

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council - Additional



Conference A

Security Council - Additional

Committee Staff

Director	Tiffany Dao
Chair/ Rapporteur	Helena Weigand

Agenda

- I. Threats to International Peace and Security caused by terrorist acts
- II. The Situation in Venezuela
- III. The Situation in Myanmar
- IV. Youth, Peace and Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
PR/2/1	The Situation in Venezuela	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/1	The Situation in Venezuela	12 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions
SC/2/2	The Situation in Venezuela	10 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions
SC/1/1	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/2	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/3	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session in order to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Youth, Peace, and Security
- II. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
- III. The Situation in Myanmar

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

Once agenda was set to II, III, and I, the members of the Security Council immediately began to discuss how to address threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The importance of collaboration and unity was stressed, and attention was brought to counter-terrorism resources and the importance of preventing terrorist financing.

On Monday evening, the members of the Security Council were notified of the crisis in Venezuela. Soon after finding out about the crisis, the committee successfully declared the crisis in Venezuela as “urgent” and moved to discuss the topic.

By Tuesday, the members of the Security Council received three proposals that focused on: military intelligence and the importance of transparency; the importance of collaboration among countries, while respecting state sovereignty; and the connection between humanitarianism and security.

By the first session on Wednesday, one draft press statement and two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted one press statement and two resolutions following voting procedure, with the press statement receiving unanimous support by the body. During the last committee session on Wednesday, delegates moved back to the topic of threats to International Peace and Security caused by terrorist acts. After the Sais’ approval of three working papers as draft resolutions, voting procedure followed and all three resolutions were adopted unanimously by the body. The tone and debate of the committee throughout the session was one of strong collaboration and cooperation.



Code: PR/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Venezuela

Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Venezuela

The members of the Security Council underline that the representative sent by Nicolas Maduro confirmed that Venezuela currently requests neither humanitarian aid nor any other kind of assistance from the international community.

The members of the Security Council recognized that clear communication and cooperation, in accordance with the principles of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, must occur between relevant UN entities and willing Member States when giving humanitarian aid.

The members of the Security Council encourage all Member States to respect the principle of state sovereignty mentioned in the Article II, Section 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which states: "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members."



Code: SC/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Venezuela

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the principles of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in line
4 with the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) (1945),
5
6 *Recognizing* the precarious and life-threatening conditions of refugees which threaten to destabilize the
7 northern region of South America, especially in countries such as Columbia, Peru, and Ecuador,
8
9 *Bearing* in mind Security Council resolution 688 (1991) in emphasizing the danger of large refugee flows
10 for international peace and security,
11
12 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) in addressing violence prevention activities for youth
13 and stressing the importance of social and economic development to peacebuilding efforts,
14
15 *Recalling* the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance as stated in General Assembly
16 resolution 46/82 (1991),
17
18 *Recognizing* the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Médecins Sans
19 Frontières (MSF), and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to stabilize civilian society within
20 South and Central America by continuing to provide humanitarian aid to refugees and migrants,
21
22 *Applauding* the international efforts of Member States in addressing regular and irregular migration
23 through the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (GCM) (2018) and their continual
24 cooperation with United Nation bodies, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of
25 Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization of Migration (IOM),
26
27 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2417 (2018) which illustrates the link between conflict and
28 hunger and commending the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
29 in working to address this link,
30
31 *Considering* Article 1, Section b of General Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII) on the respect for human
32 rights in armed conflicts (1968), which prohibits attacks against the civilian population,
33
34 *Recognizing* the stabilizing effects of providing health services to conflict resolution and peacebuilding,
35 and the efforts made by the World Health Organization (WHO),
36
37 *Expressing* concern about the high number of children affected by the humanitarian situation inside of
38 Venezuela and in its neighboring countries, and emphasizes the United Nations Children's Fund
39 (UNICEF) mission to realize every child's right to grow up in a safe and inclusive environment,
40
41 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) regarding women, peace and security, resolution 2250
42 (2015) regarding youth, peace and security, the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People* (2007)
43 and the importance of participation of women, youth and indigenous people for peacebuilding and conflict
44 resolution,
45
46 *Bearing in mind* the connection between mass migrations and violence as established by the WHO in
47 chapter 8 of the *World Report on Violence and Health* (2002),
48

