II. Measures to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Efforts

“Terrorism is a significant threat to peace and security, prosperity and people. The international community continues to pursue a robust and comprehensive response. Collective efforts have disrupted attacks and disabled terrorist networks.”

Introduction

Terrorism has always been a serious threat to the international community as it impacts the peace and security of states. Terrorist activities also violate some of the basic principles of human rights, threaten the rule of law, and the protection of civilians that are mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations (1945). Since the formation of the United Nations (UN), the international community has never fully agreed on a binding definition of terrorism, despite its prevalence. Several attempts by the international community to define terrorism have been made, though the primary disagreements impeding consensus on its definition are whether such a definition should include states’ use of armed forces against civilians and the potential right of people under foreign occupation to resist in any means necessary. These debates are particularly important because acts of terrorism often occur in areas with regional conflict or occupation. The number of terrorist attacks in countries including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, the Philippines, Syria, and Turkey has increased since 2015. Terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Boko Haram have been responsible for several of the terrorist attacks in Asia and Africa respectively. Also in Europe, the number of casualties due to terrorist attacks substantially increased in 2015 compared to prior years.

Despite the lack of an agreed-upon definition, significant work has been done in order to counter the spread of terrorism. The UN has consistently worked on improving counter-terrorism efforts by creating frameworks where states can collaborate in order to preserve the rule of law, human rights, and protection of civilians as well as spread unity and peace nationally, regionally, and internationally. Consequently, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/288 of 2006 to launch the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which establishes a common theme and method for the fight against terrorism. The strategy, noting that all forms and manifestations of terrorism would not be tolerated by the international community, outlines several practical procedures in order to prevent and combat these acts of terrorism. The international community has been working on an arrangement of procedures to be taken that cover and include strengthening state capacity to coordinate counter-terrorism activities with the UN.

International and Regional Framework

The basis of efforts by the UN to combat terrorism can be seen in the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999). Article 2 specifies that acts violating this convention include those in which...
funds are collected in full or in part toward the financing of terrorism or terrorist activities.\textsuperscript{207} Additionally, the \textit{International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism} (2005) aims at preventing anyone from acquiring or possessing nuclear material with the intent to do harm or threaten international peace.\textsuperscript{208} The General Assembly previously adopted the \textit{Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons} (1973), which summarizes the codes of protection of diplomats from kidnapping and murder in any context.\textsuperscript{209} In 1979, taking steps toward the development of a comprehensive legal framework on international counter-terrorism, the General Assembly adopted the \textit{International Convention against Taking of Hostages} and in 1997 the \textit{International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing} noting that these actions are a matter of international concern as they threaten international peace and security.\textsuperscript{210}

In 2003, the UN adopted the \textit{United Nations Convention against Corruption}.\textsuperscript{211} This convention addresses issues such as abuse of power and corruption in private sectors while calling on Member States to ensure transparency.\textsuperscript{212} Required mechanisms of prevention include the establishment of anti-corruption bodies, the criminalization of corruption in all its forms, and the establishment of offices ensuring that terrorist organizations are not being supported by any means including financially.\textsuperscript{213} Terrorist groups often benefit from high levels of corruption in a country due to impeded rule of law, which facilitates money laundering and the formation of terrorist groups, making anti-corruption efforts an important aspect of counter-terrorism.\textsuperscript{214} Furthermore, the convention calls for international cooperation in terms of providing legal assistance and gathering and transferring.\textsuperscript{215}

