**FORUM:** GA1

**QUESTION OF:** National sovereignty and asymmetric warfare

**SUBMITTED BY:** Zimbabwe

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that Violent Non-State Actors (VNSAs) are the principal threat of this issue, considering their likelihood of using guerrilla tactics, and of not being punished due to the lack of a state to impose sanctions or other punishments on,

*Acknowledging* that in asymmetric warfare, the undersized combatant will often use improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other force multipliers such as chemical or biological warfare in order to fight a more powerful enemy, as Al-Shabaab, ISIS/ISIL, and other terrorist groups have in the past,

*Distressed* that violations of sovereignty continue to occur today, by terrorist organizations and larger actors such as states, as is seen in Syria,

*Keeping in mind* that a balance must be made between the respect of a state’s sovereignty, and a state using sovereignty to justify the international community’s inaction on other heinous events and human rights abuses,

*Emphasizing* the great similarities between the prevention of asymmetric warfare, the upholding of state sovereignty, and the prevention of international terrorism,

1. Requests that greater efforts be taken by member states to uphold the mandates set forth:
   1. in Security Council Resolutions 1373, 1624 and 2178
   2. by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and the United Nations International Crime Research Institute (UNICRI)
   3. by international law, and the standard that no nation will consciously allow terrorism to continue, especially within its jurisdiction;
2. Adopts a new UN body, the United Nations Sovereignty Protections Council (UNSPC), which would:
   1. on a case-by-case basis, vote on international issues and determine if becoming involved in a global situation would violate any state’s sovereignty, with the aim of removing some of sovereignty’s ambiguity
   2. refer decisions to the Security Council if the UNSPC members should find that a situation requires binding legislation to be put in place
   3. be made up of all members in the United Nations General Assembly, with no veto votes;
3. Confirms the need to expand the scope of the United Nations Terror Crime Nexus:
   1. in accordance with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UNICRI’s goals of improving the information available on drug and arms trafficking, which can highlight areas of high risk for terrorism
   2. by making the nexus more freely available to add to by local police forces and national investigative groups, as opposed to the current system, which requires an official briefing on the Terror Crime Nexus to be performed through the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (UNCTC) in order for any updates to occur and which would allow for more information to be added at a more consistent rate
   3. in order to increase the amount of internationally available information on terrorist group’s locations, tactics, and any other information that would be useful;
4. Reiterates the need for every state to have created legislation that makes performing, financing or otherwise participating in any and all terrorist activity or terrorist organizations' activities illegal;
5. Recognizes the need for every state to have an overarching framework on how to respond to cases of asymmetric warfare, which:
   1. handles the requirements for asymmetric warfare to be addressed militarily, diplomatically, through public and social media, and legally
   2. identifies specific war aims prior to the initiation of that war in order to prevent open-ended and potentially long-term conflicts against ideological enemies
   3. addresses hybrid foes, which claim statehood and political legitimacy while still relying on terrorist attacks;
6. Encourages the implementation of an official hotline focusing on:
   1. psychological victims affiliated with terrorist activity
   2. giving over-the-phone aid by trained officials from the International Trauma Healing Institute (ITI)
   3. immediately contacting the regional chairs of any preemptive attacks
   4. calling for an executive meeting to be held in order to efficiently carry out methods of limiting social effects;
7. Stresses the creation of the South-East Asian Coalition for Unethical Actions (SEACUA) to further the involvement of regional security and take action against means of asymmetric warfare by:
   1. focusing on plans of action for the assessment of and legal measures used in attacks through unethical strategies
   2. tackling future issues with an official code of conduct, binding nations to legal actions if caught participating in proxy wars
   3. setting a precedent for the international community to form its own coalitions for attacks within its respective regions;
8. Urges the use of stricter border control methods under the organization 'Talos Security' to:
   1. teach local officials about preventative measures for unauthorized travel across national borders
   2. anticipate areas prone to future security breaches within surrounding national territory;
9. Calls upon social media platforms with a large user base such as Instagram and Facebook to counter asymmetric warfare with revisions to their terms of policy:
   1. to eliminate the tactic of false propaganda and false news within the international community
   2. to protect users from possible identity theft and malware-induced advertisements
   3. to run by the help of the NGO 'Cyber Peace', which currently provides access to cyber security initiatives;
10. Calls for the eventual reevaluation of national sovereignty through the establishment of laws punishing VNSAs:
    1. which will determine the trial conditions and sentences under the International Court of Justice (ICJ)
    2. which adheres to the idea that traditional definitions of national sovereignty do not fully apply to the current age;
11. Emphasizes the need for conferences similar to those commenced under Security Council Resolution 39 in regards to India and Pakistan, to:
    1. help work towards a non-aggression agreement between two nations where terrorism is used against each other
    2. hold meetings with eight representatives, three from each conflicting nation and two agreed upon by both.