



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Countering the Evolving Global Threat posed by Non-State Actors

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Observing* the information sharing initiatives done by Member States to increase cyber counter-terrorism
4 capabilities,
5
6 *Deeply disturbed* by the self-sufficient funding methods made by violent Non-State Actors (NSAs) through legal
7 donations, organs and different financial institutions in recruitment,
8
9 *Having examined* the economic and social mobility that can be introduced into a region through investments in
10 infrastructure and financial opportunities,
11
12 *Highlighting* the critical role that economic development and stability play in creating environments which offer
13 opportunities for populations in hostile areas, the need to strengthen governmental, judicial, and civil institutions,
14
15 *Taking into consideration* the position of the Financial Action Task Force, the leading anti-money laundering and
16 counter terrorist financing organ, as the overall governing body in detecting terrorist financing,
17
18 *Recalling* General Assembly reports A/70/95-S/2015/446 and A/69/968 regarding the importance of economic
19 growth, employment opportunities for youth, and addressing the challenge of corruption in order to positively affect
20 the prosperity of communities in potentially vulnerable regions,
21
22 *Guided by* the Security Council resolution 2250 of 2015, which seeks to give the youth a greater voice in peace
23 efforts and conflict resolutions,
24
25 *Alarmed by* the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism which found that from 2011 to 2016, social media
26 played a role in 73% of recruitment to NSAs,
27
28 *Expressing its concern* about the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's 2017 Report on
29 Youth and Violent Extremism on the absence of research into the construction of masculinity in relations to ideas of
30 femininity, when it comes to gender, social media, and radicalization,
31
32 *Deeply concerned by* the steady increase in the recruitment of women by terrorist movements as a win-win strategy,
33 with women being viewed as less suspicious than men as perpetrators of terrorist attacks, and by the destructive
34 repercussions of human rights abuses as drivers of the recruitment process as discussed in Security Council
35 resolution 2242 of 2015,
36
37 *Underscoring* the influence of cultural icons and community leaders in addressing and altering potentially violent
38 cultural norms in engaging the citizenry, similar to the UN Messenger of Peace and the Goodwill Ambassador
39 Program,
40
41 *Noting* that poverty and lack of economic opportunity remain primary causes of violence by violent NSAs and fuels
42 their growth, which necessitates strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development as outlined by
43 E/2007/36,
44

45 *Keeping in mind* that the 57% of households in Africa lack electrification, as stated by the African Development
46 Bank Group, serves as a striking example of the lack of necessary infrastructure which can create conditions that
47 facilitate the rise and growth of violent NSA and the subsequent recruitment in vulnerable populations,
48

