

Draft Resolution 1.0

Sponsors: Republic of Malta; Russian Federation; People's Republic of China;
Japan; Confederation of Switzerland;

Signatories: Republic of Albania; United Arab Emirates, The Republic of Ecuador



INTERPOL

Draft Resolution 1.0:

Counterterrorism and resilience

The International Criminal Police Organisation-Interpol,

Recalling the devastating effects of international terrorism,

Noting the necessity for joint action towards a global and resilient action structure,

Deeply disturbed by the most recent hostage crisis by a non-state actor which started in New Delhi,

Reminding all member States of their commitments to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/RES/60/288](#))

Deeply concerned about the rising number of internationally operating terrorist organisations, the victims of terror related crimes and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of the affected countries,

Expressing its deep concern regarding the economic and humanitarian implications of international terrorism, including related crimes like human trafficking, recognizing the need to help to address these issues certain regions and nations facing,

Alarmed by the rapidly deteriorating stability of some regions especially on the African Continent,

Noting the limits of the current mechanisms,

Confident about the possibility of establish new measurements to combat international terrorism more effectively,

Guided by the principle of national sovereignty according to article 4 of the constitution of the ICPO-INTERPOL,

Welcoming additional efforts by the members of other organisations,

Pointing out the necessity of international cooperation,

Strongly committed to the constitution of the ICPO-INTERPOL,

Deeply concerned about the growing number of cyber terrorism as a new form of international terror, which threatens the safety of infrastructure at a global level,

Convinced that the International Criminal Police Organisation-INTERPOL, as a internationally recognized intermediary, must continue to play a central and impartial role in international efforts towards effectively combating terrorism,

Pillar 1 - Cyber related aspects (Malta)

1. *Noting* that terrorists increasingly exploit cyberspace, execute attacks while making use of modern communication networks;
2. *Recognizing* the need to address the issue of cyber terrorism, including cyber attacks on critical infrastructure and the financial system;
3. *Reaffirming* the importance of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy, in countering terrorism;
4. *Encouraging* Member States to enhance their national capacities to prevent; detect and respond to cyber terrorism;
5. Urging Member States to share best practices bilaterally as well as through regional and multilateral organisations;

Pillar 2 - Share of intelligence information (Russia)

Urges Member States to share intelligence reports and information on individuals and entities suspected of involvement in terrorist activities within a reasonable timeframe of collection, in order to identify and disrupt terrorist plots and networks;

Commands the establishment of an centre dedicated to share national intelligence with the regulations of;

- a. Informations regarding individuals, groups and states suspected in terroristic activities;
- b. The type of the informations is no restricted in any kind;
- c. Access to existing national and cross national databases;

Requests that the effectiveness of the information centre is evaluated periodically by the executive committee after the duration of two years;

Calls upon the member states to digitise their databases and archives in order to improve better access and transition of data;

Encourages the member states to provide specialised personal if requested to ensure the operability of the centre;

Highlights the need to work in sensible and concrete cooperation with and closely tied to existing collective security organisations in order to share common resources;

Reinforcing existing corporations a number of international organisations, such as:

- a. United Nations and several of its specialised agencies;
- b. EUROPOL;
- c. Commonwealth of Independent States;
- d. International Criminal Court;
- e. African Union;
- f. Organization of American States;
- g. Arab Interior Ministers' Council.

Urges especially the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States to further fund, train and equip special forces which may take assignments by INTERPOL if assignments are permitted under the INTERPOL constitution. Special missions by a coalition of the willing should particularly use sharing of intelligence in order to

- a. Track down human trafficking and slaveholding entities;
- b. Create a more detailed data-base;
- c. Prevent future crimes;

Pillar 3 - Standardisation of criminal laws regarding terrorism (Russia)

Requests the establishment of an evaluation commission to set up an procedure in order to gradually standardise national law regarding terrorism;

Emphasising that no member state is obliged to participate in the commission;

Encouraging member states to participate;

Commands that the evaluation commission is structured in a certain manner;

- a. The commission shall grant each member state one seat;
- b. A board of 15 members shall be established in order to coordinate and oversee the commission work;
- c. The internal organisation of the commission is to be in ...;
- d. The commission is only authorised to formulate recommendations to the general assembly of INTERPOL in form of a written assessment;
- e. All processes at the commission must be in accordance with the constitution of INTERPOL;