The Secretary-General established the United Nations’ High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change in 2003 to conduct a study and provide key insight into the threats to international peace and security.\textsuperscript{216} In the resulting report (A/59/565), the panel recommends establishing a comprehensive strategy against terrorism and finalizing a definition for terrorism.\textsuperscript{217} In 2005, the international community took a united stance condemning of all forms of terrorism at the World Summit.\textsuperscript{218} In that context, former Secretary-General Kofi Annan published the 2005 report on “Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy” (A/60/825) in which he hoped that terrorism would be fought on a global level, uniting governments and international organizations on matters of preventing the support for terrorism and defending human rights.\textsuperscript{219} Following this report, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/288, establishing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.\textsuperscript{220} The strategy consists of four main pillars, which include addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; preventing and combating terrorism; building Member States’ capacity and strengthening the role of the UN in the fight against terrorism; and ensuring human rights and the rule of law.\textsuperscript{221} In his report 66/762 to the General Assembly on implementing the strategy, the Secretary-General expresses his support for the victims of terrorism and stresses the importance of global counter-terrorism efforts.\textsuperscript{222}

\textsuperscript{207} Ibid.  
\textsuperscript{212} Ibid.  
\textsuperscript{213} Ibid.  
\textsuperscript{214} UNODC, \textit{UN Instruments and Other Relevant International Standards on Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing}.  
\textsuperscript{216} UN General Assembly, \textit{Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit: Note by the Secretary-General} (A/59/565), 2004.  
\textsuperscript{217} UN General Assembly, \textit{Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit: Note by the Secretary-General} (A/59/565), 2012.  
\textsuperscript{218} UN DPI, \textit{The 2005 World Summit High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th session of the UN General Assembly}, 2005.  
\textsuperscript{219} UN CTITF, \textit{UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy}, 2015.  
\textsuperscript{220} Ibid.  
\textsuperscript{221} Ibid.  
Role of the International System

In 1994, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/60 on the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, leading to the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism in 1996 as a supplement to the declaration. Following the declaration, Member States reached a common understanding allowing counter-terrorism measures to consistently be discussed and for appropriate actions to be taken, including the adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. The Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism is a proposed convention that has been in deadlock discussion since 1996, which would finalize an internationally agreed-upon definition of terrorism and address all terrorist acts. In 2012, the General Assembly Sixth Committee urged Member States to complete the draft for this convention.

One of the main outcomes of cooperation between Member States on terrorism has been the adoption and the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006). The main objective of the strategy is to preserve human rights while preventing terrorist attacks. In addition to this, in January 2016, the Secretary-General drafted a Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, which was discussed in the context of both the Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism and the General Assembly’s Fifth Review of Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Plan of Action calls upon Member States to set out a plan to combat extremist terrorist organizations such as ISIL and Boko Haram nationally and regionally. The Plan of Action works in a very broad manner focusing not only on improving security but also identifying and preventing people from being exposed to radical content and eventually joining an extremist group. Likewise, in 2016, the General Assembly adopted resolution 70/291 in which it calls upon all entities working on combating terrorism including Member States and regional and international organizations to enhance its efforts toward implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

In 1998 the Security Council adopted resolution 1189, condemning the impacts of terrorism on international relations and calling for the cooperation and support of international institutions to aid the governments of Kenya and Tanzania, which had both recently suffered from a terrorist attack. Due to the increase in the number of terrorist attacks in 1998, the Security Council also adopted resolution 1269, which condemned terrorism in all its forms and characterized it as a crime threatening international peace. The resolution called upon all Member States to fully implement all counter-terrorism conventions. In 1999, the Security Council took a firm stance against the terrorist organization Al-Qaida and adopted resolution 1267, which was an attempt to weaken and stop their terrorist activities through a sanctions regime. This resolution, which was the first of its kind, declared Osama bin Laden and his associates as terrorists and set in place an air, financial, and arms embargo. In 2017, the Security Council adopted resolution 2368, which states that all Member States should impose the asset freeze, travel

223 UN General Assembly, Measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/RES/49/60), 1994; UN Office of Legal Affairs, Ad Hoc Committee and established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, 1996.
224 UN Office of Legal Affairs, Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, 1996.
225 UN DPI, Legal Committee Urges Conclusion of Draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (GA/L/3433), 2012.
227 UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
228 Ibid.
229 Ibid.
231 Ibid.
232 UN CTITF, Plan of Action to prevent violent extremism.
236 Ibid.
238 Ibid., pp. 3-4.
ban, and arms embargo against ISIL, Al-Qaida, and any associated individuals or groups from resolutions 1333 and 1390.\textsuperscript{238}

Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) established the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) which works on criminalizing financing of terrorism, improving information sharing between governments, and preventing any means of assistance for terrorist organizations.\textsuperscript{239} The Security Council is also concerned with the proliferation of weapons of mass destructions as related to terrorism, which is why the Security Council, in 2004, adopted resolution 1540 establishing the 1540 Committee.\textsuperscript{240} The committee is focused on four aspects: monitoring and national implementation; assistance; cooperation with international organization and other UN bodies; and transparency and media outreach.\textsuperscript{241} Under this resolution, Member States are obliged not to cooperate with or support any non-state actors in obtaining, developing, or transporting nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons.\textsuperscript{242} In addition to that, in 2004 the Security Council adopted resolution 1566 to establish the 1566 Working Group that takes actions against entities that are involved in terrorism but are not subjected to the mandate of the 1267 Committee, which deals with the Al-Qaida sanctions regime.\textsuperscript{243} This includes examining measures to be implemented upon entities associated with terrorism and setting up an international fund for the financial aid of victims of terrorism.\textsuperscript{244}

Money laundering and the financing of terrorism are interconnected issues and several organizations have taken steps to address it.\textsuperscript{245} The International Monetary Fund established the Anti-Money Laundering Initiative in 2001 for the purpose of combating terrorism.\textsuperscript{246} During the 1989 Group of 7 (G7) Summit in Paris, Member States formed the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to enforce standards toward promoting legal, regulatory, and operational measures to prevent money laundering.\textsuperscript{247} The FATF works through a set of international standards which are designed to prevent terrorists from obtaining funds from their supporters.\textsuperscript{248} However, in order to ensure more effective measures against terrorist financing, more assertive legislation, enforcement capacity, and increased international cooperation are needed.\textsuperscript{249} The North Atlantic Treaty Organization launched the Partnership Action Plan on Terrorism (PAP-T) which focuses on the economic and financial aspects of countering terrorism.\textsuperscript{250} PAP-T aims at preventing the smuggling of small arms through information sharing via the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Ad Hoc group as well as preventing the use of weapons of mass destruction.\textsuperscript{251} The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) has also been active in combating terrorism.\textsuperscript{252} It established the Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre that investigates terrorist organizations’ hierarchies, training, financing, methods, and motives.\textsuperscript{253} INTERPOL works toward countering threats from chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive weapons by sharing information and intelligence analysis, capacity building and training, and operational and investigative support to each Member State.\textsuperscript{254}

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been working with the G7 and Russia to improve their counter-terrorism responsibilities toward nuclear material which covers promoting safeguards against terrorists.

\textsuperscript{238} UN Security Council, \textit{Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts - Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons (S/RES/2370 (2017))}, 2017.
\textsuperscript{240} UN 1540 Committee, \textit{General Information}.
\textsuperscript{241} UN 1540 Committee, Letter dated 10 February 2017 from the Chairs of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2017/126), 2017.
\textsuperscript{242} UN 1540 Committee, \textit{General Information}.
\textsuperscript{243} Harvard Law School Program on International Law and Armed Conflict, \textit{Security Council Working Group established pursuant to Resolution 1566, 2015}.
\textsuperscript{244} Ibid., UN Security Council Subsidiary Organs, \textit{Working group established pursuant to resolution 1566}.
\textsuperscript{245} Lo, \textit{FATF initiatives to combat terrorist financing}, 2002.
\textsuperscript{246} IMF, \textit{Anti-Money Laundering/ Combating the Financing of Terrorism}.
\textsuperscript{248} Lo, \textit{FATF initiatives to combat terrorist financing}, 2002.
\textsuperscript{249} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{250} NATO, \textit{Money at the root of evil: The Economics of Transnational Terrorism}, 2007.
\textsuperscript{251} NATO, Partnership Action Plans against Terrorism, 2002.
\textsuperscript{252} INTERPOL, \textit{Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre}.
\textsuperscript{253} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{254} INTERPOL, \textit{CBRNE}.
strengthening the international non-proliferation acts. These acts include the initiatives on safe disposal of plutonium which is not needed for defense purposes. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has been working on providing protection and assistance to Member States that would face the threat of chemical weapons. It hosted a workshop in 2011 about “International response and mitigation of a terrorist use of chemical, biological and toxin weapons or materials.” This aimed to strengthen the exchange of knowledge among organizations related to responding to weapons of mass destruction’s attacks.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is a global instrument that unifies the international efforts fighting terrorism. The first pillar of the strategy addresses the conditions which promote the spread of terrorism. For the purposes of the first pillar, former Secretary-General Kofi Annan launched the UN Alliance of Civilizations in 2005. The Alliance, initiated by the prime minster of Spain and co-sponsored by the prime minster of Turkey, began when the international community noticed that extremists had caused major instability in terms of acceptance and tolerance between cultures. The Alliance is composed of people with different ideologies and backgrounds striving to create a mutual understanding between people of different backgrounds.

