with its subsidiary organs like the *United Nations Disarmament Commission*, international initiatives like the Geneva based *Conference on Disarmament* and administrative bodies



like *the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament.*



### **3. Functions and Powers**

Functions and Powers of the UNGA are outlined specifically within Article 10 – 18 under the Charter of the UN.

Under Article 10 the UNGA has the power to discuss any issue or matter within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present charter, except as provided under Article 12. It can also make recommendations to the Members of the UN or to the UN Security Council or to both. Hence resolutions adopted on issues or matters making recommendations to the Member States by the UNGA are *not legally binding* under the International Law; however they have significantly helped in tackling global issues and affected lives of millions of people.

Under Article 11(2) the UNGA may discuss any issue on maintenance of international peace and security brought before it, except as provided in Article 12.

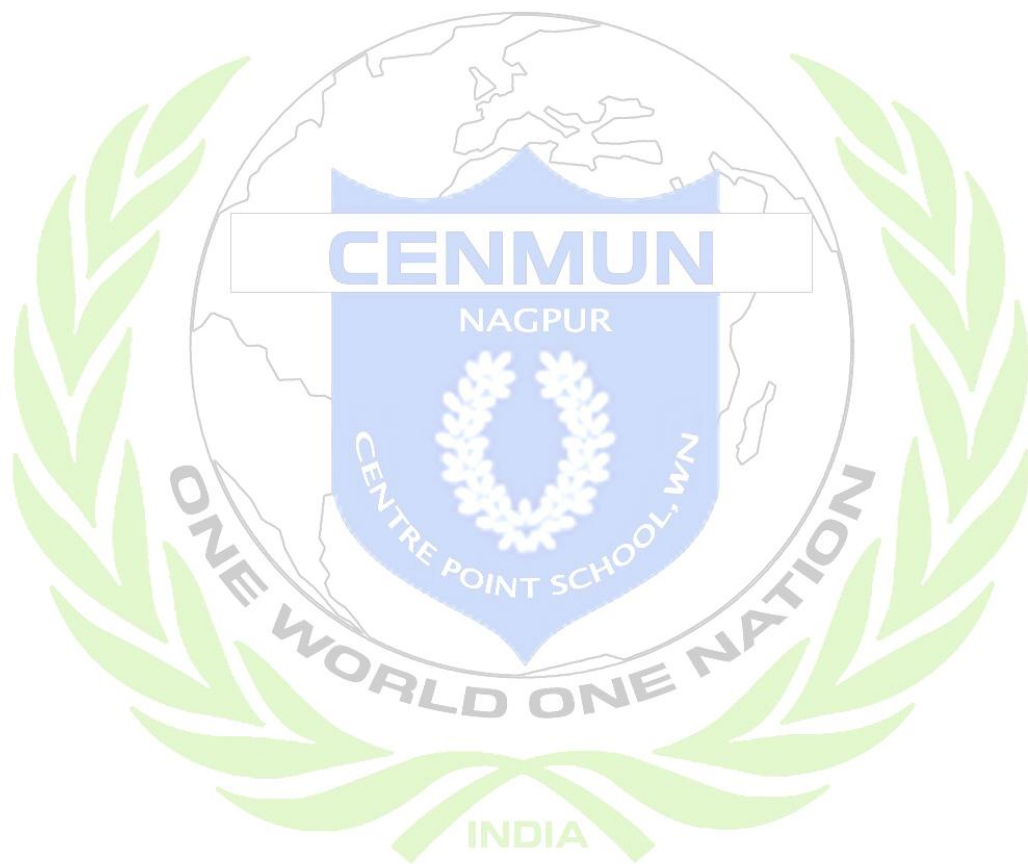
Under Article 12(1) when the UN Security Council is discussing and deliberating any dispute or situation as per its assigned function under the Charter, the UNGA cannot make recommendations on that dispute or situation unless the UN Security Council so requests

Under Article 13 the UNGA is tasked with initiating studies and making recommendations to promote international cooperation in the political field, encouraging the development of international law, promoting the implementation of cultural, social, and human rights, and promoting fundamental freedoms free from discrimination.

Under Article 15 the UNGA receives and considers reports issued by the other principal organs established under the Charter as well as reports issued by its own subsidiary organs and bodies.

