

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Security Council  
(SC) NMUN Simulation\*



## Conference A

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# Security Council (SC)

## Committee Staff

**Director  
Chair**

Brian Tomblin  
Miri Frings

## Agenda

- I. The Current Crisis in the Sheikh Jarrah Neighborhood of East Jerusalem
- II. Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security from Non-State Actors
- III. The Recent Rebel Attacks in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo
- IV. The Situation in the Middle East, Including the Palestinian Question

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
PS/1/1	I	Adopted without a recorded vote
PRST/1/1	I	Adopted without a recorded vote
2/1	II	Adopted without a recorded vote
2/2	II	Adopted without a recorded vote
2/3	II	Adopted without a recorded vote
PS/3/1	III	Adopted without a recorded vote

# Summary Report

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

- I. Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security from Non-State Actors
- II. The Situation in the Middle East, Including the Palestinian Question

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Sunday, the delegates discussed the adoption of the agenda and set it in the order I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security from Non-State Actors.”

By Monday afternoon, the Dais received a total of three proposals covering topics such as cybersecurity, the support of non-violent Non-State Actors in deradicalization and education, and multilateral cooperation on reducing terrorist financing and weapon trafficking. Deliberations were halted on Tuesday, however, when the body agreed to respond to the crisis in Sheikh Jarrah in East Jerusalem with both a press statement and a presidential statement.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions discussing solutions to address the threats to peace from Non-State Actors were approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. All three resolutions were adopted without a recorded vote. The body finally decided to amend the agenda to address the recent rebel attacks in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, issuing a press statement condemning the violence and supporting accountability.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** 2/2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Current Crisis in the Sheikh Jarrah Neighborhood of East Jerusalem

### **Statement by the President of the Security Council**

At the 5th meeting of the Security Council, held on April 5th, 2022, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The Current Crisis in the Sheikh Jarrah Neighborhood of East Jerusalem" the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council suggests both parties to agree on re-establishing the humanitarian aid corridors.

"The Security Council calls for the respect of international humanitarian law as imposed by the 1948 *Geneva Convention* and the 1951 *Refugee Convention*.

"The Security Council calls on both parties to maintain negotiations in order to achieve a durable and fully respected cease-fire.

"The Security Council rejects violence and provocation from both sides.

"The Security Council condemns the act of not abiding by the decisions made by Security Council resolution 2334 (2016) and calls for the halt of settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

"The Security Council reiterates that humanitarian facilities and civilians must be protected and respected by all parties at all times.

"The Security Council calls for an investigation to be held by the United Nations Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel to ensure increased accountability amongst all actors involved in the escalation of tensions and assess the feasibility of international mediation.

"The Security Council expresses strong support for international partners and Member States to supply immediate humanitarian assistance for affected civilians and calls for additional support through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East."



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** 2/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Current Crisis in the Sheikh Jarrah Neighborhood of East Jerusalem

### **Security Council Press Statement on Addressing the Current Crisis in the Sheikh Jarrah Neighborhood in East Jerusalem:**

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by the Security Council President:

The members of the Security Council condemned in the strongest terms the violence which took place in Sheikh Jarrah between the West Bank and Israel on 5 April 2022, causing numerous deaths and injuries among civilians. Considering recent conflicts, which have significantly exacerbated already deep-rooted tensions, the members of the Security Council were deeply alarmed by news of the violent events. The members of the Security Council expressed their deep sympathy and condolences to the families of the victims.

The members of the Security Council called for increased accountability amongst all actors involved in the progressive escalations governing the situation in Sheikh Jarrah. The members of the Security Council condemned all acts of violence and urged all parties involved in the conflict in Sheikh Jarrah to engage in timely negotiations that would end the armed conflict.

The members of the Security Council expressed their hope that all parties involved in the conflict will allow humanitarian aid for any civilians. The members of the Security Council also expressed strong support for Member States' and international partners' immediate and robust humanitarian assistance for civilians in the region and for the essential work of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees. The members of the Security Council firmly condemned the blockade of humanitarian aid in Sheik Jarrah.