- 49 1. *Requests* Member States to adopt digital forensics programs and tools as financially supported by the United
50 Nations Trust Fund for Human Security for Member States that lack financial capability, that can rapidly
51 unlock, extract, decode, and analyze digital data from multiple sources through information sharing as seen
52 through cyber security companies and programs such as, but not limited to:
 - 53
 - 54 a. Cellebrite, the worldwide leader in the use of digital intelligence to strengthen cyber and border
55 security through enhancing active participation with regional frameworks similar to the
56 Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Conflict Early Warning Systems;
 - 57
 - 58 b. UNCCT Network Against Terrorism in order to better monitor the situation and ensure immediate
59 intervention in case of a terrorist attack through cooperating with a Member State's national defense or
60 security sector;
 - 61
 - 62 c. Fireeye which provides products and services to enhance network security and forensics through a
63 consolidated Network Security Technology that combines code analysis and machine learning
64 capabilities;
- 65 2. *Designates* the successful cooperation between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the United States as a model
66 to counter terrorism and influence on NSAs through promoting information sharing exchange on threats from
67 ISIL/DAESH and al-Qa'ida that strengthened borders, mitigated terrorist financing operations, and countered
68 violent extremism in all forms;
69
- 70 3. *Strongly calls for* strengthening the implementation of the Advance Passenger Information system which
71 enhances border security by providing information about the arrival and the departure of all passengers and
72 crew members in each country, as required by Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), particularly tasking
73 Member States to share flight passengers' data contributing to a shared register and to be accessible by an
74 online database;
75
- 76 4. *Calls upon* Member States to enable programs within the framework of FATF that allow data access into digital
77 properties held by terrorists;
78
- 79 5. *Urges* the allocation of more resources for youth involvement in Member States that are lacking the capacity to
80 bridge the gap between government and youth to ensure representation in order to lessen the vulnerability of
81 youth from violent extremism through:
 - 82
 - 83 a. Fundraising initiatives enforced by the already existing United Nations Children's Fund;
 - 84
 - 85 b. A Global Forum on Youth, Peace, and Security, that insists the need for youth involvement and
86 recommends the forum to be constructed by the UNESCO, akin to the Youth Team, that entails a more
87 accessible way of youth integration;
 - 88
 - 89 c. Adopting the Youth4Peace portal which raises awareness about how youth contribute to peace and
90 security with the international community and encourages their participation through ICTs;
 - 91
- 92 6. *Emphasizes* the need to counter the use of social media for terrorist purposes by building the capacity of
93 domestic law enforcement programs and agencies, by offering courses to be funded by Member States and
94 implemented by INTERPOL which aims to equip countries with the skills, tools, and methodologies required to
95 combat the use of Internet and social media platforms for terrorism purposes, and to gather online intelligence
96 to track Foreign Terrorist Fighters in order to:
 - 97
 - 98 a. Observe threats made by the organizations online;
 - 99
 - 100 b. Provide surveillance on online terrorist recruitments;

- 101
102 c. Keep a continuous record of extremist propaganda through an informational database;
103
- 104 7. *Encourages* Member States to deepen research on the gender aspects of terrorism, especially taking into
105 consideration the driving factors and the logistical and ideological roles of women in terrorist groups, while
106 providing women with opportunities in the research community which encourages their active participation in
107 the program fostered by the gender, peace and security such as:
108
- 109 a. The United Nations Department of Political Affairs which fosters complete protection and anonymity
110 of users in providing women with judicial, social and psychological assistance as seen through
111 Security Council resolution 1325 of 2000;
112
- 113 b. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the more pressing
114 and underdeveloped cross-cutting challenges faced by vulnerable populations;
115
- 116 8. *Suggests* working with local leaders and cultural icons in troubled regions to create informational campaigns
117 that decry the negative and potentially violent aspects of a community through examples and best practices such
118 as, but not limited to:
119
- 120 a. India's NDTV's Greenathon an initiative to support eco-friendliness in rural villages, utilizing
121 outreach via tv specials and celebrity endorsements and successfully raising large amounts of funding
122 for environmental projects;
123
- 124 b. The NO MORE campaign, a US-based campaign attempting to bring an end to domestic violence,
125 which has used ad campaigns to build a culture of non-acceptance as well as training youth to identify
126 warning signs of domestic violence;
127
- 128 c. The Somaly Mam foundation, an organization in Southeast Asia which has seen some success in
129 utilizing community involvement campaigns and meet with local leaders and cultural icons to combat
130 human trafficking and train youth and survivors to recognize signs of danger;
131
- 132 9. *Reaffirms* the partnership that Kuwait has established with the media department of Kuwait University to
133 approach the challenges in providing unique and efficient measures to detect youth radicalization on social
134 media, and encourages Member States to pursue similar multilateral solutions, including:
135
- 136 a. Forming youth clubs to promote tolerance, including of religion;
137
- 138 b. Encouraging citizens to recognize and report early signs of radicalization in children and adolescents;
139
- 140 10. *Deplores* the recruitment of vulnerable peoples by violent NSAs and stresses the importance of combating this
141 threat by eradicating poverty in developing regions by strengthening and expanding public-private investment
142 partnerships from organizations in the model of:
143
- 144 a. The African Development Fund's Investment and Infrastructure projects which facilitates the transition
145 of developing nations into middle economies by investing in capacity building;
146
- 147 b. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's combination of financial resources,
148 technical services, strategic advice, and anti-corruption reform guidelines to ensure development fund
149 assistance and foreign aid reach the programs for which they were intended – these include strategies
150 for infrastructure projects, relief funds for the poor, disaster relief, and programs targeted at the
151 empowerment of legitimate institutions dedicated to the rule of law;
152
- 153 c. The Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility improves energy infrastructure, expands
154 transportation infrastructure, and ensures access to clean water establishing the foundations of a stable
155 community and economy, fostering trust in government, and providing the opportunities necessary to
156 stifle recruitment efforts of violent NSAs.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Countering the Evolving Global Threat Posed by Non-State Actors