Should the UN Security Council fail to address a breach of international

peace and security due to deadlocks between its permanent five members,





the UNGA can consider the matter immediately, laid out in Article 11, but further codified with the adoption of UNGA resolution 377(V) (1950) entitled “Uniting for Peace.”

#### **4. Voting**

Each member of the UNGA is entitled to one vote as per Article 18(1) of the Charter. A simple majority, i.e. 50% +1 affirmative votes, decides the decisions on matters in the UNGA. However, as per Article 18(2) decisions on *important questions* shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the total number of affirmative votes. These questions or matters include recommendations with respect to international peace and security, the election of non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, the admission of new members to the UN, suspension of rights and privileges of the members, expulsion of members etc. The decision to adopt an *important question* in itself requires a simple majority procedurally.

## **About The Agenda**

As per United Nations Security Council resolution **1566(2004 )**, Terrorism is defined as criminal act, 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 in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.

A UN panel, on March 17, 2005, described terrorism as any act "intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act.

According to the European Union , that terrorist offences are certain criminal offences set out in a list comprised largely of serious offences against persons and property which: given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organization where committed with the aim of: seriously intimidating a population; or unduly compelling a Government or international organization to perform or abstain from performing any act; or seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization.

### **CYBER CRIME**

Since the late 1980s, the Internet has proven to be a highly dynamic means of communication, reaching an ever-growing audience worldwide. The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism.

This approach has resulted in the identification of **six** sometimes overlapping categories: propaganda (including recruitment, radicalization and incitement to terrorism); financing; training; planning (including through secret communication and open-source information); execution; and cyberattacks.

## 1. Propaganda

It includes the dissemination of propaganda. Propaganda generally takes the form of multimedia communications providing ideological or practical instruction, explanations, justifications or promotion of terrorist activities. These may include virtual messages, presentations, magazines, treatises, audio and video files and video games developed by terrorist organizations or sympathizers.

In terms of **Recruitment**, It is a way to develop relationships with, and solicit support from, those most responsive to targeted propaganda. Terrorist organizations increasingly use propaganda distributed via platforms such as password-protected websites and restricted access Internet chat groups as a means of clandestine recruitment. Terrorist propaganda is often tailored to appeal to vulnerable and marginalized groups in society.

## 2. Financing

Terrorist organizations and supporters may also use the Internet to finance acts of terrorism. The manner in which terrorists use the Internet to raise and collect funds and resources may be classified into four general categories: direct solicitation, e-commerce, the exploitation of online payment tools and through charitable organizations.

## 3. Training

Internet as an alternative training ground for terrorists. There is a growing range of media that provide platforms for the dissemination of practical guides in the form of online manuals, audio and video clips, information and advice. These Internet platforms also provide detailed instructions, often in easily accessible multimedia format and multiple languages.

## 4. Planning

In particular, planning an act of terrorism typically involves remote communication among several parties. A recent case from France, Public Prosecutor v. Hicheur illustrates how different forms of Internet technology

may be used to facilitate the preparation of acts of terrorism, including via



thorough communications within and between organizations promoting violent extremism, as well as across borders.

## **5. Execution**

Explicit threats of violence, including in relation to the use of weapons, may be disseminated via the Internet to induce anxiety, fear or panic in a population or subset of the population. In many Member States, the act of issuing such threats, even if unfulfilled, may be deemed an offence.

## **6. Cyber Attacks**

A cyber attack generally refers to the deliberate exploitation of computer networks as a means to launch an attack. Such attacks are typically intended to disrupt the proper functioning of targets, such as computer systems, servers or underlying infrastructure through the use of hacking, advanced persistent threat techniques, computer viruses, malware ,phlooding or other means of unauthorized or malicious access.

Read more at

:[https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use\\_of\\_Internet\\_for\\_Terrorist\\_Purposes.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf)



## **UN GLOBAL COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGY**

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006. The strategy is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism.

Through its adoption that all Member States have agreed the first time to a common strategic and operational approach to fight terrorism, not only sending a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestation but also resolving to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat it. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures ranging from strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating United Nations system's counter-terrorism activities.