In recognition of previous international agreements between Israel and Palestine, the members of the Security Council have expressed their hope for a peaceful and diplomatic solution.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** 1/2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security from Non-State Actors

*The Security Council,*

*Motivated by the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more specifically SDGs 3 and 16, which seek to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages and promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, highlighting the need for all the Member States to actively prevent and combat international threats from non-state actors (NSAs) within efforts to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,*

*Taking note of the rise in the use of technological tools by NSAs to commit global attacks on government institutions and private sector companies,*

*Considering that the last meeting from the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice's (CCPCJ) open-ended intergovernmental expert group (IEG) that was held in April 2021, and the work the IEG conducts regarding cybercrime, crime prevention, criminal justice capabilities, and technical assistance,*

*Recalling in particular Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) that created the 1540 Committee seeking to put into action the provisions of the resolution concerning actions against NSAs in their efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction (WMD), regarding the adoption of legislation to prohibit any NSAs to come into possession of WMD through any means, and concerning action related to the enforcement of effective measures to establish domestic controls relating to the proliferation of WMD and their delivery,*

*Keeping in mind the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) definition of NSAs as any individual or entity, not acting under the lawful authority of any State in conducting activities which come within the scope of this resolution,*

*Recalling Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) which reaffirms Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and condemns threats to international peace and security from terrorist groups with particular attention to Al-Qaeda by further strengthening sanctions and calling upon Member States to cut financial flows to terrorist organizations,*

*Considering the encouragements found in Security Council resolution 1977 (2011) and Security Council resolution 2325 (2016) with regards to the presentation by Member States voluntarily of national implementation action plans, their priorities and plans for implementing Security Council resolution 1540 and the failure by certain Member States to submit these National Action Plans voluntarily in absence of a timeline,*

*Acknowledging that information communication technologies (ICT) are evolving rapidly, are easily accessible for any NSAs with disruptive intentions, and that they can be used for a wide range of activities such as recruiting, financing and radicalization, as noted by the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate,*

*Emphasizing the fact that cybersecurity initiative capabilities differ between developed and developing Member States which further emphasizes inequities regarding ICT infrastructures in the regions that would need it the most to ensure a proper defense against NSAs,*

*Recognizing* the impact of climate change and increased resource scarcity on the proliferation of armed NSAs as well as a rise in local conflict and use of alternative methods of violence including cyberwarfare particularly on the African continent,

*Emphasizing* the need for security sector reform (SSR) on the African continent and noting the lack of sufficient cybersecurity for critical ICT infrastructure as demonstrated by the attacks on hospital ICT infrastructure, emergency services networks, and social service ICT in South Africa in 2020,

*Acknowledging* the lack of national legislation by Member States that criminalizes the malicious use of technology by NSAs and fail to have a sufficient level of mechanisms monitoring cybersecurity for public infrastructure as well as the spread of misinformation and disinformation propagated by NSAs and the threat this poses to state stability, public health, and sectarian tensions,

*Reaffirming* the importance of fostering a secure and safe ICT environment which requires effective cooperation among States to reduce risks to international peace and security,

*Recalling* its decision regarding the Security Council *Madrid Guiding Principles* (2015) in highlighting the exploitation of ICT of terrorist groups for the purpose of recruiting and initiating terrorist acts,

*Emphasizing* the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) with particular attention to the Interagency Working Group on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure,

*Emphasizing* Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) which encourages all Member States to strengthen the legal framework to enable financial institutions to immediately suspend any acts with individuals included in the Security Council sanctions lists,

*Emphasizing* the 2016-2020 African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Roadmap created to address the challenges met by the 2011-2013 APSA through setting strategic objectives for African States to support their combating of the regional threat of NSAs as well as strengthening WMD disarmament,

*Taking into account* that the 2016-2020 APSA Roadmap addresses cybercrime only as a tangential priority rather than one of the five major priorities despite the enormous social and economic impact of cybercrime as cited by the INTERPOL report entitled African Cyber Threat Assessment Report 2021, which highlights that cybercrime reduced GDP within Africa by more than 10%, at a cost of an estimated 4.12 billion USD in 2021,

