



CONFERENCE B

**National Model United Nations • New York**  
**29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. B)**



**Documentation of the Work of Security Council A (SCA)**

## Security Council A (SCA)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Angela Shively
<b>Chair</b>	Spenser Wempe

### Agenda

- I. The Situation in Iraq
- II. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
- III. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

### Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
<b>Resolution:</b> SCA/1/1	Financial and Social Considerations to the Situation in Iraq	15 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions
<b>Resolution:</b> SCA/1/2	The Situation in Iraq and Social Media	13 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 1 abstention
<b>Resolution:</b> SCA/1/3	The Situation in Iraq and Sustainable Rule of Law	Adopted without a vote
<b>Resolution:</b> SCA/2/1	The Situation in South Sudan	14 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 0 abstentions

## Summary Report

The United Nations Security Council (SC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Situation in Iraq
- II. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
- III. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

The session was attended by representatives of fifteen Member States.

On Sunday, the body adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of The Situation in Iraq. On Tuesday, the Dais received a total of four proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including the sustainable rule of law, financial and social issues, humanitarian needs, counter-terrorism, corruption, securing financial systems in order to prevent the financing of terrorism, and addressing the needs of civilians. The Security Council also addressed the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), women's security against sexual and gender based violence, and the role social media plays in terrorism. The committee's engagement in addressing the situation in Iraq was enthusiastic and was based on a strong foundation of diplomacy.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had an amendment. The committee adopted three resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues ranging from UNAMI's mandate, the protection of civilians, and creating new action programs for community development to humanitarian assistance, to engaging the Peacebuilding Commission in the reinforcement of legal institutions in Iraq.

The body immediately amended its established agenda to consider the situation in South Sudan. After thorough debate, the Council adopted by acclamation a resolution on the situation in South Sudan that expanded the mandate and capacity of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, addressed peacebuilding, peacekeeping and capacity building, and established an extension of the International Criminal Court for the ongoing conflict.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCA/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraq

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), in which the international community  
4 affirmed its commitment to prevent corruption through the criminalization of certain conducts,

5  
6 *Taking note* of the report of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), titled Tackling the  
7 Financing of Terrorism, which outlines the imperative necessity for developing international standards to combat  
8 terrorism financing,

9  
10 *Further recalling* all relevant resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolutions 46/51 (1991) and 49/60 (1994),  
11 in which the international community adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism to  
12 absolutely condemn all acts of terrorism,

13  
14 *Noting with concern* Security Council resolutions 8471 (2005) and 11544 (2014), which call upon the international  
15 community to strengthen cooperation and coordination of anti-terrorism measures,

16  
17 *Emphasizing* the Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/13 (2001) on the coordination of efforts to combat  
18 illicit financial transactions,

19  
20 *Stressing* the importance of multi-lateral actions in the inclusion of the international community when proposing  
21 solutions to volatile situations that require the attention of the international community,

22  
23 *Taking into consideration* the importance of the role of women for conflict avoidance and resolution of conflict,  
24 particularly during post-conflict development and reconciliation, as specified in Security Council resolutions 1325  
25 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), accentuating the importance of their full involvement in  
26 reestablishing and maintaining lasting peace,

27  
28 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 1272 (2001) establishing the need to further suppress terrorist economic  
29 sustainability within the international community,

30  
31 *Guided by* the Geneva Convention of 1949 and Additional Protocols of 1977, outlining the obligation of parties to  
32 armed conflict to ensure mutual respect for the humanitarian situation of civilians caught within conflict,

33  
34 *Further reaffirming* Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), which created the Counter-  
35 Terrorism Committee (CTC) in order to implement necessary measures to counteract terrorist activities,

- 36  
37 1. *Invites* all Member States to ratify and adhere to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in  
38 particular to provide effective multi-lateral assistance in the removal of corruption and mechanisms pertaining  
39 to corruption;
- 40  
41 2. *Further requests* in light of the urgent situation in Iraq, that the Secretary-General extends the mandate of the  
42 CTITF established in 2005, to include measures to halt the financial viability of terrorist groups by:
- 43  
44 a. Streamlining coordination and cooperation efforts with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq  
45 (UNAMI) and the UN Financial Information Unit;
- 46  
47 b. Developing a procedure for administrative freezing of funds which have been identified by financial  
48 institutions as sources that finance terrorist organizations;
- 49