The General Assembly reviews the Strategy every two years, The Fifth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy took place on 1 July 2016. The General Assembly examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/826) on the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy over the past decade.



The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in the form of a resolution and an annexed Plan of Action (A/RES/60/288) composed of 4 pillars

1. Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
2. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
3. Measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard;
4. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

### **PLAN OF ACTION**

The peculiar points of the plan of action are :

1. To continue to strengthen and make best possible use of the capacities of the United Nations in areas such as conflict prevention, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, judicial settlement, rule of law, peacekeeping and peacebuilding , in order to contribute to the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of prolonged unresolved conflicts.
2. To consider putting in place, on a voluntary basis, national systems of assistance that would promote the needs of victims of terrorism and their families and facilitate the normalization of their lives
3. To encourage relevant regional and sub-regional organizations to create or strengthen counter-terrorism mechanisms or centres. Should they require cooperation and assistance to this end, we encourage the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and, where consistent with their existing mandates, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization, to facilitate its provision.
4. To encourage States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's Forty

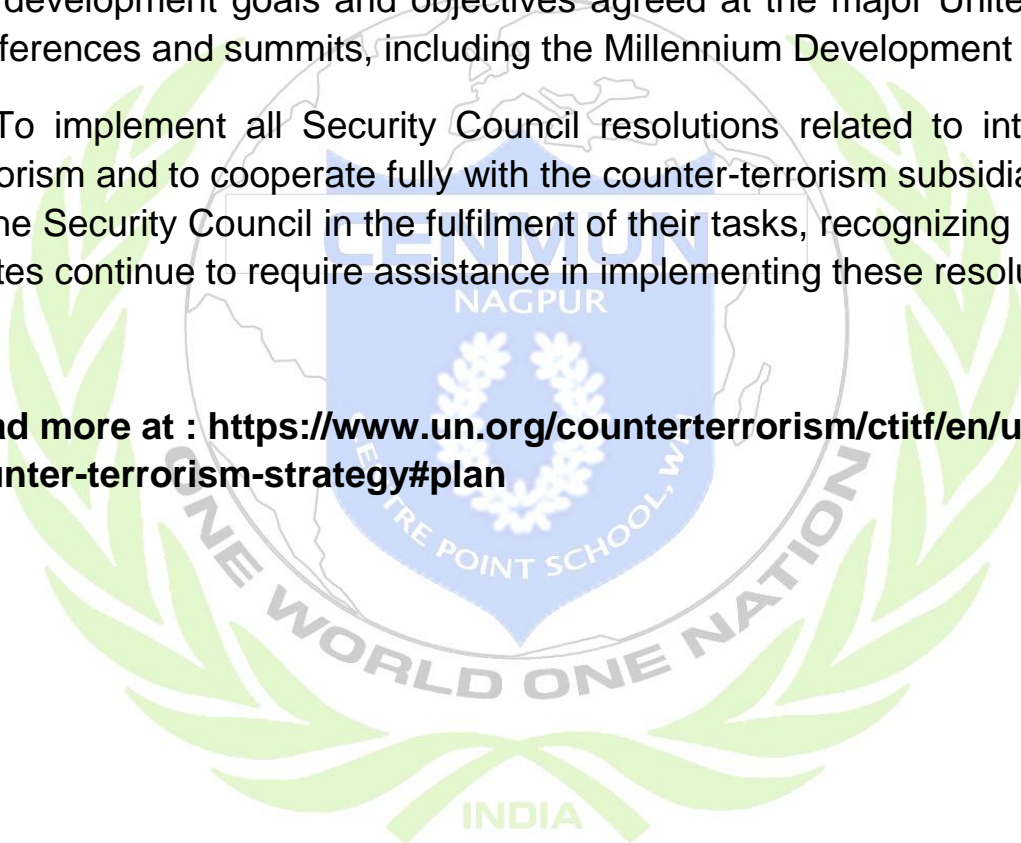
Recommendations on Money Laundering and Nine Special  
Recommendations on Terrorist Financing.

5. To invite the United Nations system to develop, together with Member States, a single comprehensive database on biological incidents, ensuring that it is complementary to the International Criminal Police Organization's contemplated Biocrimes Database.

