FORUM: General Assembly 1: Disarmament and International Security

ISSUE OF: Taking action to stop terrorists from travelling through international borders

MAIN SUBMITTER: The Republic of Kenya

CO-SUBMITTERS: Armenia, Turkey, United States of America, Israel, South-Africa, France, Canada, Brazil

The general assembly, first committee,

*Alarmed* *by* the continuous terrorist attacks throughout Europe, Asia, America and the Middle East region,

*Fully aware of* the rising tension and spreading of fear referring to the wellbeing of humanity spread throughout our globe,

*Convinced* the global influence of terrorist organisations, such as ISIS and Al-Shabaab, are a problem that needs solving sooner rather than later,

*Taking notice of* the growing online activities of terrorist organisations which result in the indoctrination and eventually even in the turning of individuals,

*Viewing with concern* statements encouraging physical borders between countries,

*Expressing its concern about* statements encouraging the denial of entrance for refugees fleeing escalated tensions and fatal threats,

*Keeping in mind* the economic consequences concerning the growth of prosperity and international trade resulting from an enlarged border control,

*Pointing out* the indispensability of cooperation between individual governments and the United Nations in order to counter this problem,

*Welcoming* all delegations present to unite for the purpose of solving this issue together,

1. Recommends the United Nations to stimulate the creation of awareness amongst the world’s citizens, referring to the online indoctrination by terrorist organisations, which can be done by, but not limited to:
2. Setting up an online campaign warning civilians about the consequences of joining a terrorist organisation;
3. Funding training sessions to help individuals recognise indoctrination schemes;
4. Suggests to set up an independent United Nations body that will:
5. Receive the right to investigate first degree relatives of newly-recognised members of terrorist organisations, in matters of;
6. Money transfer,
7. Purchase of goods,
8. Travel history,
9. Involvement in any crimes of public conflicts,
10. Put together lists containing the names of recognised members of terrorist organisations by name and country, and distribute those amongst governments legally and officially ruling those individuals,
11. Report back on their findings and any form of progress to the United Nations, whenever called upon,
12. Requests endorsement of biometric methods to safely put border control into practice without an overload of dissipation of time only when individuals agree to take part;
13. Further recommends national governments to create safer identification documents, by using technology such as, but not limited to:
    1. 2D bar codes in ID cards containing citizen data such as, but not limited to:
       1. A coloured photo,
       2. A signature,
       3. A to be designated number of fingerprints, with the consent of the individual,
    2. Implementing several security features in passports such as, but not limited to:
       1. Laser perforation,
       2. UV-hidden symbols,
14. Proposes to set up a regulation for internationally recognised trading companies stating that they do not have to be inspected amongst the strict security measures applied to individual passengers, which implements the following:
15. Trading companies will be screened thoroughly once every three years,
16. Trading companies will receive an official document stating their right of passage,
17. Employees must be informed about the companies’ obligation to share data,
18. Further proposes to set up a regulation for individual passengers who travel abroad, with regulations such as, but not limited to:
19. Passengers who travel abroad for a minimum amount of thirteen, within a period of one year time, will receive a document stating their allowance for quick passage,
20. Customs and any figure of authority receive the right to deny this accelerated access when considered necessary,
21. Stresses the importance not to contradistinguish refugees based on their religion and/or country of birth;
22. Advices to raise awareness amongst the illegality of terrorist funding, which can be done by, but not limited to:
23. Sending letters to relatives of recognised members of terrorist organisations containing a warning and explanation about the illegality of money transfer to members of terrorist organisation,
24. Online activities,
25. Encourages all member states to actively use existing measures contributing to a safely regulated border control.