- 50 c. Establishing a mechanism to address non-compliant financial institutions guided by appropriate  
51 measures as identified by the mandate of the CTITF;  
52
- 53 3. *Calls upon* the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to continue their efforts towards countering the finance of  
54 terrorism, specifically for the Islamic State and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida, by:  
55
- 56 a. Requiring financial institutions to collect and maintain account ownership information and by creating  
57 reports of suspicious transactions that will be more comprehensive;  
58
- 59 b. Freezing assets which have been identified by Iraq's financial institutions to be derived from terrorist  
60 organizations, through the support of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia  
61 (UNESCWA);  
62
- 63 c. Collaborating with Iraq in the development of standards to combat terrorism financing through the  
64 provision of technical support in the implementation of the aforementioned standards;  
65
- 66 d. Implementing these principles for three years following the adoption of this resolution, with evaluation  
67 and consultation on the possibility of renewal by the Security Council, UNAMI, and other key parties;  
68
- 69 4. *Invites* the New Development Bank (NBD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and  
70 other relevant international financial institutions to formulate a plan of action for Iraq in accordance to the:  
71
- 72 a. Provision of technical assistance for cooperative financial intuitions such as but not limited to:  
73
- 74 i. The formation of an oversight commission based on respective members of involved  
75 organizations;  
76 ii. Short-term and long-term on-site advisory missions;  
77 iii. Assignment of expert advisors;  
78
- 79 b. Establishment of non-partisan institutions to analyze the assets and transactions of ISIL and other  
80 terrorist organizations, therein exhibiting where illicit trade occurs more often and which parties are  
81 involved;  
82
- 83 c. Application of the recommendations set forth by UNAMI, the United Nations Financial and  
84 Information Unit, and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Commission in their assessment  
85 of best practices to address terrorism finance;  
86
- 87 5. *Further invites* willing and able Member States to increase their contributions to the International  
88 Reconstructive Fund, as instigated by the World Bank with greater coordination with UNESCWA, in order to  
89 facilitate the ability of the Iraqi government to address the:  
90
- 91 a. Situation of refugees, including their ability to access food shelter, clean water, and medical supplies;  
92
- 93 b. Lack of capacity building within criminal justice, healthcare, and social support systems;  
94
- 95 c. Incidents of gender disparities, which would promote the empowerment of women in society;  
96
- 97 6. *Asks* UNAMI's Office of Political Affairs, in collaboration with the NBD, WB, UN Development Fund, the  
98 IMF, as well as the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP), to consider in a multi-lateral framework,  
99 the establishment of a microcredit system for women in Iraq, which shall be referred to as United Nations  
100 Microcredit System for Women in Iraq (UNMSWI), which would;  
101
- 102 a. Situation of refugees, including their ability to access food, shelter, clean water, and medical supplies;  
103
- 104 b. Enhance women's social position in order to advance communal wellbeing;

- 105           c. Promote the advancement of inclusive policies within the national government to enhance the  
106 participation of women in the political system and pursuits;  
107
- 108 7. *Encourages* the Iraqi government to intensify its efforts towards achieving the promotion of civil society  
109 development, by:  
110
- 111           a. Boosting cooperation among the relevant stakeholders to facilitate the exchange and development of  
112 intelligence capabilities within the civil sector;  
113
- 114           b. Furthering the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in establishing Civil  
115 Service procedures and participants within conflict zones, specifically development the work of  
116 UNAMI within Iraq;  
117
- 118           c. Advancing the work of the United Nations Framework for Accountability, which emphasizes the  
119 importance of accountability in the development of effective partners for aid and trade;  
120
- 121 8. *Requests* that willing and able Member States continue to work closely with providers of technical assistance,  
122 namely the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to aid Iraq in the process of disrupting illicit  
123 financial flows to terrorist organizations;  
124
- 125 9. *Further requests* that the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) continues to fulfill their  
126 mandate to fully investigate and prosecute all parties involved in the financing of terrorism, in order to assist  
127 Iraq in the implementation of the commitments set forth in this document;  
128
- 129 10. *Expresses its hope* that the Committee for Development Policy (CDP), which is a subsidiary body of United  
130 Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), provides assistance to Iraq, outlining emerging cross-  
131 sectorial development issues and providing recommendations premised on sustainable economic development  
132 and international cooperation;  
133
- 134 11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** SCA/1/2