49 Recognizing with satisfaction the UN's continual cooperation with regional partners such as the
50 Organization of American States which has seen success in maintaining peace and security, especially in
51 the Americas,
52

53 1. *Calls upon* the aforementioned bodies of the UN to prepare a framework for humanitarian aid for the
54 ongoing situation inside Venezuela, in the event that humanitarian aid is requested by the recognized
55 delegation to the UN in order to ensure stability and sustainable peace by:
56

57 a. Continuing and amplifying the work of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
58 (OCHA) with NGOs, such as the ICRC and MSF, to help build a regular coordination of aid
59 efforts to facilitate the organized proliferation of humanitarian aid within Venezuela;
60

61 b. Recommending the FAO to send food aid in order to address mounting concerns of civil
62 unrest due to widespread hunger;
63

64 c. Encouraging all parties involved in the situation in Venezuela to begin an exchange of ideas
65 with regional NGOs and civil society ensuring the participation of particularly vulnerable
66 populations such as youth, women, and indigenous people to secure future aid access and
67 the protection of civilians;
68

69 d. Recommends regional South American Member States to help support regional governments
70 and relevant humanitarian and development actors in providing rehabilitation and integration
71 programs for youth refugees in South American Member States in order to maintain regional
72 stability and security in order to prevent the radicalization and violence of youth by providing
73 to them a viable alternative;
74

75 2. Establishes a Security Council assisted mission in South America, open to any Member State,
76 through:
77

78 a. Recommending the International Organization of Migration (IOM) conduct a study, to be
79 released at the earliest possibility, that assess the flow of migration as a direct result of the
80 crisis with previous methods used to address other migration crisis to be analyzed for
81 effectiveness for the ongoing situation in Venezuela;
82

83 b. Encouraging the WHO to coordinate with the IOM to establish checkpoints to provide
84 vaccinations to refugees in prevalent migrant routes identified by the IOM study;
85

86 c. Recommending Member States to join, implement, and uphold the GCM by creating and
87 maintaining coordinated international and regional efforts to address the situation by
88 continuing the level of engagement with civil society in order to ensure a smooth and
89 peaceful transition of refugees from one location to the next;
90

91 d. Suggesting the UNHCR to address the state of refugee camps in the surrounding Member
92 States and any appropriate NGOs to provide support in protecting the infrastructure which
93 aids in the dispensary of humanitarian aid and assistance;
94

95 e. Encouraging the Organization of American States to develop strategies that address the
96 concentrated migrant populations in neighboring Member States, thereby alleviating the
97 burden on nearby Member States;
98

99 f. Suggesting that UNICEF works to provide education and social services for migrant youth in
100 the surrounding Member States in order to prepare youth for society;
101

102 3. *Strongly recommends* that the international community continues to encourage inclusive dialogue in
103 order to bring sustainable peace and prosperity, as recommended by the OCHA in the briefing to the
104 Security Council on 26 March 2019;

105

106 4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Code: SC/2/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Venezuela