1 The Security Council,

2
3 *Understanding* the threat posed by Non-State Actors (NSAs) to Member States and the structure of the international
4 system as a whole,

5
6 *Recognizing* the transnational threat that violent NSAs pose on the international community through the use of
7 technology,

8
9 *Alarmed by* the potential for personnel recruitment, arms trafficking, and information sharing via information and
10 communications technology,

11
12 *Viewing with appreciation* the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and its division on
13 cybercrime which holds its main initiatives as cyber intelligence and analysis and conducts a National Cyber
14 Reviews, a review that helps Member States understand strengths and weaknesses on fighting cybercrime and
15 identifying areas for improvement,

16
17 *Fully aware* of the efforts of the ICT4PEACE and its partnership with the United Nations Security Council in
18 facilitating collaboration with representatives from the technology industry, including smaller technology
19 companies, civil society, academia, and government to disrupt terrorists' ability to use the internet in furtherance of
20 terrorist purposes, while also respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms,

21
22 *Bearing in mind* the *Proliferation Security Initiative* (PSI) written in 2003, which emphasizes interdiction through
23 the streamlined sharing of information about the illicit transfer of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and the
24 legal review of existing national legal authorities, with the goal of preventing NSAs from obtaining weapons of
25 mass destruction,

26
27 *Taking into consideration* the framework established by the *African Union Master Roadmap on Practical Steps for*
28 *Silencing the Guns in Africa by the Year 2020* that aim to ensure reconciliation, weapons amnesty, and reintegration
29 of armed combatants,

30
31 *Recognizing* the role of multinational corporations (MNCs) as non-combatant NSAs and the potential for their
32 involvement in furthering the goals of violent NSAs,

33
34 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Annual Report 2017 in which globalization
35 between governments of Member States, MNCs, and community populations was recognized to be neither
36 inherently negative nor positive, but rather the ramifications of which have been disproportionately consequential
37 for the economic spheres of developing Member States,

38
39 *Noting* the role in which poor economic conditions and lack of capacity plays into the radicalization of individuals
40 as found by the Global Economy and Development report, *How do Education and Unemployment Affect Support*
41 *for Violent Extremism*,

42
43 *Noting further* the development gap which hinders the security of developing nations to secure their borders and
44 cyber realm,

45
46

47 *Determined* to facilitate capacity building in all areas of the world to promote better cyber security in developing
48 nations and increase the presence of global actors in the cyber space to ensure global law and order,
49