**Committee:** Security Council A

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraq

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Noting* with deep concern that terrorist acts threaten the maintenance of international peace and security,

4  
5 *Recalling* the principals of collectiveness and fraternity of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) in order to  
6 maintain peace and security,

7  
8 *Emphasizing* articles 24 and 41 of the Charter of the UN, which outlines its primary responsibility for the  
9 maintenance of international peace and security without the use of armed forces by the Security Council,

10  
11 *Declaring* that terrorism can only be defeated by a comprehensive approach involving the active participation and  
12 collaboration of all Member States,

13  
14 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), which condemn terrorist acts by the Islamic  
15 State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and its violent extremism which can conduce to terrorism, sectarian violence and  
16 the execution of terrorist acts by foreign fighters,

17  
18 *Reaffirming* the importance to coordinate efforts at international and regional levels to counter terrorism in all its  
19 forms and manifestations as stated in the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy of General Assembly in  
20 resolution 20/288 (2006),

21  
22 *Cognizant* of the fact terrorist groups are using contemporary means of mass communication as a key tool for the  
23 recruitment of national and foreign fighters, the promotion of extremist ideologies, and the financing of their  
24 operations,

25  
26 *Recognizes* that ISIL's propaganda reaches communities who do not have access to modern means of  
27 communication,

28  
29 *Observing* that terrorist groups have used propaganda to project an image of military, economic, and political  
30 dominance in order to intimidate the Middle East,

31  
32 *Taking into consideration* that propaganda through social media outlets increase the potential recruitment of youth  
33 internationally,

34  
35 *Taking note of* General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), that includes the use of Internet in the Global Counter-  
36 Terrorism Strategy,

37  
38 *Noting with appreciation* the activities and work undertaken in the area of counter terrorism measures and terrorism  
39 studies by the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)  
40 and especially its working group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes,

41  
42 *Recognizing* the effectiveness of community outreach programs, such as Iraq Community Action Program (CAP)  
43 and Community Action Program III,

- 44  
45 1. *Reminds* that terrorism and propagation of any radical ideologies cannot and should not be associated with  
46 any particular religion, ethnicity, nationality, or civilization;
- 47  
48 2. *Condemns* the distortion of the message of Islam by ISIL through online propaganda to justify its terrorist  
49 attacks in Iraq and around the world;
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3. *Calls upon* the CTC put in place by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) to hold one of its annual visits to Iraq and to focus its attention on the impact on terrorist propaganda on the people of Iraq;
  4. *Supports* the launch of a global research network by the CTC aimed at strengthening its capacity, studying new trends and development related to terrorism, and preventing the spread of violent extremist ideologies;
  5. *Further recommends* the implementation of a global Counteract ISIL social media campaign called Social Anti-ISIL Counteract (SOCRATIC) build from propositions made by organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), and implemented by Member States on national basis,
  6. *Asks* for the support of the Secretary General and UNESCO in order to internationally promote the approach of the SOCRATIC with the help of Member States civil society in order to:
    - a. Use prominent social networks to provide a counter narrative to the propaganda of ISIL based on the promotion of Human Rights;
    - b. Inform the population of unlawful and inhumane acts by these terrorist groups;
  7. *Decides* that Secretary General should provide the core message of the SOCRATIC on its reports of extremist ideologies, working closely with UNAMI in the specific context of Iraq,
  8. *Endorses* social media guidelines established by the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI), in order to project a coherent, timely, and consistent message for the SOCRATIC;
  9. *Encourages* Member States to reach communities who do not have easy access to means of communication and social media by implementing community outreach programs in order to:
    - a. Emphasize the United Nation goals of peace and security, social and cultural self-expression, and promotion of human rights;
    - b. Prevent youth involvement in violent extremist groups with the help of UNICEF, by showing the alternative of economic, freedoms, democracy and the rule of law;
    - c. Promote education programs for local population, with the help of UNESCO;
  10. *Decides* that UNAMI supports the implementation of community outreach programs by the Iraqi government in order to organize volunteers from all ethnic and religious groups with the task to bring the positive message of the SOCRATIC into local communities;
  11. *Further proclaims* the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) as a tool to:
    - a. Implement practices concerning prevention and suppression of terrorism;
    - b. Establish the protection and compensation of ISIL victims;
    - c. Examine other facets related to combat terrorism;
    - d. Strengthen the community outreach programs and SOCRATIC;
  12. *Encourages* Member States to provide more financial logistical security resources to UNAMI to make sure the mission can efficiently accomplish its mandate;
  13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCA/1/3