The second pillar focuses on preventing and combating terrorist attacks. Based on this pillar, the General Assembly adopted resolution 71/151 in 2016, which calls upon all Member States to join and implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing and the International Convention for the Suppression Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. In addition, it asks Member States to fully incorporate the conventions and protocols into national legislation strengthening prosecution of terrorist acts. Moreover, the CTC works to find solutions for effectively countering extreme terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters, and the financing of terrorism by, for instance, sharing intelligence and strengthening law enforcement. The CTC’s efforts to impede the financial flows of ISIL were noted in Security Council resolution 2178. However, one of the biggest issues is that the lack of coherence and effective direct communication among counter-terrorism entities leads to inefficient counter-terrorism efforts. Due to the overlapping mandates among the plethora of counter-terrorism entities, activities often run in parallel rather than in coordination with each other.

The third pillar aims to enhance Member States’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism through a number of measures, including sharing information, providing technical assistance, and enhancing cooperation among UN bodies like UNODC, INTERPOL, the International Monetary Fund, and Member States. Often times, Member States are vulnerable to terrorism because of their instability. The cooperation and coordination measures of this

255 IAEA, G8 Backs IAEA Role in Countering Terrorism, 2002.
256 Ibid
258 UN CTITF, Preventing and responding to WMD terrorist attacks.
259 Ibid.
260 UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
261 Ibid
262 UN DPI, Secretary-General announces composition of High-Level group of Alliance of Civilization (SG/SM/10073/REV.1), 2005.
263 UN DPI, Secretary-General announces launch of ‘Alliance of Civilizations’ aimed at bridging divides between societies exploited by extremists, 2005.
264 UN Alliance of Civilizations, About Us, 2017.
265 UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
266 UN General Assembly, Measures to eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/71/151 (2016)), 2016.
267 Ibid.
268 UN CTC, Focus Areas, 2017.
269 UN CTC, Terrorism financing.
270 Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, International Process on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, 2008, p. 34.
271 UN DPI, With Global Strategy, Member States Expressed Strong Resolve to Defeat Terrorism; Now Actions, Results Needed to Free World from Scourge, General Assembly Told (GA/11259), 2012.
272 UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
pillar are particularly important because they not only address counter-terrorism efforts but also allow for coordination between Member States in other areas that serve to improve stability within states.\textsuperscript{274} To that end, the General Assembly in its resolution 70/291 (2016) called for enhanced dialogue and “greater coordination and coherence among the United Nations entities and with donors and recipients of counter-terrorism capacity-building.”\textsuperscript{275} Examples of coordination efforts among UN bodies in the field of counter-terrorism include the World Health Organization’s provision of technical assistance to aid Member States to prevent and prepare for any biological acts conducted by terrorists and the IAEA’s efforts to build states’ capacity to prevent terrorist acquisition of nuclear, chemical or radiological materials.\textsuperscript{276}

