



General Assembly First Committee

Topic: International Terrorism

Co-Sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Benin, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China,

Republic of Columbia, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of France, Republic of India, The Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Libya, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Republic of the Union of Myanmar Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, The Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of the Sudan, Kingdom of Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Togo, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Deeply concerned by the suffering of the many victims worldwide,

Recognizing the pervasive nature of this threat,

Keeping in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: That every human has the inherent right to life, which can be violated by international terrorism,

Realizing that while education and economic opportunity will solve this problem for future generations, the only way to contain terrorism and save lives today is through military action,

Committed to eradicating terror organizations now and preventing new ones from rising,

1. Supports the use of military force, with the permission of the Security Council, to fight terrorism in the present while employing education and country stabilization to ensure that it has no future;
2. Urges local governments and religious officials to attempt diplomatic talks in order to avoid a crisis;
3. Defines an act of terrorism as a violent attack upon civilians and/or infrastructure by a politically or religiously motivated group of non-military personnel. The distinction of 'state-sponsored' comes into effect when the act of terror is determined to have had the approval and the support materially or financially of a foreign government.
4. Authorizes the creation of a United Nations authorized agency to facilitate cooperation between global intelligence agencies and to amass information on terror subjects;
 - a. Encourages these agencies to use the amassed information to target terror suspects, organizations, and financial backers;
5. Requests permission from the Security Council to conduct anti-terror strikes;
6. Orders that, with the permission of the Security Council, peacekeeping personnel be deployed to unstable and terror-saturated countries in order to restore stability and promote peace;
7. Recommends that financial and humanitarian aid be delivered to countries fitting the aforementioned conditions to improve local counterterrorism efforts, economic opportunity, and superior education with the help of United Nations' groups such as UNESCO and UNICEF

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8. Endorses educational measure to eradicate support for terrorism in the future;
9. Hopes that the balance of emphasis between the military and community outreach programs will change depending on the situation
 - a. If the military is successful, then the emphasis of military will decrease and the emphasis on education will increase;
 - b. If the military is not successful, then the emphasis on education will decrease and the military emphasis will increase in order to help those in danger.