- 1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the need for free and fair elections in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
4 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,
5
6 *Deeply disturbed* by the reports of increased violent acts and unnecessary loss of life detailed in the 26
7 March 2019 Security Council Press Release SC/13680,
8
9 *Recognizing the need* to promote democratic stability in Venezuela and its surrounding neighbors,
10
11 *Acknowledging* the need for transparency in political processes of Venezuela in order to relieve tensions
12 both domestically and regionally,
13
14 *Reaffirming* that free and fair elections cannot be free or fair where intimidation and coercion are used as
15 a means to sway public opinion,
16
17 *Further deploring* the border disputes between Venezuela and its surrounding neighbors which have
18 erupted into violence over humanitarian aid delivery,
19
20 *Expressing its concern* regarding the urgency of the situation reducing the quality of life of refugees
21 fleeing Venezuela,
22
23 1. *Condemns* any military action due to threats of armed hostility that would perpetuate the crisis in
24 Venezuela, except in situations of the Responsibility to Protect (RTP);
25
26 a. *Requesting* that every Member State stay within the RTP regulations, and not to infringe
27 upon Venezuela's sovereignty;
28
29 b. *Creating a* framework for the Venezuelan government to accept humanitarian aid to ensure
30 the humanitarian conditions in Venezuela do not deteriorate;
31
32 2. *Further encouraging* the creation and establishment of an efficient and acceptable mission through
33 United Nations Peacekeeping as a means to mitigate tensions between Venezuela and other United
34 Nations Member States;
35
36 a. *Requesting* Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Good Offices Engagements to advise and
37 assist on the potential creation of a peacekeeping mission in Venezuela;
38
39 3. *Confirms* its support for free and fair elections in order to reach democratic stability;
40
41 4. *Appreciating* the cooperation of the Organization of American States (OAS) with intergovernmental
42 entities, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to
43 prevent any further harm to the refugees of Venezuela;
44
45 5. *Further recommends* that border security measures be strengthened by utilizing partnerships with the
46 private sector through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the international NGO
47 Safety Organization, in the absence of adequate public resources and basic services through:
48

- 49 a. *Allowing* public resources to be redirected to those Member States most affected by an influx
50 of displaced persons and refugees;
51
- 52 6. *Emphasizes* the utter importance to call upon the International Criminal Court for a report stating
53 whether or not refusing humanitarian aid breaks international law;
54
- 55 7. *Expresses* its readiness to take any action necessary regarding high-ranking officials supporting a
56 malevolent authoritarian regime;
57
- 58 8. *Urges* a de-escalation of violence within and at the borders of Venezuelan territory through a cease
59 fire and the creation of a treaty of amnesty between Maduro's supporting actors and Guaido's
60 backing groups.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Applauding* the work completed by the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact
4 for strengthening coordination and prevention of violent extremism and terrorism within the scope of the
5 United Nations and offering support to Member States as requested,

6
7 *Recognizing* Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) in noting the importance of tracking and freezing
8 finances to prevent the spread of terrorist organizations and the committing of terrorist acts globally,

9
10 *Acknowledging* the importance of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in preventing the illicit flow of
11 money to and from terrorist organizations,

12
13 *Taking note of* the importance of the work that the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs
14 (UNODA) has done to prevent the illicit trade of small arms and stop illegal weaponry from entering the
15 possession of terrorist organizations,

16
17 *Noting* that one of the five functions of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) is to
18 provide unifying analysis and leadership, as they have with the *Organization for the Prohibition of*
19 *Chemical Weapons* (2012), across the 38 entities of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact
20 Task Force,

21
22 *Observing* Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 2253 (2015) and 2369 (2017), which
23 place members of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida, and its associated groups and activities, on the Sanctions
24 List to limit the individuals' access to their assets, set arms embargoes, and place individuals on a travel
25 ban,

26
27 *Highlighting* the FATF's International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the financing of
28 Terrorism and Proliferation: The FATF Recommendations (2018), as an illustration for the international
29 communities' and Security Council's efforts to prevent all sources of revenue for terrorists and terrorist
30 organizations,

31
32 *Commending* the efforts of the *Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in*
33 *Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA) (2001) and the International Tracing Instrument
34 (ITI) (2005) for providing a method for registering and tracing manufactured small arms,

35
36 *Keeping* in mind Security Council resolution 2094 (2013) which defines luxury goods, such as jewelry, for
37 the purpose of sanctions and monitoring non-state actors,