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraq

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1 *The Security Council,*

2

3 *Recalling* the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity of the United Nations Charter,

4

5 *Considering* Security Council resolution 1770 (2007), which extended the United Nations Assistance Mission in  
6 Iraq (UNAMI) mandate to support the Government of Iraq in the process of an inclusive political dialogue and  
7 national reconciliation,

8

9 *Bearing in mind* that an effective rule of law adheres to the country-specific context, as reflected in the Security  
10 Council Presidential Statement Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international  
11 peace and security, and legal institutions are essential for peacebuilding and transitional justice,

12

13 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) establishing the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as an  
14 intergovernmental advisory body, with the mandate to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building  
15 efforts necessary for recovery from conflict,

16

17 *Deeply concerned* with the increasingly volatile situation in Iraq between the various ethnic and religious identity  
18 groups,

19

20 *Emphasizing* the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq (SRSG) in chairing the first  
21 and second in a series of roundtable forums on national dialogue and reconciliation in Karbala and Basra,  
22 respectively,

23

24 *Further emphasizing* the need for national ownership of a truth and reconciliation process that involves all relevant  
25 groups, so that the Iraqi people can begin to heal from past and present grievances, and to rebuild trust between  
26 religious and ethnic groups across all sectors of Iraqi society,

27

28 1. *Proposes* that UNAMI provide counseling and guidelines to the Iraqi government for the future establishment  
29 of a national Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) that would aim towards the rebuilding of the  
30 relationship between the different religious and ethnic groups within the Iraqi society by:

31

32 a. Assisting the Iraqi government through UNAMI's Political Affairs Office and its Human Rights Office  
33 prepare a framework to implement the TRC;

34

35 b. Identifying the locations and the regions where the TRC will be implemented;

36

37 c. Providing the Iraqi government with a financial reporting that outlines the potential costs and required  
38 resources for the implementation of the TRC;

39

40 2. *Requests* the SRSG for Iraq to consult with Iraqi government officials, tribal leaders, civil society, community  
41 and religious leaders to establish the third Roundtable Forum on Peaceful Coexistence, National Dialogue and  
42 Reconciliation, which will:

43

44 a. Be held in the capital city of Baghdad beginning on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April, 2015;

45

46 b. Discuss the matter of participation and representation of the various sectarian groups in the processes  
47 of national dialogue and the TRC;

48

- 49 c. Determine specific criminal actions committed by persons related to or influenced by ISIL that would  
50 be considered illicit by an Iraqi TRC, as opposed to penalizing specific persons or groups based on  
51 their respective identity;  
52
- 53 d. Produce a report on the recommendations determined by the participants for concrete steps forward in  
54 the process of national, inclusive dialogue;  
55
- 56 3. *Instructs* the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) to adopt Iraq to its agenda;  
57
- 58 4. *Requests* the PBC to assist the Iraqi government in proposing a five-year policy framework, which should  
59 reinforce legal institutions, by:  
60
- 61 a. Establishing a central executive authority with the jurisdiction to implement the Iraqi rule of law;  
62
- 63 b. Clarify the jurisdiction of relevant sectors of the government;  
64
- 65 c. Defining specific mechanisms for the application of the law and the means through which to enforce  
66 compliance;  
67
- 68 d. Strengthening the legitimacy and effectiveness of Iraq's governmental structure and its support of the  
69 rule of law in transitional justice by:  
70
- 71 i. Including support for the rule of law which should take into account traditional justice  
72 methods and respect for human rights in Iraq;  
73
- 74 ii. Establishing standards for an open dialogue among all relevant actors to ensure a  
75 collaborative environment;  
76
- 77 iii. Ensuring that the allocation of resources is guided by the principles of availability,  
78 accessibility, affordability, and transparency in the legal sector and transitional justice  
79 process;  
80
- 81 iv. Recognizing that ineffective justice institutions result in weaker political, social, and  
82 economic sectors;  
83
- 84 5. *Urges* all Member States to pursue their efforts to support UNAMI in its mission to promote national  
reconciliation in Iraq;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCA/2/1

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** The Crisis in South Sudan

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Acknowledging* the worsening situation in South Sudan and the potential involvement of Uganda and Sudan,