*Concerned by* the lack of regular participation by African Member States in the process of the submission of 1540 National Reports thus intensifying the threat of NSAs on the African Region,

*Highlighting* the work of UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in timely addressing cybercrime threats posed by NSAs,

*Recognizing* the leading role played by the UN Office on Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) at collectively coordinating the international community's efforts that combat the threats of NSAs,

*Viewing with appreciation* the 2011 *African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection* which established a credible framework for cybersecurity in Africa through organization of electronic transactions, protection of personal data, promotion of cyber security, e-governance and combating cybercrime,

*Noting* the persistence of violence and transnational crime conducted by NSAs at sea despite efforts put forward in international agreements such as the 1982 *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*,

*Highlighting* the role of the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) of regularly sharing information governing global pirate attacks in an effort to ensure global safety and security,

*Recognizing* that under Security Council resolutions 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016), Member States were encouraged to provide additional National Reports to the 1540 Committee solely admitted on a voluntary basis,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

1. *Requests* the United Nations Economic and Social Council to reinstate the CCPCJ's IEG in order to conduct a comprehensive study on cybercrime by:
  - a. Exchanging information on national legislation, best practices, and technical assistance;
  - b. Increasing cooperation between Member States and UNODC to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of such crime in all its forms;
2. *Encourages* Member States to increase cooperation regarding maritime security and recognizes the threats that NSAs pose to it by:
  - a. Improving information sharing systems and streamlining information sharing between Member States particularly pertaining to security breaches by NSAs;
  - b. Cooperating with international NGOs such as the IMB Piracy Reporting Center to report piracy and raise awareness of high-risk areas;
3. *Encourages* the respect to state sovereignty by advocating for Member States' creation of platforms that comprehensively discuss national cybersecurity issues to include preceding approaches taken by the international community to strengthen cybersecurity from attacks by NSAs on critical government infrastructure and ensure the limited partial inclusion of private sector institutions;
4. *Assigns* all Member States, in accordance with their national procedures, to submit national reports on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 on an annual timeline;
5. *Instructs* the 1540 Committee to create regional roundtables hosted by the 1540 Committee to facilitate annual sharing of 1540 National Reports to address the proliferation of WMDs amongst NSAs;
6. *Recommends* the adoption of the 2022-2026 APSA Roadmap that serves as an instrument that proceeds with the work of the 2016-2020 APSA Roadmap and prioritizes combating cyber threats, particularly from NSAs, through:
  - a. Setting clear objectives for cybersecurity as one of the five major strategic priorities for the plan that assist in the creation of national strategies and domestic legal instruments governing the protection from cyberthreats imposed by NSAs;
  - b. Ensuring the inclusion of objectives strengthening the cybersecurity of critical African ICT infrastructure and prioritizing SSR;
  - c. Recommending the ratification and implementation of the African Union Convention of Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection by Members States in the African Continent;



- d. Identifying common causes and predictors of the formation of NSAs in various regions of the African continent and establishes common prevention methods and strategies;
  - e. Establishing cross-cutting working groups that address the impact of climate change on resource scarcity and displacement that contribute to the rise of NSAs, and sectarian conflict, and the use of cyberterrorism;
  - f. Having specifically tailored plans for different NSAs threatening the peace and security of the African region;
7. *Suggests* that the General Assembly task the cybersecurity program within the UNOCT with further reviewing international cybersecurity policies in order to proactively assist Member States with the process of creating national strategic approaches and expertise-sharing networks among Member States to aid in combating the threats of NSAs and securing critical infrastructure through:
- a. Encouraging all Member States and the Cyber Security Programme of the UNOCT to pursue further engagement with the CTITF with particular attention to the Interagency Working Group on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure;
  - b. Calling upon Member States to strengthen domestic legislation to prevent and criminalize the actions of NSAs who threaten cybersecurity and further secure and bolster critical public infrastructure including healthcare systems, energy grids, and financial institutions to better handle potential threats from cyberattacks through preparedness and deterrence mechanisms;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to strengthen and further develop mechanisms that can facilitate information exchanges and assistance between relevant organizations in order to raise ICT security awareness among Member States and reduce the operating space for online terrorist and criminal activities;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** 1/2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security from Non-State Actors

