

CERRITOS CONFERENCE 2021



UNHRC

TOPIC:
COUNTERING THE FINANCING OF
TERRORISM

DIRECTOR: REBEKAH KANG

October 9th, 2021

To Delegates of CHSMUN Novice 2021

Dear Delegates,
Welcome to CHSMUN Novice 2021!

It is our highest honor and pleasure to welcome you all to our 2021 novice conference here at Cerritos High School. On behalf of the Cerritos High School Model United Nations program, we are proud to host this conference, where you will become more knowledgeable on international issues, participate in intellectually stimulating discussions, and create new and everlasting friendships.

The CHSMUN program continues to compete around the world as a nationally ranked MUN program. Our delegates utilize diplomacy in order to create complex solutions towards multilateral issues in the global community. Our head chairs are selected from only the best seniors of our program, undergoing a rigorous training process to ensure the highest quality of moderating and grading of debate. Furthermore, all the topic synopses have been reviewed and edited numerous times. We strongly believe that by providing each and every delegate with the necessary tools and understanding, he or she will have everything they need to thrive in all aspects of the committee. We thoroughly encourage each delegate to engage in all of the facets of their topic, in order to grow in their skills as a delegate and develop a greater knowledge of the world around them.

Although there will be a few changes to our conference due to Covid-19, our advisors and staff have put in countless hours to ensure delegates have an amazing experience. Our greatest hope is that from attending CHSMUN 2021, students are encouraged to continue on in Model United Nations and nevertheless, inspired to spark change in their surrounding communities. With this strong circuit consisting of over 500 delegates, CHSMUN Novice 2021 will provide a quality experience for beginner delegates to enhance their speaking and delegating skills.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please contact us! We look forward to seeing you at CHSMUN Novice 2021!

Sincerely,

Anushka Panjwani & Naima Dellawar

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Secretary-Generals

A Note from the Director

Delegates,

My name is Rebekah Kang and I'm currently a senior here at Cerritos High School. After participating in MUN for the past four years, I've grown passionate towards learning more and advocating for human rights. I've learned so many life skills and current-day issues from this program. Aside from MUN, I love to watch YouTube and Netflix, workout with my sister, and go to the beach. I'm looking forward to listening to this year's debate and hopefully meeting you all in-person. I hope you guys enjoy this topic and learn new skills from this conference. If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to reach out to me!

Sincerely,
Rebekah Kang
Director, UNHRC
Committee Email: unhrc.CHSMUN@gmail.com

Committee Introduction

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) was created on March 15, 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly as a replacement for the UN Commission on Human Rights. The UNHRC was established with the purpose to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as address violations of human rights around the world. The Council currently consists of 47 United Nations Member States which were elected by the United Nations General Assembly. This council has the ability to discuss all human rights issues and it meets at the UN office at Geneva. The UNHRC has a Universal Periodic Review mechanism which serves the purpose of assessing human rights situations in all United Nation Member States. Additionally, the UNHRC has an advisory committee that provides expertise and advice on various thematic human rights issues. Their complaint procedure allows organizations and individuals to bring violations of human rights to the Council.

Topic: Countering the Financing of Terrorism

Background:

Terrorist businesses have committed more than one atrocity upon harmless civilians and brought about great harm upon economies. According to the 2017 Global Terrorism Index, the whole fee of destruction because of terrorism become eighty four billion USD inside 2016. The

basis of terrorism that permits all of those lousy scandals to arise is money. Without money, terrorist businesses could no longer be able to recruit and help members, keep any assembly buildings, and obtain the substances which are needed to conduct such operations. Currently the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is having a troubles locating a manner to have the Counter Financing of Terrorism coverage make an effect inside countries because of many states missing the prison and operational frameworks and technical information this is important in detecting, investigating, and prosecuting terrorist financing cases.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has created a department known as the Law Enforcement, Organized Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Unit, in 1997. This department changed into given the duty of “sporting out the Global Program in opposition to Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism.” They have been given the assignment to perform this system via the United Nations Convention in opposition to Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The long-time period purpose of this business enterprise changed into to allow member states to put in force Anti Money Laundering measures and “help them in detecting, seizing, and confiscating illicit proceeds, as required pursuant to United Nations units and different globally regular standards, via way of means of presenting applicable and suitable technical help upon request.” The UNODC has additionally created a couple of resolutions concerning terrorism consisting of in 2019 while decision A/73/L.88 changed into created. This decision specializes in the enhancement of worldwide cooperation to help sufferers of terrorism. Within this unique decision the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre is stated often in hopes of getting them help Member States in growing their complete help plans for sufferers of terrorism and in constructing their ability to help sufferers of terrorism, supporting then in the justice system, and dedicating 2018–2020 on elevating consciousness of sufferers’ problems and strengthening their voices. In addition, A/RES/72/127 changed into created on December seventh of 2017 which changed into primarily based totally at the Observer reputation for the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism withinside the General Assembly.

