



General Assembly (GA2)

Strengthening National and International Measures to protect citizens from Terrorist

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Description of the committee

The second General Assembly was established in 1945, The committee's principal objective is to maintain Financial stability and to help on a sustainable development of states that are both developed or developing. This committee's authority also furthens towards macroeconomics policy questions and issues concerning financing for development, interdependence and globalization, poverty suppression, human arrangements, as well as communications and information technologies for development. The Second General Assembly is composed of 193 UN member states, all with a vote in the general assembly. President on the assembly changes with every yearly session and is elected by the body. The presidents in the current years have progressed above the procedural role to request UN administrators to shorten the assembly. This committee also has the capacity to critique states for damaging the UN's charter principles. An example to this could be said in the 1960s when South Africa was suspended by the UN's assembly since the country was rehearsing apartheid, in infringement of Security Council resolutions and international law

Introduction to the topic

Terrorism is an illegal form of violence that includes threats such as assassinations, kidnappings, bombshells, and other life-threatening events. Terrorism has been present in recent decades and tends to feed from our surroundings. Most of the time, terrorism occurs at government, military, utility, or other high-profile sites where many people gather. The goal of terrorism is generally to destroy public confidence in areas that are familiar to the people. Terrorism is difficult to differentiate from other forms of political violence and violent crime, such as state-based armed conflict, non-state conflict, one-sided violence, hate crimes, and homicide. Human rights are undoubtedly negatively impacted by terrorism, with severe repercussions for victims' enjoyment of their rights to life, liberty, and physical integrity. Along



with these personal consequences, terrorism can weaken civil society, disrupt governments, endanger peace and security, and hinder social and economic advancement. Terrorism also changes the way people live, creates fear and insecurity, and creates distrust in governmental authority.

Background information of the topic

Every year the secretary of State must submit to congress an extensive report of terrorism once April 30 comes by. This report contains a report on terrorism with regard to the nations and organizations that meet the requirements of the statute, this is called “country reports of global terrorism”. It replaces the previously released Patterns of Global Terrorism starting with the study for 2004. The Department of State was prompted to reexamine Patterns of Worldwide Terrorism, its contents, and its controlling legislation after September 11, 2001, due to changes in intelligence community organization and roles as well as the rapid speed of the global war on terrorism. The yearly Patterns report, the last of which was delivered to Congress in April 2004, has been publishing statistics on international terrorism for years. After 9/11, the amount of such data started to increase quickly, and the procedures for analyzing it narrowed, making previous methods for gathering statistical data insufficient.

Current situation on the topic

NATO and the European Union are committed to combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They exchange information regularly on counter-terrorism projects and on related activities such as work on the protection of civilian populations against CBRN attacks. Relations and regular staff talks with the European External Actions Service’s counter-terrorism section, with the Council of the EU Counter-Terrorism section, Coordinator’s office and other parts of the EU help ensure mutual understanding and complementary. The first expert meeting of the CTITF and EU project on the implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia took place in Bratislava on Dec 15-16th. In 2010, The meeting was co-organized by the CTITF, EU and UNRCCA with the support of the host government of Slovakia and financial support from the Government of



Norway. The goal of the first of three meetings was to provide a platform for sharing experiences, to explore mutual cooperation among Central Asian countries, to identify best practices and gaps in their efforts towards countering terrorism, and to gather concrete recommendations on Pillars I and IV of the Strategy for the Joint Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia. It brought together 56 representatives of: Governments of four Central Asian countries represented through four representatives of their Ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Security Committees and Prosecutor General's Offices; Representatives of regional and other countries.

International action of the topic

Although the daily operations of most international organizations are managed by specialized international bureaucracies, ultimate authority rests with state members. IGOs often work closely with other organizations, including NGOs, which serve many of the same functions as their IGO counterparts and are particularly useful for mobilizing public support, monitoring the effectiveness of international aid, and providing information and expertise. Although many of the thousands of NGOs direct their activities toward less developed countries in Africa and Asia, some of which have authoritarian forms of government, most of these groups are based in developed states with pluralist political systems. Only a small fraction of NGOs are international in scope, though they have played an increasingly important role in international relations.

Recommendation for creating a resolution

Some ways to stop terrorism could be, recognizing radicalization when it is done, and do something to prevent it. Another one of my implemented solutions could also be, working with international partners to share information on terrorism, because I think that this will help the delegations to get out of this problem, as quickly and easily as possible. The Director of Counter-Terrorism for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) recognized the importance of coordinating international efforts to address terrorist threats, which are evolving and have become less predictable in nature. The organization, whose databases present the largest repository of information on foreign terrorist fighters, aims to align Member States' foreign policy interests with forceful law enforcement action in a complex operating environment. "We want to be more collaborative and forward-looking in the fight against terrorism.



QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. What has your country done over the years to help protect citizens from terrorism?
2. Is your country currently at risk of a terrorist attack?
3. What solutions can your country propose to fight terrorism?
4. Are there any laws preventing terrorism established in your country?
5. What measures has your country implemented before?
6. What solutions have proven to be effective in years where terrorism had its peak?
7. How has your country currently prioritized the issue in order for a future integral resolution?
8. How will Strengthening National and International Measures protect citizens with future peace?
9. Has your country suffered from the issue of terrorism? If so, how has it been battled?
10. Can your country personally enforce campaigns to raise awareness about anti-terrorism?

RESEARCH AID

- In this link, you will get to learn about the General Assembly's position in the UN and what their role is in the UN.
<https://usun.usmission.gov/explanation-of-position-on-the-un-general-assembly-adoption-of-the-global-counter-terrorism-strategy-2/>
- This website contains information about what the UN has done over the years to fight counter-terrorism since 9/11.
<https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/politics/how-the-un-has-helped-counter-terrorism--since-9-11-/46913380>



- This resource has information about how the FBI is involved in fighting terrorism. Also, national measures the FBI has taken.

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/faqs/what-is-the-fbis-role-in-combating-terrorism#:~:text=The%20FBI%20is%20the%20nation%27s,biological%20agents%20or%20nuclear%20weapons.>

- This link has information on what your country can look for to prevent terrorism and protect citizens.

<https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/t/terrorism-in-the-uk/staying-safe-from-terrorism/>

- In this URL, you will see some international laws that are established .

https://www.mei.edu/sites/default/files/publications/PP4_Stewart_humanrightsCT.pdf

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

- **Terrorism:** The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.
- **Counterterrorism:** Political or military activities designed to prevent terrorism.
- **Humanitarian:** Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare.
- **Human-rights:** A right that is believed to belong justifiably to every person.
- **Democracy:** A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.



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