- 50 1. *Encourages* INTERPOL to further improve the implementation of Disaster Victim Identification in a more
51 timely manner, still finding the missing, curing the injured, and identifying the deceased:
52
 - 53 a. With a focus on a strengthened collaboration with regional emergency services, such as the United
54 States Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coordinates the response to disasters that occur
55 in the United States;
 - 56 b. With funding encouraged by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, whose aims comprehend the
57 stimulation of the post-conflict economy and the promotion of short-term employment opportunities;
58
- 59 2. *Recommends* INTERPOL strengthens collaboration with Member States to counter cybercrime and
60 transnational threats from violent NSAs by developing further cooperation with the NEC Corporation to:
61
 - 62 a. Focus on finding NSAs that use social media and the internet to find potential recruits where
63 information would be published in a report that Member States and intelligence agencies can access
64 through INTERPOL;
 - 65 b. Create a dialogue between the subdivision and Member States to share information about Member
66 States that may be vulnerable to the threat of non-state actors or any other potential risks;
67
- 68 3. *Endorses* the call of international organizations such as The Global Cyber Security Capacity Center and Global
69 Agenda for Cyber Capacity Building to assist developing countries in increasing their capacity to combat NSAs
70 in the cyber realm and around national boundaries:
71
 - 72 a. In order for the global order to be able to combat and address the innovating environment of NSA's, all
73 countries must be able to be reasonably self-sufficient in handling national security concerns in the
74 cyber realm;
 - 75 b. To encourage collaboration between global actors such as the World Bank and other existing
76 developmental funds to be involved in this process and relegate reasonable resources to promote a
77 reasonably safe cyber environment;
 - 78 c. With regional blocs which addresses the developmental needs of specific regions of the world and
79 allocating resources most appropriate with the region;
 - 80 d. To distribute information technology capabilities and information gathering knowledge proven to be
81 effective against NSA's from developed countries to assist developing countries;
82
- 83 4. *Recommends* the PSI to include information sharing between Member States to stop the proliferation of
84 conventional and cyber weapons, as well as weapons of mass destruction through:
85
 - 86 a. Reaffirming the commitment by both existing and potential Member States;
 - 87 b. Renewal PSI's existing initiatives and aligning them with the technological advancements that have
88 occurred since the original agreement was written in 2003;
 - 89 c. Expanding the agreement to cover conventional and cyber weapons and their shipment to NSAs;
- 90 5. *Recommends* collaboration with ICT4Peace and technology-based security agencies for comprehensive
91 collaboration amongst Members States to develop and enhance technological counter-terrorism capabilities
92 through:
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

- 101 a. Intelligence-sharing spearheaded by ICT4Peace with both the public and private sectors focused on the
102 evolving threats of technology inflicted by technological advancements in the realm of terrorism and
103 counterterrorism;
104
- 105 b. Inclusion of tech-based security corporations in the enhancement of the United Nations Security
106 Council's capacities through the development of counter-terrorism security mechanisms;
107
- 108 c. Review of existing initiatives and assist in the risk assessment of emerging technologies for terrorism
109 and surge of the different forms of terrorist financing specifically in cryptocurrencies;
110
- 111 d. Discussion between Member States, policy experts, the academic community, and the private sector to
112 inclusively represent a global forum centered on the analysis of existing and potential counter-
113 terrorism initiatives and alignment with the technological advancements from different sectors
114 specifically;
115
- 116 i. In the development of Artificial Intelligence and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles;
117 ii. With in-depth research on the misuse of cryptocurrencies and on the recognition of faulty
118 ledgers online;
119
- 120 6. *Encourages* Member States to consider the role of MNCs in facilitating the activities of NSAs through:
121
- 122 a. Recognition of entities involved in propagating and managing information and communications
123 technology, including, but not limited to;
124
- 125 i. Social media companies that may facilitate communication between NSAs and civilians with
126 the potential for misuse, leading to the proliferation of extremist ideology and the recruitment
127 of civilians to violent NSAs;
128 ii. Internet search engine algorithms that may enable violent NSAs to easily obtain information
129 that would further their efforts to achieve their objectives;
130 iii. Online arms markets that may promote the unregulated sale of arms to groups with
131 malevolent motivations;
132
- 133 b. Drawing attention to the influence of profit-driven entities involved in the arms trade detailed in
134 Report of the Secretary-General S/2017/2015, regarding both conventional weapons and WMD,
135 including, but not limited to;
136
- 137 i. Conventional arms manufacturers involved in the production of guns, ammunition, and other
138 non-WMD weapons that may be used by groups with malevolent motivations;
139 ii. Corporations in control of resources involved in the production of WMDs that may be prone
140 to exploitation, such as pharmaceutical companies and industrial chemical companies in
141 possession of the materials necessary to produce biological or chemical weapons, as detailed
142 by the frameworks set by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the
143 Biological Weapons Convention;
144
- 145 7. *Requests* that Member States address the role of globalization in enabling conditions conducive to the
146 radicalization of NSAs through further endorsement of the United Nations Global Compact corporate
147 sustainability initiative, which will serve as a standard set of corporate social responsibility mechanisms for
148 MNCs such as:
149
- 150 a. Preventing of the further environmental exploitation of industrial and developing Member States by
151 encouraging firmer regulations regarding the use of local resources and environmental protection;
152
- 153 b. Advocating for human and workers' rights with a greater focus on;
154
- 155 i. Decreasing the gender disparities in industrial places;
156 ii. The eradication of child labor;

