

Forum: Disarmament Committee

Question of: : Disarming groups of religious fundamentalism that follow the form of terrorism

Main submitter: Myanmar

Co-Submitters: Philippines, Mali, Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Azerbaijan

Signatories: Iraq, Nigeria, Poland, Uzbekistan, South Africa, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Tanzania, Somalia, Eritrea, Honduras, Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, China, South Sudan, Spain, Egypt, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Suriname

Taking into consideration the innumerable religious terrorist groups and the danger they cause,

Guided by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy put in place in 2006,

Affirming the need to disarm terrorist groups and ensure the safety of innocent civilians,

Concerned by terrorist acts performed by groups such as the ARSA in Myanmar, and many more,

Aware of the crucial UN value of sovereignty and the strive to balancing different perspectives and ideologies,

Recalling resolution A/RES/77/298,

Disturbed by the amount of terrorist groups with lethal weapons that cause threat to member states,

Recognizes the challenge that comes with disarming religious extremist groups,

1. Accepts the fact that to disarm groups that follow the form of terrorism, harsh measures will have to be put in place, including but not restricted to:
 - a. Heavy penalties and punishments reflecting the delegations legal value,
 - b. Government sponsored violence to prevent further chaos,
 - c. Enhanced interrogation techniques,
 - d. Expelling or deporting individuals with ties to terrorist activities;
2. Calls upon all member states to invest into their militaries to ensure that all terrorist groups can be controlled and not cause danger to society. The military will be important in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Shutting down all terrorist groups at all costs:
 - i. This may require government sponsored violence in some cases,
 - ii. Anticipating unpreventable citizen loss in the fight against terrorism,
 - b. Protecting civilians from terrorism:

- i. Keeping watch and surveillance over civilians to ensure the majority of day to day citizens cannot be indoctrinated into terrorist organizations,
 - ii. The posting of guarding stations around towns or cities to ensure no violence from terrorist groups can harm innocent people;
3. Stresses the importance of prioritizing the safety of civilians rather than the safety of terrorist groups:
 - a. Meaning that the main focus of all member states should be to exterminate terrorist groups rather than try to maintain dubious 'humanitarian' values;
4. Urges the international community to respect the sovereignty of nations in their efforts to counter religious extremism, ensuring that external involvement aligns with the consent and collaboration of the concerned state, safeguarding its independence and autonomy;
5. Accepts the creation of an organization that will help disarm terrorist groups in all countries, this organization will be able to supervise but not intervene in individual countries efforts to stop terrorist groups unless:
 - a. The government said country has given consent for intervention,
 - b. The government and military are no longer able to ensure safety for their citizens,
 - c. The terrorist actions are affecting other countries and authorization is given by said other countries;
6. Requests for all nations to aim to prevent innocent citizens from becoming terrorists, by managing the real problems and supporting community-led proposals, including but not limited to:
 - a. School programs, that introduce campaigns to raise awareness,
 - b. Establish accessible mental health support services to help with physiological weaknesses and provide guidance for individuals struggling with trauma, stress, or isolation,
 - c. The partnering with NGOs such as the Rand Corporation to ethically educate citizens without bias;
7. Encourages enhanced border security measures, including the use of advanced technology to prevent the movements of terrorists and the transportation of weapons across borders:
 - a. This means including said advanced technologies in methods to surveil areas surrounding borders;
8. Supports the use of critical extent of violence in order to fully exterminate religious terrorist groups from all countries and to re-establish the correct and proper religion back into the corresponding country;
9. Encourages all Member States to strengthen counterterrorism financing in ways such as, but not limited to:

- a. Promoting the establishment of regional financial intelligence units therefore enhancing cooperation in tracking and disrupting the financial networks supporting terrorist activities in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Reinforcing regional laws targeting terrorist financing to enable seamless operation of financial intelligence units,
 - ii. Bolstering cooperation in disrupting terrorist financial networks,
- b. Favoring increased partnership customs and border control measures to prevent the illegal movement of funds and resources to terrorist groups.