**FORUM:** General Assembly 1

**QUESTION OF:** State Sponsored Terrorism

**SUBMITTED BY:** Syrian Arab Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the 25,621 casualties resulting from terrorism in the decade between 2006 and 2016, a period not even including Al Qaeda’s 9/11, the deadliest terrorist attack in history killing 2,996 people, or the deadliest terror attack in African history, Al Shabaab’s Mogadishu truck bombing killing 500+, two prolific historical terrorist attacks both by groups heavily impacted by state sponsorship,

*Observing* that state sponsors of terrorism make the coordination of terrorist attacks easier, as they clear terrorists of monetary and physical boundaries,

*Appreciating* the 2017 creation of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism by the General Assembly as well as the actions of their predecessors in A/Res/1624 directly prohibiting the incitement of terrorist attacks, and A/Res/72/123 focussing on preventing international terrorism,

*Mindful* of S/Res/2368 which placed new sanctions on individuals and groups supporting terrorist groups,

*Reaffirming* the sovereignty of state borders and their impermeability of them to terrorists,

*Concerned by* how state-sponsored terrorism, while in decline, still empowers terrorist groups,

1. Considers it desirable to redefine terrorism, as any violent act, committed by Non-State actors (NSAs), designed to utilize power to incite fear with a clear or underlying purpose of governmental change/take-over or societal change:
   1. additionally defining state sponsorship and sponsors of terrorism as nations who directly support such group financially, logistically, or diplomatically,
   2. Also forming a new more detail-oriented international state-sponsored terrorist group listing to accompany that of the United States State Department which would include a more updated list of state sponsored terrorism and remove groups that have not been recently active in 20 years or more,
   3. Utilizing this definition of terrorism and state sponsors of terrorism with the intention of:
      1. Ensuring nations who have been travelled through by terrorists (and may not have had the capabilities to fend them off) are not unfairly targeted,
      2. Encouraging countries to report the location of terrorist cells in their lands, in an absence of fear, allowing an opportunity for international intervention without necessary risk to national troops;
2. Invites the implementation of an international standard of regulation regarding passports, diplomatic pouches, as well as all other diplomatic materials through:
   1. implementing the international usage of offset printing (which is used to make money invulnerable to counterfeiting) onto the fabrics of the diplomatic pouch or pages of a diplomatic passport, and changing the patterning randomly, based upon the CIA’s completely random Four-State Electronic Random Number Generator (which will generate a specific number, and upon the exhaustion of that number of hours, change the pattern based on a pre-approved list of 17 patterns (which will be associated with another randomly generated number), and then acquire a secondary number determining the time before the next change) so as to avoid counterfeit,
   2. Also adding a distinct serial number to be issued with each item and assigned to correspond with a maximum of 3 fingerprints of individuals who must be approved by the local UN chapter or the embassies of multiple isolated nations, so that at border checks any individual with a diplomatic pouch will be fingerprinted and checked against his or her pouch for authenticy to ensure nations cannot give terrorist diplomatic privileges;
3. Encourages the direct targeting of terrorist leaders as well as reclaiming terrorists’ key economic zones and resources (being harvested for terrorist funding) which will weaken existing terrorist groups through,
   1. The direct targeting of terrorist group leaders including the top leader of the organization as a whole as well as the leader in each of its locational strongholds which would be enacted through a series of clean hits from private military units such as Blackwater selected by committees of effected nations,
   2. Targeted strikes against resource hubs under the possession of terrorist groups by cooperating governments, not targeting civilians or terrorists in this instance, for instance on the oil rigs of ISIS or sugar fields of Al Shabaab,
      1. Submitting live video feed to the UN whilst conducting this particular operation,
      2. Upon the destruction of these financiers and the eventual driving out of the terrorist groups, these soon to be post-conflict areas will be restored via funds from the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission;
4. Calls Upon an immediate implementation of a combination of sanctions, travel bans, arms embargoes, and the like placed upon the above to-be created list of state-sponsors of terrorism, with particular sanctions relating to particular nations, as well as security council condemnation;
5. Invites nations who are interested in the conflicts of another nation to instead of supporting the relevant terrorist groups, to enter the conflict before it escalates to the point of involvement from nearby terrorist groups (i.e. when a nation is in a pernicious political state, concerned nations, could utilize their military to help said nation strengthen their border controls keeping out terrorist groups) which will help all nations involved and keep the issue uncomplicated enough that international involvement on a diplomatic level is much more feasible;
6. Urges a restructuring of the sales of automatic weapons to ensure they are only sold to governmental militaries and can only be shipped directly from makers to military headquarters which will be encouraged by tax cuts to gun manufacturers and increased military deals as well as UN weapons deals with cooperating weapons manufacturers which will be coupled with the criminalization on a natural and international level of shipping or transferring of automatic weapons to anyone other than military personnel;
7. Further recommends countries to render terrorist attacks ineffective by reducing damage through methods including, but not limited to:
   1. educating children on the seriousness of terrorism and how to respond if they witness an attack being carried out, such as how to:
      1. Report a potential attack,
      2. Safely evacuate in the case of a terrorist attack,
      3. Assist others in the case of a terrorist attack,
   2. increasing the efficiency, accessibility, and capacity of emergency departments of hospitals by using methods suitable for the respective states;
8. Asks for the creation of the United Nations Terrorism Committee (UNTC), a United Nations Organization that works with member states and other relevant UNOs to achieve the following, but not limited to:
   1. Working to create a comprehensive list of terrorist organizations categorized by size (in terms of monetary power, manpower and arms), location, potential political affiliations, primary target areas,
   2. Cooperating with member states to deter sponsorship of such terrorists by sharing databases from national intelligence organizations in order to help to recognize patterns and trends in attacks to help anticipate actions, and trace resources and funding to specific states and pinpoint sponsors using national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) to pool information between states to deter terrorism,
   3. Cooperating with international law enforcement such as Interpol and national law enforcement agencies to apprehend terrorists,
   4. Working in conjunction with relevant UNOs such as International Court and UN Office on Terrorism to bring to justice states who have been accused of sponsoring terrorism
   5. Collaborating with states and social media companies to recognize patterns and prosecute those who sympathize and support terrorism.