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its commitment to multilateral cooperation in all issues of international security as articulated in Article I of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

*Further reaffirming* a history of multilateral cooperation in issues of terrorism under General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, while recognizing the opportunity for improvement on this issue,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 2325 (2016) and their goals to eliminate nuclear, chemical, and biological threats from NSAs and prevent the acquirement of Weapons of Mass Destruction by violent non-state actors (NSAs) through cyber programs,

*Recognizing* the new and unique threat posed by the cyber domain in aiding funding and recruitment for terror groups,

*Further recognizing* the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999) in order to halt illicit activities enacted to violate International Laws,

*Underlining* General Assembly Resolution 71/291, Strengthening the Capability of the United Nations System to Assist Member States in Implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which established the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism,

*Appreciating* the efficiency of joint-military exercises and mutual legal assistance treaties (MLAT), as practiced currently by multiple Member States in the Middle East and their partners,

*Acknowledging* the work in regard to education put forward by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and especially highlighting the efforts to provide accessibility to digital means within the Giga Program,

*Expressing its satisfaction* with the work of the 2018 United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States,

*Noting with concern* that previous summits on the topic of international terrorism, such as 2020 Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week as facilitated by the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT), have been limited in attendance to members of specific government agencies, and have occurred irregularly,

*Recalling* Security Council Resolution 2462 (2019), which emphasizes the continued work of Financial Intelligence Units and Financial Action Task Forces (FATFs) toward countering capital flows to and from armed NSAs,

*Recognizing* existing international conventions pertaining to the funding of terrorist activities, including but not limited to the 1997 *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*,

*Acknowledging* that the funding of armed NSAs is a multifaceted problem sourcing from organized criminality, drug trade, human trafficking as well as from solicitation on social media platforms,

*Calling attention* to Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) and institutional corruption that can exacerbate the threat of violent NSAs,

*Recognizing* the strong link between social media activity with the radicalization of individual actors across the globe, with particular reference to the collated research of *Youth and Violent Extremism on Social Media* as published by UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in 2017,

*Aware* of the opportunities for criminal accountability, prevention, and justice that the work of The Global Programme on Detecting, Preventing, and Countering the Financing of Terrorism's (CFT Programme) has provided and the current lack of an established plan for CFT Programme reviews,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 75/194 on "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption," which recognized that violent NSAs and transnational organized crime groups can exploit vulnerabilities in financial institutions to launder money and fund their activities,

*Acknowledging* the efforts brought forward by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in coordinating technical standards, expanding global connectivity, and improving access to information and communication technologies to underserved communities most at risk of radicalization by NSAs,

*Reaffirming* Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 2396 (2017), and 2309 (2016) that explains that protecting land borders, air travel, and seaports is the first line of defense against the illegal cross-border movement of Foreign Terrorist Fighters and their resources,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

1. *Urges* Member States to engage in civil discourse with non-violent NSAs to discourage radicalization and the possibility for violence;
2. *Asks* that the mandate of CFT Programme be reviewed by the General Assembly every five years, in accordance with Office of Information and Communication Technology, to ensure its infrastructure and strategies are adapted to emerging technologies and advancements;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to decrease systematic hurdles and to increase cross-national cooperation in counter-terrorism efforts in alignment with the Pillars of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, reviewed and reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 75/291, "The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy," and further:
  - a. Emphasizes the need for comprehensive legislative and systemic frameworks, flexible enough to remain adaptable to the needs and requirements of each Member State while specific enough to provide concrete and actionable plans to those Member States who wish to implement said frameworks;
  - b. Recommends that Member States harmonize domestic counterterrorism policies according to the best available knowledge from public and private partners;
  - c. Invites willing Member States with existing anti-corruption task forces to report to UNOCT;
4. *Encourages* Member States to participate in joint-military exercises and, if required, and take actions against violent NSAs with regional partners, and to negotiate MLATs, thereby:
  - a. Improving and streamlining law enforcement's ability to obtain and exchange evidence needed for investigations and prosecutions and deepening the cooperation against terrorism and transnational organized crime, including cybercrime;
  - b. Ensuring knowledge exchange and the sharing of best-practices in the fight against terrorism;