- 157 iii. Promoting fair, living wages;
158
159 c. Encouraging increased collaboration between MNCs, Non-Governmental Organizations, governments,
160 and local peoples to increase transparency and promote community action plans;
161
162 d. Establishing cost-sensitive science, technology, engineering, and math and agricultural programs to
163 provide support for corporate and governmental engagement at a grassroots level;
164
- 165 8. *Endorses* the utilization of reintegration programs for members of NSAs in order to promote conflict
166 prevention, future stability and peaceful development by:
167
- 168 a. Operating amnesty programs, similar to the African Union’s (AU) *Silencing the Guns in Africa by*
169 *2020* program, that pertain to the surrender of illicit small arms and light weapons in order to;
170
- 171 i. Ensure that surrendered small arms from non-state combatants do not resurface and fuel
172 future hostilities;
173 ii. Combat the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons;
174
- 175 b. Encouraging reconciliation programs, similar to the Gacaca courts system of Rwanda, in cooperation
176 with the justice systems of Member States to allow for combatants who have peacefully surrendered to
177 receive reconciliation and contribute to social cohesion;
178
- 179 c. Recognizing the importance of building strong national legal institutions in order to promote stability
180 and the rule of law through the Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human
181 Rights for Sustaining Peace of the United Nations Development Programme in order to fulfil
182 Sustainable Development Goal 16;
183
- 184 9. *Endorses* the further implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to commit
185 Member States to enact preventative measures to combat the radicalization and spread of terrorism by NSAs,
186 such as:
187
- 188 a. Countering the appeal of terrorism through a task force that will bring together regional and
189 international experts in an annual conference to yield political support to encourage greater socio-
190 economic development, resolving past, current, and future conflicts, developing global anti-
191 radicalization narratives and supporting victims of violence by NSAs;
192
- 193 b. Preventing and resolving conflicts under the recommended reforms to the UN peace and security pillar
194 B Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in 2017, which utilizes and expands upon the full extent of
195 peacekeeping and peacebuilding capabilities of the United Nations Security Council by;
196
- 197 i. Reorganizing the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Missions,
198 and the Peacebuilding Support Office in order to organize and integrate existing substantive
199 capacities and resources more rationally and channel them more effectively to enhance the
200 effectiveness and coherence of peacekeeping operations and special political missions;
201 ii. Embracing a “whole-of-pillar” which will combine the current regional divisions of the
202 Department of Political Affairs and the Office of Operations of the Department of
203 Peacekeeping operations into a single political-operational structure, to ensure that field
204 presences have one point of entry for political and operational requirements from regional
205 headquarters, as well as facilitate integrated operational support for prevention and sustaining
206 peace, and coordinate regional response teams for crisis monitoring;
207 iii. Establishing a link to global operational support and management departments;
208 iv. Ensuring adequate attention is given to priorities under the women, peace and security
209 agenda, especially women’s meaningful participation in peace efforts at all stages of the
210 conflict cycle, and finally;
211

