

PLISMUN 2019

GA6 – Legal Committee

Setting legislation to Strengthen International Counter-Terrorism Effort

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1. Committee Introduction

The Sixth Committee, well known also as Legal Committee, is the primary forum for the consideration of legal questions in the General Assembly. All of the United Nations Member States are entitled to representation on the Sixth Committee as one of the main committees of the General Assembly.

2. (Co-)chair introduction

Dear delegates, my name is Pavla but if you want, you can call me Paula. I attended my first Model United Nation in January 2016. Since then I have been part of MUN community for many times as a delegate or a chair.

Chairing this committee is another great opportunity for me. I love watching other young people who are increasing their experience in debating. I know that for many delegates it is hard to take the floor and be part of discussion actively but just don't be shy and put your placard high! It does not matter if your English is not perfect (because none of us are perfect) or if you are not sure about the idea you want to come up with.

If you have any questions or problems, do not hesitate and contact me or my dear Katie, the chair.

3. Topic Overview

In last 40 years the terrorist attacks were more frequent, drastic and sophisticated than ever before. After 9/11 the Security Council established the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to bolster ability of the UN Member States to prevent terrorist acts.

The extremist groups and terrorist organisations are still finding new ways how to create fear among people and it is duty of every government to protect their citizens from this type of violence.

First Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted in 2016. The strategy is a unique global instrument to improve national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. That was first time when all Member States agreed on a common strategy how they will fight terrorism in practical way.

Every 2 years the GA make review about the priorities.

They composed 4 pillars:

1. Addressing the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism
2. Preventing and Combatting Terrorism
3. Building States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations
4. Ensuring Human rights and the rule of law

Even during countering terrorism is important to respect laws and human rights. That is the reason why 15 conventions were made. The 16th convention is under negotiation.

4. Counter-Terrorism attempts may contain:

- Promoting the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism and enhancing international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism;
- Countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, following a multidimensional approach;
- Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;
- Strengthening national efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- Strengthening travel document security;
- Promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of counter-terrorism measures

5. Major Parties Involved

The Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) was established in 2011.

The 30 founding Members of the GCTF are:

1. Algeria
2. France
3. The Netherlands
4. Spain

5. Australia
6. Germany
7. New Zealand
8. Switzerland
9. Canada
10. India
11. Nigeria
12. Turkey
13. China
14. Indonesia
15. Pakistan
16. United Arab Emirates (UAE)
17. Colombia
18. Italy
19. Qatar
20. United Kingdom (UK)
21. Denmark
22. Japan
23. Russia
24. United States (US)
25. Egypt
26. Jordan
27. Saudi Arabia
28. European Union (EU)
29. Morocco
30. South Africa

The GCTF closely cooperate with United Nations and many others none-member states.

6. Key Terms

- *Counter-Terrorism* = “incorporates the practice, military tactics, techniques, and strategy that government, military, law enforcement, business, and intelligence agencies use to combat or prevent terrorism. Counter-terrorism strategies include attempts to counter financing of terrorism.”

- *Terrorism* = “the use of intentionally indiscriminate violence as a means to create terror among masses of people; or fear to achieve a financial, political, religious or ideological aim.”
- *The Office of Counter-Terrorism* = “it was established in June 2017 by United Nations. The Office should have a close relationship with the Security Council’s bodies.”

7. Questions to consider

- Where is the border between protecting country/nation/faith and attacking another one?
- Issue of human rights during the counting the terrorism.
- Are the conventions respected?
- Issue of the financing of terrorism.

8. Link for further research:

- 1) <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/>
- 2) <https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>
- 3) <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>
- 4) <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/promoting-and-protecting-human-rights-and-rule-law-while-countering-terrorism>
- 5) <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/promoting-and-protecting-human-rights-and-rule-law-while-countering-terrorism>
- 6) <https://www.osce.org/countering-terrorism>
- 7) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-terrorism_legislation
- 8) https://www.nato.int/cps/ua/natohq/topics_77646.htm
- 9) <https://www.thegctf.org/>