5. *Recommends* that Member States decrease the opportunity for NSAs to obtain dangerous materials through:
  - a. Implementing measures including the bolstering of existing security oversight systems to comply with requirements in alignment with the International Maritime Organization's International Ship and Port Facility Security Code;
  - b. Encouraging the strengthening and standard implementation of International Civil Aviation Organization Standards and Recommended Practices and the Global Aviation Security Plan;
  - c. Further implementing additional security measures, especially in regions of conflict, when dealing with weapons of Mass Destruction;
  - d. Developing local counter terrorism black market screening systems that prevent the sale of improvised explosive device initiation mechanisms, detonators, explosive charges, and internal materials and allow for the creation of vital fiscal systems that approve the information available to the international community about the sale of such materials;
  - e. Further developing a set of recommendations and guidelines for producers of chemical and biological material and managers of uranium reserves to ensure that potentially dangerous materials are not sold, stolen, or otherwise acquired by NSAs;
6. *Encourages* Member States to build upon existing security programs which specifically track and prevent the illegal spread and use of Weapons of Mass Destruction by NSAs;
7. *Advises* the establishment of the Digital Navigation Assistance task force under ITU and allocating the following tasks to the regional offices of ITU to inform and provide vulnerable communities with campaigns aimed at digital literacy and the detection of extremist propaganda and recruitment, in cooperation with local authorities, to inhibit the disobedience of international law, and to deliver known terrorist activity information through an accessible database, inspired by the example of the European Union's Radicalization Awareness Network and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe by:
  - a. Developing standards on detecting and defining misinformation, and creating guidelines that Member States can follow in accordance with these;
  - b. Starting regional specific social media campaigns to counter extremist propaganda;
  - c. Providing guidance and workshops for teachers of Member States that request assistance to become experts on detecting and falsifying misinformation in the digital sphere by the means of online workshops to further provide this information to their students;
  - d. Additionally cooperating with the Giga Program of UNICEF, which is ensuring internet access for educational purposes in vulnerable regions, in order to reach the regions' children and young adults and promote digital literacy among those who are most vulnerable to extremist influence;
8. *Asks* Member States to protect Information and Communication Technology spheres from violence and extremism by NSAs through partnerships with Communication Service Providers (CSP), while increasing online transparency and promote digital literacy through:
  - a. Encouraging CSPs to share information with the population deemed at risk of exploitation by relevant national authorities regarding emerging and established online scams which look to recruit individuals to violent and extremist causes;

- b. Establishing an online avenue within social platforms that allows citizens to report alarming or dangerous interactions to relevant authorities, allowing them the opportunity to determine the level of threat;
    - c. Harnessing the capacity of the private sector in line with the objective of preventing radicalization and polarization on the internet;
- 9. *Encourages* multinational collaboration between task forces that work to suppress and prevent money laundering schemes, specifically to ensure that violent NSAs are prevented access to these sources of capital and asset financing by:
  - a. Enabling money laundering schemes to be traced on an international scale through a real-time database platform, which could reveal ties between complicit international financial institutions and NSAs before their transfers and purchases are completed, and would better allow evidence of capital asset transfers to be introduced in court trials pertaining to Non-State Actor violence and extremism;
  - b. Additionally urging Member States to comply fully with the pre-existing and ongoing work of transnational enforcement agencies, such as INTERPOL's Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Center to develop a stronger database between FICs and FATFs within transnational banking systems;
- 10. *Seeks* the development and integration of existing frameworks and past conferences into a more regular, formalized, and expansive event, the Annual Conference on Terrorism Intervention and NSAs (ACTION), which will:
  - a. Be facilitated by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and the General Assembly by:
    - i. Utilizing existing structures and procedure in the consolidation of an annual conference to encourage collaboration and to streamline discussions regarding eliminating the threat of violent NSAs, building particularly on the work of the first United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States in 2018 and the 2020 Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week as facilitated by OCT;
    - ii. Encouraging the collection and sharing of information regarding violent NSAs between Member States to eliminate the transnational advantage held by NSAs;
  - b. Provide a space for a twofold core objective alongside a wider ideological basis to:
    - i. Allow Member States to voice their region-specific concerns regarding NSAs;
    - ii. Facilitate and encourage collaborative solutions based on mutually beneficial approaches;
    - iii. Factor in considerations such as building groundwork for the following conference, strengthening political support for UN efforts against terrorist actions by NSAs, and promoting both regional and international partnerships and cooperation;
  - c. Emphasize that the international community include both prominent NGOs and the private sector, with varying degrees of limited observer status, in further discussions regarding cybersecurity across the globe;
  - d. Be grounded on the basis that state sovereignty has always been, and remains, a core tenet of the United Nations, and that the conference must operate in the spirit of collaboration as opposed to enforced participation;