212
213
214

- c. Prioritizing economic and social development to assist Member States in establishing equitable economic development and social progress, which have a direct impact on the social progress and peace impact on the international community.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: SC/1/3

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Countering the Evolving Global Threat Posed by Non-State Actors

1 The Security Council,

2
3 *Affirming* that there is an evolving global threat posed by non-state actors (NSAs), including ISIL, Boko Haram, Al-
4 Qaeda, and Lord's Resistance Army, among others,

5
6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/288, *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, Section 2
7 subsection 14, which discusses the role and usage of social media in empowering and magnifying the work of
8 NSAs,

9
10 *Reiterating* the success of humanitarian assistance delivery algorithms, such as Liveumap, which have successfully
11 monitored and mapped the movement of humanitarian assistance workers and supplies,

12
13 *Cognizant* of the precedent set by the European Union, Member States, and private organizations such as Facebook
14 who already use data-driven algorithms to filter violent users in order to protect citizens from the outreach of NSAs,

15
16 *Acknowledging* that preemptively identifying violent rhetoric can be a valuable resource in preventing future conflict
17 as mentioned in the Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict, such as violence in
18 the African and Middle Eastern regions related to civil wars and genocide,

19
20 *Endorsing* the right to free speech, as outlined by the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* and the *International*
21 *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*,

22
23 *Recognizing* the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU's) effectiveness in creating and providing oversight
24 for the Cybersecurity index, a program which monitors the development of emerging cyber-threats,

25
26 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2419 which expresses the concern of the dynamic threat posed by terrorists
27 and other NSAs using the internet to disseminate information for the purposes of recruitment and the incitement of
28 violent acts,

29
30 1. *Recommends* the ITU as the body that will provide oversight for the development of a humanitarian-based
31 algorithm that would monitor online metadata pertaining to violent rhetoric, and:

32
33 a. Encourages quarterly reports to be submitted from the ITU to the Security Council regarding any
34 patterns of rhetoric that may be a precursor to human rights abuses;

35
36 b. Encourages the continued membership in the ITU of all 193 UN Member States;

37
38 c. Further invites all Member States to define and continually refine, the meaning of violent rhetoric;

39
40 2. *Invites* Member States, any relevant Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and potential observers to
41 participate in a 2020 Summit, with a goal of establishing baseline criteria for the types of language that is to be
42 targeted by the humanitarian-based algorithm, as well as agreeing to a protocol on how to target and filter any
43 potentially threatening rhetoric by violent NSAs:

44

- 45 a. The International Security Summit (ISS) will be convened, and overseen by the ITU and hosted in
46 France;
- 47
- 48 b. The purpose of this summit is to allow Member States to discuss and determine what could be
49 considered as rhetoric and ideas that incite violence, where:
- 50
- 51 i. The Member States will consider a majority vote on what is considered violent rhetoric to be
52 filtered by the algorithm;
- 53 ii. The baseline criteria for violent rhetoric will be accepted by all States parties of any accord
54 ratified at the ISS;
- 55 iii. Utilizing the existing United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs' register on
56 Conventional Arms as a model, the resulting aggregated data will contribute to a World
57 Database of Violent Rhetoric, that would provide information on NSAs using the flagged
58 rhetoric, where they are located, and when the rhetoric was used;
- 59
- 60 3. *Creates* a Panel of Experts tasked with reviewing rhetoric which incites violence based on previous research
61 conducted on known violent NSAs, where:
- 62
- 63 a. The findings of this Panel of Experts as well as the discussion brought forth by Member States during
64 the Summit will be utilized by the Security Council in advising any required action necessary by the
65 body;
- 66
- 67 b. The panel can collaborate with the United Nations NGOs to disseminate relevant information to all
68 relevant stakeholders;
- 69
- 70 4. *Further* invites Member States to bring their respective national security agencies as well as Interpol, to the ISS
71 in order to:
- 72
- 73 a. Coordinate each country's intelligence and security agencies on information regarding how violent
74 NSAs can contact and recruit individual citizens;
- 75
- 76 b. Facilitate discussion among Member States as well as create a formal and lasting framework for
77 addressing violent rhetoric;
- 78
- 79 5. *Strongly* condemns electronic outreach that incites violence through:
- 80
- 81 a. Recommending the algorithm be programmed in electronics beginning in 2025 would filter out violent
82 rhetoric and ideas;
- 83
- 84 b. Filtering out dangerous ideas that are in congruence with the consensus established by the ISS;
- 85
- 86 6. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