The fourth pillar promotes human rights and rule of law to ensure that counter-terrorism measures do not conflict with fundamental human rights and to promote the protection of victims of terrorism.\textsuperscript{277} In support of this pillar, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.\textsuperscript{278} This is done by working on developing human rights standards and providing advice on technical cooperation.\textsuperscript{279} The Special Rapporteur’s mandate includes making recommendations about ensuring the protection of human rights and freedom, integrating a gender perspective in all activities, and regularly reporting to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly.\textsuperscript{280} The rule of law is extremely critical as its negligence can lead to corruption, which contributes to global insecurity, the violations of human rights, and the formation of terrorist groups.\textsuperscript{281} Peace and security on an international level cannot be achieved without the adequate installment of rule of law and promoting human rights on a national level.\textsuperscript{282}

**Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force**

In 2004, the Secretary-General noted that Member States attempting to undertake counter-terrorism activities lacked UN-facilitated technical support and instead sought bilateral cooperation in order to receive operational support for such activities.\textsuperscript{283} In response to this need for a framework that would coordinate counter-terrorism activities between UN agencies and Member States, the Secretary-General established the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in 2005.\textsuperscript{284} The Task Force consists of 38 international entities which provide policy support, technical assistance, and knowledge to Member States.\textsuperscript{285} The Task Force’s main objective is to ensure coherence and coordination toward achieving the goals of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.\textsuperscript{286} Furthermore, the CTITF has fostered cooperation with several regional and international organizations such as the European Union, the Council of Europe, and INTERPOL.\textsuperscript{287}

Following acknowledgment in resolution 60/288 (2006) that there was a need for an international body that could focus on counter-terrorism efforts, the General Assembly established the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre

\textsuperscript{274} UN DPI, Conflict prevention, migration and terrorism key concerns for EU and member countries at UN, 2017.
\textsuperscript{275} UN General Assembly, Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/71/291), 2017, p. 7.
\textsuperscript{276} WHO, Public health response to biological and chemical weapons, 2004, p. 12; UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
\textsuperscript{277} UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
\textsuperscript{278} UN General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, 2010, pp. 1-2; UN OHCHR, Human Rights, Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism, 2008.
\textsuperscript{279} UN General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, 2010, pp. 1-2; UN OHCHR, Special Procedures of the Human rights Council.
\textsuperscript{280} UN OHCHR, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, 2017.
\textsuperscript{281} Bistong, Corruption’s Impact on the Rule of Law & Security: Moving from the Vicious to the Virtuous, 2015.
\textsuperscript{282} UN Chronicle, The Role of the UN in Promoting the Rule of Law: Challenges and New Approaches, 2012.
\textsuperscript{283} UN General Assembly, Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit: Note by the Secretary-General (A/59/565), 2004, p. 50.
\textsuperscript{284} UN CTITF, About the Task Force, 2017.
\textsuperscript{285} UN CTITF, Coordination and coherence of the counter terrorism efforts of the United Nations.
\textsuperscript{286} UN DPI, Implementation the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2007.
in September 2011 through resolution 66/10, with the mandate of working within the CTITF and Department of Political Affairs on the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.\textsuperscript{288} In 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution 71/291, combining the CTITF and UN Counter-Terrorism Centre into a single office headed by an Under-Secretary-General, known as the Office of Counter-Terrorism.\textsuperscript{289} This merger intends to make the CTITF more efficient as it transfers the regular and extra-budgetary resources from the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to the Office of Counter-Terrorism.\textsuperscript{290} The office has five main functions which include providing leadership to the counter-terrorism mandates set by the General Assembly; improving coordination for the implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by managing the 38 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task force entities; improving the UN counter-terrorism capacity building assistance for each Member State; improving the efforts of the counter-terrorism measures by increasing visibility, support and improve resources; and ensuring the effective work being done on prevention of violent extremism.\textsuperscript{291}