38
39 *Recognizing* the integral position that Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) hold in terrorist financing and
40 money laundering and acknowledging the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (2003) in
41 defining and addressing their importance to global security,

42
43 *Acknowledging* the *Consolidated FATF Strategy on Combating Terrorist Financing* (2016) and the
44 generalized global framework that it lies out for addressing terrorist finance,

45
46 1. Calls upon Member States to work with the FATF to implement the *Consolidated FATF Strategy on*
47 *Combating Terrorist Financing* (2016) and to comply with previous FATF recommendations on
48 international banking transparency;

49

- 50 2. *Requires* Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination
51 Compact to better integrate global counterterrorism institutions;
52
- 53 3. *Urges* Member States to cooperate with UNODA in executing the POA and the ITI in order to prevent
54 the illicit trade of arms by terrorist organizations, as well as to monitor small arms trade through
55 records of financial institutions and the registry and marking of manufactured weapons;
56
- 57 4. *Calls upon* Member States to abide by the FATF Guidance: Politically Exposed Persons (2013) in
58 order to better identify and monitor PEPs regarding potential corruption linked to money laundering
59 and the direct financing of terrorists;
60
- 61 5. *Encourages* Member States to better develop bilateral links to counter terrorist financing through
62 developing international partnership with non-governmental organizations in better implementing the
63 International Monetary Fund's Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism program
64 which focuses on global implementation of the FATF recommendations and guidelines;
65
- 66 6. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.
67

Annex

- 68 1. *Calls* for the UNOCT to produce an annual report to the United Nations Secretariat to serve as a
69 central reference for Member States, detailing the financial resources and industries, confirmed and
70 suspected, that terrorists and terrorist organizations use as a means of revenue, including but not
71 limited to:
72
73 a. Agricultural resources such as: cattle, crops, dried meat, grains, livestock, produce;
74
75 b. Energy resources such as: coal, natural gas, oil, renewable resources, and wood or wood
76 products intended for energy production;
77
78 c. Luxury goods, as previously defined by Security Council resolution 2094;
79
80 d. Small arms and light weapons;
81
82 e. Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

- 1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of Member States' sovereignty including intelligence and military power,
4 while not impeding on the sovereignty of any Member State,
5
6 *Recognizing* the need for Member States to utilize global counterterrorism tools such as the International
7 Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS)
8 to curb global terrorism,
9
10 *Recalling* the success of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL)
11 European Counter Terrorism Centre database in sharing information relating to Foreign Terrorist Fighters
12 (FTFs),
13
14 *Reiterating its appreciation* of the Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), which stated the definition of
15 terrorism and allows United Nations bodies to better fulfill their responsibilities on counter-terrorism,
16
17 *Recognizing* the importance of increasing the preparedness and efficiency of peacekeeping forces
18 against possible threats addressed at them,
19
20 1. *Affirms* the importance of the Special Political Missions (SPM) and Good Office Engagements
21 organization by focusing on the following:
22
23 a. Intelligence sharing;
24
25 b. United Nations certified common military knowledge;
26
27 c. On-site training;
28
29 2. *Calls* upon Member States concerned by peacekeeping operations to actively share military
30 knowledge and military expertise, so that every Member State can gain more information on the
31 tactics and operations of extremist groups in their States through international joint military and police
32 drills and exercises based on the example of 2015 France/US/UK "Swift response" international
33 exercise;
34
35 3. *Recommends* the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee ensures that Member States outside
36 of regional blocks share information such as but not limited to:
37
38 a. The identification of FTFs;
39
40 b. Patterns of movement and communication;
41
42 c. Terrorist networks;
43
44 d. The identification of those who have travelled to the conflict zones or suspect to have
45 travelled to the conflict zones;
46
47 e. Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API);
48