Commands that the duration of the commission shall be two years;

Recommends the review of the commission report by the executive committee;

Encourages use international cooperation like above mentioned intelligence sharing of best practices in order to standardise the national legislations to the highest extent possible;

Furthermore encourages the establishment of a fund dedicated to the victims of terrorism and related crimes such as human trafficking, in order to;

- a. Provide medical care;
- b. Psychological counselling;
- c. Legal representation;
- d. Facilitate the safe and secure return of victims to their homes and communities;

Pillar 4 - Adherence of the principle of national sovereignty (Malta)

1. *Acknowledging* the principle of national sovereignty as a fundamental element of international law and recognizing the need to respect and uphold this principle in all matters related to combating terrorism;
2. *Affirming* that each State has the primary responsibility for protecting its citizens and territory from terroristic acts
3. *Reminding* that all counter-terrorism measures must be consistent with international law, including the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;
4. *Recognizing* that the global fight against terrorism requires international cooperation, including the exchange of information and intelligence, and that such cooperation must be conducted in a manner that respects the sovereignty and independence of States;
5. *Reaffirming* the commitment of all States to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of the sovereign equality of all States;
6. *Reiterating* the importance of respecting the territorial integrity and political independence of States and the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;
7. *Emphasising* that the fight against terrorism must be conducted in accordance with international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law;
8. *Recognizing* the important role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation and coordination in the fight against terrorism, and the need to ensure that all counter-terrorism measures are consistent with the United Nations Charter and international law;

Pillar 5 - Formalised communication lines and structures (Japan)

1. *Calls* upon member states to establish transparent communication lines and structures on both local and multinational law enforcement level;
2. *Recommends* member states to establish and enhance public-private partnerships to enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure and improve emergency response capabilities;
3. *Promotes the usage of* advanced technology to enhance the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information;
4. *Embraces* the formalisation of a dedicated framework for direct communication lines, including unified protocol standards for information sharing, transparent incident reporting and joint operation;
5. *Improve* training in regards to raising awareness of indication signs for both security- and police forces in mainly Switzerland in order to decrease money laundering that finances terrorism.

Preambular Clause 1: Expressing grave concern over the increasing threat of global terrorism and the devastating consequences it has on innocent civilians, societies and economies worldwide.

Preambular Clause 2: Recognizing the need for immediate and collective action to combat terrorism and its underlying causes, including extremism, radicalization, and terrorist financing.

Preambular Clause 3: Emphasising the importance of international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, through sharing information, resources, and expertise.

Preambular Clause 4: Acknowledging the significant efforts made by Member States in combating terrorism, while recognizing that there is still much more work to be done to eliminate this scourge.

1. Operative Clause 1: Calls for the establishment of an expert team, composed of representatives from China, Russia, the United Arab Emirates, and other interested Member States, to investigate the hidden structures of terrorism, including its financing, recruitment, and logistical support networks.
2. Operative Clause 2: Urges Member States to share intelligence reports and information on individuals and entities suspected of involvement in terrorist activities, in order to identify and disrupt terrorist plots and networks.
3. Operative Clause 3: Encourages the establishment of an INTERPOL fund for the victims of human slavery which will be used to provide medical care,

psychological counselling, and legal representation. Additionally, the fund will work to facilitate the safe and secure return of victims to their homes and communities, and to support them as they rebuild their lives.

4. Operative Clause 4: Emphasises the need to address the root causes of terrorism, including poverty, social exclusion, and lack of education, through the implementation of sustainable development policies and programs.
5. Operative Clause 5: Calls for increased international cooperation in the prosecution and extradition of individuals suspected of terrorism-related activities, in accordance with international law and human rights standards.
6. Operative Clause 6: Calls for the implementation of measures to prevent the exploitation of technology and the internet by terrorist groups, including the promotion of responsible use of social media and enhanced cybersecurity measures.
7. Operative Clause 7: Calls on all Member States to adhere to their obligations under international law, including the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions.
8. Operative Clause 8: Calls on all P5 Member States to fund, train and equip an INTERPOL special force that will be designed around the task to hunt and take down the perpetrators of illegal human trafficking and human slaveholders across the world.

The General Assembly urges all Member States to support efforts in combating global terrorism through international cooperation, and calls on all Member States to take concrete actions to contribute to this important endeavour.

End of Working Paper.