



Question of: The question of countering terror

The United Nation's Security Council Committee,

1. Urges the creation of an international oil monitoring agency, UNICORN (UN International Control of Oil and petroleum National resources) under Security Council authority, which will work with the International Energy Agency, UNESCO, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and other relevant UN bodies (as decided by the IEA, FATF and UNESCO) in order to stop the financing of terrorist elements in the Middle East (and worldwide) through oil revenues by creating a transparent international system that will:
 - a. Be open to all nations, who will be granted every assistance in joining the system and who will be expected to grant every reasonable assistance to UNICORN as a body under Security Council authority,
 - b. Be used to stop the sale of oil from refineries under the control of terrorist elements in the Middle East and around the world (as decided by the 5 Eyes coalition alongside China and Russia, as permanent members of the Security Council) by blacklisting any oil exports that are not categorised or categorised as coming from refineries under control of terrorist elements,
 - c. Refer to the Security Council for further action any nations who are found to be engaging in the purchase/sale of oil outside of this system,
 - d. be subject to random searches to check that oil products coming from refineries are correctly categorised,
 - e. be continually re-evaluated and updated by UNESCO, FATF and the IEA to ensure its utmost effectiveness, including looking at the possibility of electronic tagging of oil exports throughout their journey to stop the black market sale of oil,
 - f. include a reporting mechanism, by which nations will be able to report suspected black market sales of oil or black market routes to the UNICORN secretariat for further investigation,
 - g. Consult with the organisation of the petroleum exporting countries (O.P.E.C.) the effects of decision made by UNICORN before implementing such decisions, as to prevent oil catastrophes;

2. Establishes the United Nations Security Apparatus (UNSA) to replace the current departments of Peacekeeping operations and field Support:
 - a. Reauthorizing the Military Staff Committee (MSC) to act as the executive body for all issues pertaining to the upkeep, management, and preparation of international peacekeeping and security efforts under the UNSA,
 - b. Limiting the MSC from directing or launching UN Missions without the direct authorization and consent of the United Nations Security Council,
 - c. Expanding the MSC to include one member from each of the UNSC regional blocks and the top five financial contributors of the UNSA,

- d. Re-establishing the Department of Peacekeeping Operations underneath the executive purview of the MSC and the organizational purview of the UNSA,
 - i) Directorate of operation to maintain daily operation
 - ii) Directorate of logistics to support peacekeeping operations,
 - iii) Directorate of proportion to ready the forces being deployed and improve training,
 - iv) Directorate of review/ oversight to sort effectiveness the units deployed and aid in the production by Non Judicial Punishment (NJP) or Court Martial,
 - e. Adding an operational theatre system to ensure effective strategic management of regions facing instability and to ensure proper chain of command and oversight of UN Missions,
 - i) A unique Global Counter- ISIL Theatre (GCOT) will be established and will be the priority mission for the UNSA,
 - f. Forming the Department of Special Activities underneath organizational management of the UNSA and under the executive purview of the MSC,
 - i) Containing the Standard Intelligence Group and the Special Operations Authority;
 - ii) Creating a department on cyber- terror and cyber- warfare, with the aim of monitoring and countering the incidences and cyber-terror worldwide;
3. Understanding the limitations presented by interventionist approaches to counter terrorism, urges member states to adopt domestic terror prevention measures, including, but not limited to:
- a. Urging nations who have been threatened by extremist terror groups in the past or are prone to threat, to adopt protocol of enhanced domestic protection for civilians,
 - i) Economically developed and stable nations at threat will deploy police troops to ensure the security of civilians in large cities at risk,
 - ii) Requesting financial aid from the United Nations to subsidize the deployment of local troops in less economically developed nations at risk,
 - b. Calling for the UNSC to create Terror index classifying varying degrees of threat for all member states which will be re-evaluated every 3 months to ensure that information for protections are up to date as possible,
 - c. Calling for the education of civilians in nations at risk about the threats of terrorism and how to ensure personal safety;
4. Asks member states to work in accordance with United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in an effort to promote ethnic, national, cultural and religious tolerance, including but not limited to:
- a. Promoting adequate justice, in coordination with domestic and international law, to any individuals or groups convicted or suspected of affiliation with groups that have the intention to carry out terrorist acts, in addition to hate crimes against individuals or groups based on their ethnicity, nationality or faith,
 - b. Welcoming and encouraging initiatives that encourage inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue in order to attain aforementioned goals,
 - c. Setting laws into place to eliminate employment discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality or religion in an effort to alleviate racial and religious tensions.