- 49 4. *Requests* the Member States to cooperate with international organizations and UN bodies in
50 accordance with their organization purview such as, but not limited to:
51
- 52 a. Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International
53 Maritime Organization (IMO) on the topic of stricter supervision of the issuance of documents
54 of traveling;
 - 55
 - 56 b. Collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) on the topic of the
57 technical assistance to the Member States on counter-terrorism;
 - 58
 - 59 c. Cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate to carry out the policies of the
60 United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee.
61

Annex

- 62 1. *Requests* the United Nations to adopt the definition of “terrorism” as “criminal acts by state actors and
63 non-state actors with territorial, or non-territorial, foundation, while not affiliating it with any specific
64 race, ethnicity, religion, or group, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death
65 or serious bodily injury, taking of hostages or attacks physical or electronic national systems, with the
66 purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public, combatants and in particular
67 noncombatants, intimidate a population, compel or subvert a government or an international
68 organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.”
69



Code: SC/1/3

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Guided by the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (2015), specifically Sustainable Development*
4 *Goals (SDGs) 4 on quality education; 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions; and 17 on partnerships*
5 *for the goals,*
6
7 *Keeping in mind the concern expressed in Security Council's resolution 2253 (2015) that previous*
8 *resolutions on the topic of counter-terrorism have not been fully implemented,*
9
10 *Welcoming the work of the UN Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT), established through General*
11 *Assembly resolution 71/291 (2017), which further established the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination*
12 *Compact,*
13
14 *Fully alarmed by the fact that the internet is used as the platform for over half of all terrorism recruitment,*
15
16 *Guided by the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001) which promotes multilateralism through the*
17 *promotion of investigations and restrictions on abuses of the internet,*
18
19 *Acknowledging the relevance of the recent "Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by*
20 *ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of*
21 *Member States in countering the threat" (S/2019/103),*
22
23 *Stressing the UN Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) report on Cybercrime: New Threat and Global*
24 *Response (2011) which details the need for international action on aforementioned topic,*
25
26 *Acknowledging with satisfaction the success in the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFTC),*
27 *which has seen great success in preventing the spread of terror through developing further indicators to*
28 *content containing terrorism recruitment and hiring specialists to monitor,*
29
30 *Recognizing the intersectionality of social inequalities, youth, and extremism as means to more easily*
31 *recruit more vulnerable peoples,*
32
33 *Recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) and 2419 (2018) on Youth, Peace and Security, and*
34 *the multilateral promotion of youth initiatives in countering terrorism,*
35
36 *Commending the efforts of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015) in advocating for*
37 *greater integration of women in counter terrorist operations and condemning acts of sexual violence*
38 *committed against women by terrorist organizations,*
39
40 *Emphasizes the need for Member States to further develop programs that bring the public and private*
41 *sector to the same table to develop measures to address terrorist activity collaboration between all parties*
42 *that are affected by the effects of online terrorism,*
43
44 *Bearing in mind the existence of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism (APRCM) which aims*
45 *to strengthen policy and program coherence between member states in the Asia-Pacific as mandated by*
46 *Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/46 (1998),*
47

48 *Acknowledging* the success of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism of the UN Interagency Task Team
49 on Science, Technology, and Innovation (STIs) for the SDGs (IATT) in providing an adaptable framework
50 for superregional protection,
51

