

Canadian International Model United Nations conference  
First Commission: Disarmament and International Security  
Resolution 1.3

*Considering* the statement of UN Secretary General emphasizing the need to solve long-standing conflicts generating support for terrorist activities,

*Stressing* the need to further strengthen international cooperation between State and between international organizations and agencies, regional organizations and arrangements and the United Nations in order to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism in all forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed the actions,

*Taking into account* that different States have different understandings of the root causes of terrorism,

*Affirming* that nevertheless Member States must bring more collaboration between one another, such cooperation shall not underestimate the importance of the principle of self-determination and state sovereignty,

*Referring* to resolution 51/210 expressing that: “relevant security officials to undertake consultation that improve the capability of governments to prevent, investigate and respond to terrorist attacks...”,

*Concerned* with the fact that the flow of funds to terrorist organizations is not being mitigated and that expeditious action must not be precluded from the struggle against terrorism,

*Reaffirming*, on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Right, that a new international code of conduct be established leading to a culture of peace that could bring autonomy and self-determination within and among countries,

1. Urges that existing multilateral instruments become truly universal, so that their application may be rendered more effective, particularly the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) referring to the articles regarding terrorism, and the references to terrorism in the conventions of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
2. Requests that the Secretary General establish a mechanism, in cooperation with all members of civil society, to identify the principal causes of terrorism in order to further inform strategies for handling terrorism;
3. Encourages further political dialogue with countries that may threaten international peace and security to bring them into the international community and avoid the political isolation that is a major cause of international terrorism;
4. Introduces a regime of systematic bilateral meetings in order to promote confidence-building measures. A concrete example of such regime is the promotion of direct talks between India and Pakistan;
5. Suggests a mechanism for controlling the export of goods in order to prevent terrorist elements from gaining access to material that may enable them to manufacture weapons of mass destruction. This could include the expansion of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Australian Group, Wassenaar Agreement;
6. Seeks to implement a small arms and light weapons identification system in order to counter the illicit trade of weapons;
7. Suggests the re-examination of all conventions regarding the fight against terrorism for the purpose of updating them to the present international circumstances.