- e. Be focused on the pressing and contemporary issue of cybersecurity in relation to Violent NSAs, with the specific aim of modernizing information sharing regarding threats to international peace and security;

11. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** 1/3

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security from Non-State Actors

*The Security Council,*

*Guided by Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that everyone has the right to life, to liberty and security of person,*

*Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2601 (2021) which upholds the right to education and its necessity to the achievement of international peace and security,*

*Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006) which established a common, international strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism,*

*Viewing with appreciation the General Assembly's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism which presents a comprehensive approach with counter-terrorism measures and addresses the underlying conditions that drive individuals to radicalize and join violent extremist groups,*

*Considering Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) which reiterates the necessity for Member States to combat violent extremism by preventing and suppressing the recruiting, equipping, and financing of violent non-state actors (NSAs),*

*Recognizing the Security Council resolution 2462 (2019), which calls upon Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist organizations, and Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), which calls for the role of civil society organizations in fostering an environment which is not conducive to incitement to terrorism,*

*Expressing its appreciation on the voluntary national reviews (VNRs) that aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, successes, challenges, and lessons learned through conducting regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels,*

*Having considered the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) in its role on addressing immediate and medium-term recovery and peacebuilding requirements through focusing on peacebuilding strategy,*

*Recognizing the work in progress by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) on providing infrastructure, procurement, and project management services to help increase the effectiveness of peace and security projects around the world,*

*Having examined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Decision 197EX/46 (2015) to enhance UNESCO's capacity to provide assistance to States for formulating feasible strategies in preventing violent extremism,*

*Noting Security Council resolution 2322 (2016) which underlined the importance of strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, and stresses the importance of strengthening international cooperation between Member States and international organizations to combat the financing of these NSAs,*

1. *Expresses the necessity to incorporate non-violent actors that are outside the control of a sovereign government and exercises significant influence in the usage of the term NSAs in order to effectively implement prevention and deradicalization measures sought through ensuring non-tolerance of the use of violent means;*

2. *Calls upon* all States to enhance national counter-terrorism measures through the involvement of non-violent NSAs, as defined by each Member State's appropriate laws, in dialogue and planning, following the framework established in Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) on the involvement of civil society organizations;
3. *Reminds* Member States of the guidelines provided by Security Council resolution 2322 (2016) on criminalization of terrorist financing for any purpose through establishing terrorist financing as a serious criminal offence in their domestic laws and regulations and for Member States to exchange information about such activity in ways adhering to their domestic needs by:
  - a. Endorsing Member States to recognize the important role of national legislation in enabling international judicial and law enforcement cooperation on terrorist-related offences;
  - b. Conducting a risk assessment of its supranational sector or updating existing ones to determine the organizations vulnerable to terrorist financing and to inform the implementation of a risk-based approach;
  - c. Referring in their domestic law to international law and cooperating on administrative, police, and judicial matters to prevent the commission of terrorist acts and radicalization;
  - d. Establishing a central authority within Member States to concentrate experience and resources, reduce bureaucracy and ensure visibility and accountability;
  - e. Empowering the central authorities within Member States to facilitate the judicial aspect of extradition requests;
4. *Recognizes* decisions made through Security Council resolution 2178 (2016) to ensure deradicalization measures including violent extremism, and *further recommends* Member States to include deradicalization measures that orient itself in the sector of education, national culture, and national identity through the UNESCO Decision 197EX/46 (2015) to provide strategies to prevent violent extremism and conduct relevant suggestions which adhere to the national context
5. *Endorses* United Nations organizations to provide necessary support for technical aspects in implementing aforementioned deradicalization measures through:
  - a. Recognizing that NSAs must disarm and be peaceful participants of society in order to be integrated into local, state, regional, and international representation;
  - b. Requesting that Member States conduct research and collect information to better understand the nature and links between marginalized groups and NSAs through implementing and adopting measures provided by the UNESCO decision;
  - c. Requesting Member States to protect and promote the right to education, especially in armed conflict through ensuring equitable access to education for all populations within Member States, and developing effective measures to prevent and address attacks and threats from NSAs against schools and education facilities;
5. *Calls upon* more economically developed countries to participate in knowledge sharing measures to provide basic guidelines to less economic developed countries that lack international guidance on for effective capacity building in securing legal and political structures essential in implementation of measures established through precedent resolutions of the Security Council, by, among other methods:



- a. Establishing shared policy frameworks for nations that require specific guidance in carrying out their implementation of relevant resolutions;
  - b. Encouraging the nations to participate in the VNRs;
  - c. Mobilizing cooperation with UNOPS;
6. *Supports* the efforts to strengthen national, regional, and sub-regional capabilities for achieving peace and stability in conflictual areas through recognizing the effort of providing recovery frameworks to nations experiencing conflict or political crisis inflicted by entities including Non-State Actors through:
- a. Implementing the RPBA to ensure that international and local interventions for recovery are aligned by helping countries assess, plan, and prioritize requirements over time under a common process;
  - b. Facilitating communication among Member States in need of building capacity against aggressions of Violent Non-State actors;
  - c. Abiding by the decision of Security Council resolution 1803 (XVII) (1962) in respecting state sovereignty and recommending every Member States to contribute as their own capacity to humanitarian assistance;
  - d. Taking immediate diplomatic measures in order to keep communication channels open by establishing multiple means of communication between relevant parties while working to prevent, manage, or resolve conflicts;
7. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** 3/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Recent Rebel Attacks in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo

### **Security Council Press Statement on the Recent Rebel Attacks in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo**

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by the Security Council President:

The members of the Security Council condemned in the strongest terms the violence in a village in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo caused by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) on 3 April 2022, causing numerous deaths and injuries among civilians. The members of the Security Council noted that the attack in Masambo showed escalating ferocity from the ADF, with reports of some victims killed in their own homes. The members of the Security Council expressed their deep sympathy and condolences to the families of the victims and all those individuals within the region affected by the violence.

The members of the Security Council condemned the consistent use of child soldiers by the ADF and their abduction of men, women, and children. The members of the Security Council remain deeply concerned by the ongoing human rights situation in the region, and by the continued reports of human rights violations and abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo, including acts of sexual and gender-based violence. The members of the Security Council also condemned the previous use of sexual violence as a method of war, which they determined to be a violation of the Geneva Conventions by the ADF and contributes to the distrust from the local population for lawful security and defense forces. The members of the Security Council lamented the distrust in legitimate and lawful security institutions which is wrought by attacks from terror groups and erodes efforts to stabilize regions. The members of the Security Council called upon all Member States and Non-State Actors in the region to abide by international human rights law and humanitarian norms.

The members of the Security Council expressed increased alarm towards the situation after receiving news of attacks on UN peacekeeping missions that were in the Democratic Republic of Congo to offer humanitarian aid. The members of the Security Council viewed these attacks as a testament to the increased challenge of offering humanitarian aid to the villages affected by violence and conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The members of the Security Council further expressed the importance of humanitarian aid in the Democratic Republic of Congo, particularly when considering the increased number of displaced peoples, vulnerable groups, and individuals in need of protection.

The members of the Security Council emphasized their strong commitment to the sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The members of the Security Council reiterated their appreciation for the efforts made by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo to protect civilians. The members of the Security Council support the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo in its effort to consolidate peace and stability.