**Conclusion**

Combating terrorism has been a priority topic in the UN for over a decade.\textsuperscript{292} The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is instrumental in the fight against terrorism, discussing several fundamental concepts of terrorism as well as the prevention of and response to terrorism.\textsuperscript{293} The UN established the Office of Counter-Terrorism to provide technical support to Member States and effectively and coherently implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.\textsuperscript{294} The UN encourages Member States and regional and international organizations to join and promote the Global Counter-Terrorism.\textsuperscript{295} However, the involvement of many different entities working on preventing terrorism and safeguarding human rights makes adequate coordination a serious challenge and hinders the effective implementation of the strategy.\textsuperscript{296}

**Further Research**

As delegates begin research on this topic, they should consider the following questions: How can Member States further cooperate with UN entities toward the effective implementation of the strategy? How can information sharing between regions aid toward effectively stopping terrorist organizations? What more can the international community provide toward the implementation of the strategy? What procedures should be followed by the international community toward promoting the rule of law and preventing corruption? How can the UN further help the victims of terrorism?

**Annotated Bibliography**


The International Monetary Fund elaborates on several initiatives it has taken in order to ensure that the international community is fighting against money laundering and financing of terrorist organizations. This website also highlights the efforts being made to combat money laundering and links it to corruption, which would greatly aid delegates toward understanding its importance toward pillars 2 and 4 of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This source is useful for delegates in understanding how collaboration between UN bodies and Member States in counter-terrorism takes place.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. (n.d.). The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Attacks

\textsuperscript{288} UN CTC, Background.
\textsuperscript{289} UN OCT, About, 2017.
\textsuperscript{290} UN General Assembly, Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/71/291), 2017, p. 2.
\textsuperscript{291} UN OCT, About, 2017.
\textsuperscript{292} United States of America, Country Reports on Terrorism 2016, 2017
\textsuperscript{293} UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
\textsuperscript{294} UN OCT, About, 2017.
\textsuperscript{295} UN CTITF, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2015.
\textsuperscript{296} UN Chronicle, The Role of the UN in Promoting the Rule of Law: Challenges and New Approaches, 2012.
This website outlines the four main pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Each pillar plays a role in addressing an aspect of elimination of international terrorism. Apart from describing and explaining each pillar, the website also states the different organizations working toward the implementation of each of the pillars. Delegates can greatly benefit from this strategy in order to develop ideas to further combat terrorism.


This Convention took effect in 2002 and it outlines legal actions applicable in the event of a person committing the crime of financing terrorism in any sense. This convention also obliges States parties to take legal actions within the laws of that state to prosecute such crimes. Delegates should review this convention to understand the importance of preventing financing of terrorist organizations and the main frame they work within.


This convention was adopted by the General Assembly to address the concept of corruption and also brings up the internationally binding anti-corruption agreements. The convention has seven sections, in an attempt to cover all the work done in preventing corruption. Delegates should review this document learning more about the prevention of corruption and strengthening the rule of law, which is related to the fourth pillar of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.


This report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change is an assessment on the current threats to international peace and security. It also includes several recommendations on improving the work of the UN system toward collective security and it provides a summary of recommendations toward prevention of usage of weapons of mass destruction and guidelines on using of force and protecting civilians during an attack. Delegates will benefit from this report as it offers a good overview on the threats of terrorism.


This international convention was adopted to effectively combat the use of nuclear material for terrorism purposes. It encourages and promotes police and the judicial system to aid in preventing and prosecuting such offenses. Delegates should review this convention to understand what measures have been taken in the prevention of nuclear terrorism and base any policy recommendations on the existing frameworks.


This report highlights the work that has been made toward the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It also outlines suggestions made by the UN system concerning future plans improving upon implementation mechanisms. Delegates will find this document helpful to understand the persisting gaps in effective implementation, and think about further recommendations and initiatives to strengthen the strategy.


This fact sheet was published in order to explain human rights and its relationship to the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, especially the fourth pillar. The report provides practical suggestions for organizations dealing with counter-terrorism measures and human rights, and provides guidance toward ensuring that they work together. Delegates should refer to this document in order to understand the relationship between human rights and countering terrorism.

Bibliography