6. To reiterate our determination to ensure the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals.

7. To implement all Security Council resolutions related to international terrorism and to cooperate fully with the counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies of the Security Council in the fulfilment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing these resolutions.

**Read more at : <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy#plan>**



### **Universal counter-terrorism legal instruments**

Since 1963, the international community has been developing universal legal instruments to prevent terrorist acts under the auspices of the United Nations. The universal counter-terrorism instruments represent a major element of the global regime against terrorism and an important framework for international cooperation in countering terrorism. These universal legal instruments cover acts ranging from the hijacking of aircraft to nuclear terrorism by individuals and groups<sup>36</sup> and require the States that adopt them to criminalize the most foreseeable terrorist acts in the areas covered by the conventions.

In December 2010, the General Assembly adopted resolution 65/230, in which it, inter alia, endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation.

Between 1963 and 2004, under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the international community developed 13 international counter-terrorism instruments which are open to participation by all Member States. In 2005, the international community also introduced substantive changes to three of these universal instruments to specifically account for the threat of terrorism; on 8 July of that year States adopted the Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and on 14 October they agreed to both the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.



The General Assembly has focused on terrorism as an international problem since 1972 and, through the 1980s, addressed the issue intermittently through resolutions. During this period, the Assembly also adopted two instruments related to counter-terrorism: the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (in 1973) and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (in 1979).

In December 1994, the Assembly again directed attention to this issue through a Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/49/60 ). In 1996, a supplement to this Declaration (A/RES/51/210 ) established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism.

During the past decade, Member States completed work on three more counter-terrorism instruments covering specific types of terrorist activities: the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

More about the legal instruments at : <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/laws.html>



## **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Resolutions**

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in 2006, representing a milestone in the domain of multilateral counter-terrorism initiatives.

Several Security Council resolutions adopted in recent years require States to cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism, in all its forms. In particular, resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1566 (2004), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, require legislative and other action to be taken by all Member States to combat terrorism.

Another key Security Council resolution relating to terrorist activity that may be conducted by means of the Internet is resolution 1624 (2005), which addresses the incitement and glorification of terrorist acts. In its fourth preambular paragraph, the Council condemns “in the strongest terms the incitement of terrorist acts “and repudiates” attempts at the justification or glorification (apologie) of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts”. In paragraph 1, it calls upon all States to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate, and in accordance with their obligations under international law, to prohibit by law and prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts.

In the 2006 report to the General Assembly entitled “Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy” ,the Secretary-General explicitly stated: “The ability to generate and move finances, to acquire weapons, to recruit and train cadres, and to communicate, particularly through use of the Internet, are all essential to terrorists.”The Secretary-General went on to assert that the Internet was a rapidly growing vehicle for terrorist recruitment and dissemination of information and propaganda, which must be countered through coordinated action by Member States, while respecting human rights and other obligations under international law.

The resolution , 55/63 adopted by General Assembly in 2000, emphasized the work of the Committee of Experts on Crime in Cyberspace. It also

focused on the following strategies , to be taken up by states :



- (a) States should ensure that their laws and practice eliminate safe havens for those who criminally misuse information technologies;
- (b) Law enforcement cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of international cases of criminal misuse of information technologies should be coordinated among all concerned States;
- (c) Information should be exchanged between States regarding the problems that they face in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies;
- (d) Law enforcement personnel should be trained and equipped to address the criminal misuse of information technologies;
- (e) Legal systems should permit the preservation of and quick access to electronic data pertaining to particular criminal investigations;
- (f) To the extent practicable, information technologies should be designed to help to prevent and detect criminal misuse, trace criminals and collect evidence
- (g) Mutual assistance regimes should ensure the timely investigation of the criminal misuse of information technologies and the timely gathering and exchange of evidence in such cases;

**Links for Research :**

1. <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Factsheet32EN.pdf>
2. [https://www.itu.int/ITUUD/cyb/cybersecurity/docs/UN\\_resolution\\_55\\_63.pdf](https://www.itu.int/ITUUD/cyb/cybersecurity/docs/UN_resolution_55_63.pdf)
3. <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/>
4. [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/291](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/291)
5. [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/858](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/858)