National Model United Nations • DC

Code: SC/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Venezuela

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Understanding* the current instability and humanitarian crisis in the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela and the negative
4 toll it has taken on the social, political, and economic state of the region,

5
6 *Reminding* the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela of its responsibility to protect its citizens from mass atrocity,

7
8 *Respecting* the sovereignty of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,

9
10 *Expressing* its belief that in the interest of both short-term and long-term stability in Venezuela, that the Latin
11 American community considers a prompt regional solution,

12
13 *Noting* that it is important to respect international humanitarian law for all parties,

14
15 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/39/L.1/Rev.1 of 2018 and applauds the Member States that
16 have contributed to humanitarian aid, and further welcomes a continued effort to both provide aid and condemn
17 human rights abuses within Venezuela,

18
19 *Expressing* its full support for the *Lima Declaration of 2017* and highly suggests all parties to facilitate its work in
20 supporting the General Attorney,

21
22 *Recognizing* the effect refugees fleeing Venezuela, potential for spillover effects into neighboring countries,
23 including refugees, resource allocation, and general humanitarian aid issues, and the possibility for regional
24 destabilization that may arise from the conflict,

25
26 *Reminding* the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela of its responsibility to protect its citizens from mass atrocity crimes,

27
28 *Reiterating* the international community's responsibility to encourage and assist the legitimate government of
29 Venezuela in meeting that responsibility in this time of crisis,

30
31 *Condemning* the lack of communication between the government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the
32 Security Council,

33
34 *Further Condemning* the violence perpetrated against civilians, and notes that the deliberate targeting of unarmed
35 non-combatants, may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity,

36
37 *Admonishing* any use of violence that deteriorates political, social, and economic stability in Venezuela, which
38 weakens the government's ability to maintain sovereignty,

39
40 1. *Encourages* solutions to constitutional matters in the country, ranging from the presidency to civil rights of
41 Venezuela's population, in a peaceful but decisive manner;

42
43 2. *Calls* for a cease-fire in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in order to protect unarmed civilians in the
44 region;

45

- 46 3. *Requests* humanitarian aid from Member States to be accepted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
47 government;
48
- 49 4. *Encourages* communication with the Security Council regarding the social, economic, and political status of the
50 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;
51
- 52 5. *Further acts* on the wider international community's responsibility to encourage and assist the legitimate
53 government of Venezuela in meeting that responsibility in this time of crisis;
54
- 55 6. *Encourages* regional actors and partner nations such as MERCOSUR, the Union of South American Nations,
56 and other South American states and organizations to direct dire attention and engage in dialogue between these
57 states to discuss the crisis unfolding in Venezuela;
58
- 59 7. *Calls for* the immediate halt to these attacks against civilian populations must be a priority, and all involved
60 factions in the internal conflict must immediately cease these attacks;
61
- 62 8. *Recommends* the involvement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International
63 Organization for Migration, and the Economic and Social Council given their capacity to counter the threat
64 through drafting comprehensive solutions that are centered on the inclusivity of Member States for
65 humanitarian assistance and sustainability in its resources;
66
- 67 9. *Remains* to be actively seized on the matter.