Money laundering is the action and development of taking part in criminal activity but having it appear to be legally obtained. Based upon recent studies conducted by the IMF and World Bank, it was found that an approximated amount of two to about four trillion dollars are illegally laundered by criminals each year. Those who persistently seek out to disguise their illegal proceeds of their crimes include drug traffickers, terrorists, corrupt public officials, and organized criminal crime groups.

Funds that are obtained illegally into the stream of legitimate commerce and finance freely gives criminals a method to profit from their illegal actions which negatively impacts the international financial systems, and disintegrates public trust in the integrity of the system. Many criminals use this financial system to support terrorists or acts of terrorism. These criminals, also known as terrorist financiers, use the formal financial system and use new payment methods which include bitcoin and Ripple, conventional methods of value transfer which include hawala (trade based money-laundering), and cash couriers, specifically in countries with non-existent or weak national anti-money laundering or “countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) tools.

Organizations have been working closely with other countries to combat this problem, too. These organizations include the Financial Action Task Force. This group developed strategies on “Combating Terrorist Financing.” Under this strategy, they have been collaborating

closely with regional bodies and other bodies within the UN and have been successful in completing work to support countries all around the world in fighting against terrorist financing.

United Nations Involvement:

The United Nations have been working closely with several of countries to combat the issue in regards to the illegal finance of terrorism. They believed that terrorism financing was a global phenomenon that threatened the security of Member States and the long term development of the economy and the financial market's stability. Consequently, the United Nations have built upon creating the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999), Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), to gather states and encourage them to prevent and restrain the financing of terrorism by "criminalizing the collection and provision of funds for terrorist purpose, and urges them to set up effective mechanisms to freeze funds and other financial assets of persons involved in or associated with terrorism."

In addition to the several resolutions that the United Nations had adopted, the United Nations General Assembly also created a Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This strategy was adopted on the eighth of September 2006. This strategy was a unique global apparatus that encouraged enhanced national, regional, and international efforts to fight against terrorism. The General Assembly constantly reviews this strategy every two years to keep it up to date and to make it an essential document that Member States can utilize in order to counter terrorism.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) created a department known as the Law Enforcement, Organized Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Unit, in 1997. This department become given the obligation of "sporting out the Global Program towards Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism." They have been given the venture to perform this system via the United Nations Convention towards Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The long-time period intention of this corporation become to permit member states to put into effect Anti Money Laundering measures and "help them in detecting, seizing, and confiscating illicit proceeds, as required pursuant to United Nations devices and different globally universal standards, with the aid of using offering applicable and suitable technical help upon request." The UNODC has additionally created more than one resolutions concerning terrorism which includes in 2019 whilst decision A/73/L.88 become created. This decision makes a speciality of the enhancement of global cooperation to help sufferers of terrorism. Within this precise decision the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre is stated often in hopes of getting them help Member States in growing their complete help plans for sufferers of terrorism and in constructing their ability to help sufferers of terrorism, supporting then in the justice system, and dedicating 2018–2020 on elevating attention of sufferers' troubles and strengthening their voices. In addition, A/RES/72/127 become created on December seventh of 2017 which become primarily based totally at the Observer repute for the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism withinside the General Assembly.

Other sorts of involvement the United Nations have had on this trouble is the passing of numerous General Assembly resolutions. The maximum latest decision handed became A/RES/74/228, which highlights the promotion of improvement in globalization and interdependence. This decision makes a speciality of growing an obvious and inclusive

environment for all nations to take advantage from. Another latest answer handed became A/RES/74/202, this is primarily based totally at the global economic machine and its improvement. A/RES/74/202 is targeted on making sure the consistency of budget withinside the International Monetary Fund, in addition to the equity of exchange agreements. The final latest fundamental decision handed became A/RES/74/201, which is devoted to global exchange and its improvement. This decision works to tell nations that the exceptional manner for financial boom is via means of running collectively and sharing sources for each other's advantage. All of those resolutions have allowed now no longer handiest evolved countries, however underdeveloped countries as properly thrive and obtain the goods they want, whilst reaping benefits economically. Though those resolutions have labored withinside the past, new topics, together with pandemics and financial recessions, want to be addressed in new resolutions and motion plans so as for them to achieve success today.