- 52 1. *Confirms* the need for the development and protection of key internet infrastructure in order to protect
53 telecommunication and computer hardware against cyberterrorism;
54
- 55 2. *Calls upon* further cooperation and information sharing, especially between the private and public
56 sector to prevent acts of cyber terror against financial institutions;
57
- 58 3. *Underlining* the need for Member States to build upon existing legal guidelines in order to protect from
59 illegitimate uses of the internet;
60
- 61 4. *Invites* Member States to build upon public-private partnerships (PPPs) such as the GIFTC to open a
62 streamlined dialogue between the parties within this forum who are identifying terrorist recruitment
63 websites and UN entities like UNOCT;
64
- 65 5. *Further suggests* improved safeguarding of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) from cyber
66 terrorism threats through the collaboration and communication between Member States to implement
67 higher levels of security measures, such as utilizing blockchain encryption in financial institutions;
68
- 69 6. *Suggests* a greater emphasis on engaging youth and impoverished populations, which are the most
70 vulnerable to propaganda and recruitment by terrorist organizations, through:
71
 - 72 a. Providing training in fields that employ digitalization for education, creation of jobs, that
73 support the SDGs in their local communities;
74
 - 75 b. The establishment and expansion of exchange programs for young people from different
76 religious, ethnic and cultural communities in order to promote respect, understanding and
77 solidarity;
78
- 79 7. *Suggests* the establishment of a Communication Center (ComCen) under supervision of the UNOCT
80 tasked with deconstructing and delegitimizing extremist narratives through the internet by:
81
 - 82 a. Providing informational material on terrorism and terrorist propaganda for the public and Non-
83 Governmental Organizations;
84
 - 85 b. Engaging youth in the development of counterterrorism strategies through consultation and
86 outreach programs in line with the Youth, Peace and Security agenda;
87
 - 88 c. Allowing members of the public to submit media content suspected of being terrorist
89 propaganda to the ComCen and receive unbiased reviews of the media content submitted;
90
- 91 8. *Establishes* the UN Global Cyber Terrorism Database which will be free to use by Member State
92 designated government officials and experts on the topic of terrorism which:
93
 - 94 a. Will be created through using the frameworks provided by pre-existing UN databases on
95 terrorism;
96
 - 97 b. Will be run by UNODC;
98
 - 99 c. Will be a platform used to report objective information regarding acts of terror;
100
 - 101 d. Will be used by UN specialists within the UNODC to implement existing strategies relating to
102 counter-terrorism;
103

- 104 9. *Recommends* the General Assembly to establish International internet Literacy Day to encourage
105 national governments, educational and non-governmental institutions to build critical thinking capacity
106 such as by:
107
- 108 a. Sharing the resources provided by the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and
109 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Media
110 Information and Literacy clearinghouse with young students so that they may become
111 educated in the dangers of the internet;
112
 - 113 b. Training for youth on how to responsibly participate in online communities by emphasizing
114 practices that limit the amount of personally identifiable information and individual voluntarily
115 discloses;
116
 - 117 c. Teaching government employees, teachers and young people to evaluate the legitimacy of
118 information sources as outlined by *The Report of the High-level Group of the Alliance of*
119 *Civilizations* (2006);
120
 - 121 d. Encouraging the interflow of information on training and current practices of terrorist
122 organizations between regional partners to ensure methods are continuously developing;
123
- 124 10. *Calls upon* regional organizations, including the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), the
125 Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three (ASEAN+3), the North Atlantic Treaty
126 Organization (NATO), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Arab League, the
127 Organization of American States (OAS), and other relevant regional collective security organizations
128 to develop a mechanism similar to the APRCM with a focus on incentivizing technology and
129 knowledge transfers between Member States in order to strengthen counterterrorism mechanisms:
130
- 131 a. Recognizing that it is in the best interest of each Member State in order to prevent “terrorism”
132 as defined by the Council;
133
 - 134 b. Asking for the creation of a working group on counterterrorism in each regional organization
135 mentioned above that can exchange best practices between them;
136
 - 137 c. Asking the UN Secretary-General to provide a report on the creation of incentives that
138 regional organizations can create for private and public actors to report information and to
139 share technology that could help assist in the fight to eliminate threats to peace and security
140 caused by terrorist activities;
141
 - 142 d. Ensuring the continued protection of private intellectual property rights for all information
143 shared through this mechanism;
144
 - 145 e. Emphasizing the lack of counterterrorism technologies and best practices available to
146 developing countries and noting that this deficiency can be corrected through this
147 mechanism.