4  
5 *Concerned* about the deteriorated situation regarding the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan,

6  
7 *Bearing in mind* Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations that states that the issues related to the maintenance  
8 of international peace and security can be treated by regional arrangements and actors such as the African Union,

9  
10 *Recalling* the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) establishing UN sanctions towards  
11 those undermining the peace and stability of South Sudan and Security Council resolution 2155 (2014), providing  
12 more weapons and funding for the military use of the African Union in these events,

13  
14 *Reminding* the involved parties in the conflict of the breach of obligations set forward in the Cessation of Hostilities  
15 (CoH) Agreement of January 2014,

16  
17 *Appalled* by the reports of the use of child soldiers and any other violations of human rights by both parties involved  
18 in the conflict and allegations that government forces are recruiting child soldiers,

19  
20 *Concerned* with the safety and wellbeing of civilians who have been caught in the violence,

21  
22 *Expresses* its support for the people of South Sudan and renews its steadfast commitment to the peace and security  
23 of the country,

24  
25 *Guided* by the will of international community to provide a multilateral solution to the crisis at hand,

26  
27 *Recognizes* the work of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to create peace talks between the  
28 South Sudan Government and rebel forces,

29  
30 *Recognizing* that South Sudan's infrastructure relies dominantly on oil production,

31  
32 *Considering* the close partnership between the United Nations World Food Programme, the Emergency  
33 Preparedness Integration Center (EPIC), emergency.lu, and the African Union,

- 34  
35 1. *Condemns* the use of child soldiers by all parties, as well as the deliberate targeting of refugee camps, and the  
36 targeting of victims on ethnic and political grounds;
- 37  
38 2. *Expands* the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians (PoC) and Internally  
39 Displaced Persons (IDP) settlements to the capacity determined by the African Union, as well as services of and  
40 access to such settlements:
- 41  
42 a. Grants all possible assistance to the African Union peacekeeping troops stationed in PoC and IDP  
43 settlements to protect the transportation infrastructure between rural areas and settlements;
- 44  
45 b. Encourages African Union peacekeeping troops to provide safe and adequate transportation to people  
46 in need by conducting rescue operations to critical areas;
- 47  
48 3. *Endorses* the African Union to increase the presence of military personnel for the purposes of peacebuilding and  
49 peacekeeping, and protection of civilians;
- 50

- 51 4. *Requests* that all willing and Member States provide humanitarian personnel, humanitarian assistance, and  
52 economic assistance to the African Union;  
53
- 54 5. *Demanding* the involved parties prohibit violations of international humanitarian law, human rights, and abuses  
55 of children and vulnerable populations;  
56
- 57 6. *Calls upon* the IGAD to renew peace talks to review the Cessation of Hostilities and continue the reports of  
58 violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement;  
59
- 60 7. *Condemns* the use of unilateral force during internal conflict situations and recognizes the necessity of  
61 multilateral cooperation;  
62
- 63 8. *Implements* a rapid response solution for disaster relief and humanitarian operations in coordination with the  
64 Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), the World Food Programme, and the European Union, which  
65 aim for:  
66
- 67 a. End-to-end services adapted to the requirement of the international humanitarian organizations  
68 deployed on the field;  
69
- 70 b. Coverage of the entire service train including air transport, satellite infrastructure, terminals and  
71 services;  
72
- 73 c. Establishment of wireless local network to allow aid workers to connect with their devices and use the  
74 satellites capacity that can be freely accessed;  
75
- 76 9. *Calls upon* the implementation of multilateral cooperation for the protection of the oil fields positioned in South  
77 Sudan in order to ensure that extremist organizations do not acquire additional funding:  
78
- 79 a. Supporting the African Union and their soldiers in their measures taken, defend and secure South  
80 Sudanese oil fields and civilians involved;  
81
- 82 b. Providing the African Union all possible technical and logistical support;  
83
- 84 10. *Establishes* an International Criminal Tribunal for the Conflict in South Sudan (ICTCSS), under the jurisdiction  
85 of the International Criminal Court (ICC):  
86
- 87 a. Mandates the ICTCSS to prosecute fully all violators of humanitarian law, including but not limited to  
88 the recruitment and use of child soldiers in conflict;  
89
- 90 b. Provides all possible financial and logistical support through the ICC to the ICTCSS;  
91
- 92 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.