Case Study: Pakistan

Pakistan is a high risk country, placed on the gray list of countries with poor control over terrorism financing. Pakistan was among the twenty-one countries that have failed to stop illegal wealth transfers to terrorist organizations. The Financial Action Task Force retained Pakistan on the "Enhanced Follow-up" list and has asked the country to strengthen its implementation of anti-money laundering and combating terror financing measures.

While the FATF encourages the development of stronger measures against terrorism financing, Pakistan struggles with exploitation among NPO organizations. For example, a domestic NPO raising funds for humanitarian relief in an area of conflict was collecting funds in donation boxes outside of religious institutions. It was then found that these funds were paid into a domestic bank account and used to divert funds to facilitate terrorism rather than humanitarian aid. Law enforcement investigating this crime resulted in the arrest of the founder of the NPO and the seizure of \$60,000 from the domestic account. Since 2018, Pakistan has worked in countering terrorism financing through the implementation of training manual guides for LEAs. Since then, Pakistan has developed the National Counter Terrorism Authority in Pakistan.

Bloc Positions:

Western: In many western countries, many measures are taken against terrorism financing through methods such as anti-money laundering. Other than AML measures, the European Commission has worked to carry out risk assessments in order to identify and respond to risks in relation to the EU internal market and terrorism. Specifically, the European Union adopted the first anti-money laundering Directive in 1990 in order to prevent the misuse of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering. More recently, the EU has developed the fifth anti-money laundering directive which introduced transparency among companies and trusts while enhancing the powers of the EU Financial Intelligence Units by providing them with access to more information.

Latin America and Caribbean: Currently, Latin American countries such as Haiti were found to be ranked among the highest risk of terrorist financing, specifically money laundering. The Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT) was created to combat these issues and was created in December 2000 in Colombia. The purpose of the GAFILAT is to work to develop and implement comprehensive global strategies to combat against money laundering and terrorist financing. Even with the creation of FATF, many non profit organizations in Latin America lack awareness of the FATF standards and do not use them to participate in compliance evaluations or advocate for reforms against terrorism financing.

African: In Africa, the growing debate on countering the threat of terrorism financing places special emphasis on the level of compliance by African states with the policy guidelines set out by the FATF, other global best practices in combating the financing of terror-related activities and the challenges confronting African governments in combating the funding of terror. While African countries have worked against terrorism financing, the Boko Haram terrorist organization based in northeastern Nigeria has received much funding which resulted in a series of bombings and attacks in African countries. Terrorism is a large business in Africa and Boko Haram has annual operating budgets around \$10 million. The financing of Boko Haram was found to have come from criminal activity such as kidnapping and bank robberies. They have also worked to impose “taxes” on the local populations.

Asian-Pacific: The Asia-Pacific has developed the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), which is a FATF style regional international governmental body that was founded in 1997 in Thailand. The APG works to assess countries with international anti-money laundering and CFT standards through a program of mutual evaluations. While Asian-Pacific countries have worked to prevent terrorism financing, islamist terrorist organizations in South Asia such as ISIS has played a substantive role in the bombings in Sri Lanka.

Basic Solutions:

Basic solutions for countering the financing of terrorism include the implementation of AML/CFT tools. This system would also include the INL which plays an important role in creating more methods of deterring the finance of terrorism while providing connections on a global basis. “AML and CFT tools can expose the infrastructure of criminal organizations, webs of corruption, and conspiracies to commit terror acts.” This system also gives authorities roadmaps and leads them to people who take part in criminal and illicit activities while creating a pathway towards the recovery and forfeiture of unlawfully-acquired assets. This solution also provides help by creating effective deterrence methods against various criminal activities surrounded around terrorism.

Another solution would be to implement policy development and capacity building measures. These measures would be based upon the U.S. Department of State systems. This system includes the Financial Action Task Force who help multilateral processes and organizations. They help develop funds and implement technical assistance projects to help build upon AML and CFT capacities within foreign countries in response to traditional and incoming threats which include kidnapping in exchange for money and the “misuse of non-bank financial products including hawala and other unconventional and emerging payment methods.” Delegates

should focus on creating solutions that have been successfully implemented in the past and that align with one's country policy.

Questions to Consider:

1. Has your country taken measures to track customers' bank funds?
2. What measures can be taken to increase legal and operational frameworks and technical expertise in developing nations?
3. What are effective methods to limit money laundering?
4. What are some effective methods of detecting, investigating, and prosecuting terrorist financing cases?
5. How can the helpful framework of the FATF and CFATF be mocked by other organizations and countries in order to help nations increase their AML/CFT security?

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