Conference A
Security Council - Additional

Committee Staff

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Tiffany Dao</th>
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<td>Chair/ Rapporteur</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<td>PR/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Venezuela</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Venezuela</td>
<td>12 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC/2/2</td>
<td>The Situation in Venezuela</td>
<td>10 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC/1/1</td>
<td>Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts</td>
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<td>Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts</td>
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<td>SC/1/3</td>
<td>Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts</td>
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Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

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

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

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

By the first session on Wednesday, one draft press statement and two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted one press statement and two resolutions following voting procedure, with the press statement receiving unanimous support by the body. During the last committee session on Wednesday, delegates moved back to the topic of threats to International Peace and Security caused by terrorist acts. After the Sais’ approval of three working papers as draft resolutions, voting procedure followed and all three resolutions were adopted unanimously by the body. The tone and debate of the committee throughout the session was one of strong collaboration and cooperation.
The members of the Security Council underline that the representative sent by Nicolas Maduro confirmed that Venezuela currently requests neither humanitarian aid nor any other kind of assistance from the international community.

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

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

Reaffirming its commitment to the principles of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in line with the Charter of the United Nations (UN) (1945),

Recognizing the precarious and life-threatening conditions of refugees which threaten to destabilize the northern region of South America, especially in countries such as Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador,

Bear in mind Security Council resolution 688 (1991) in emphasizing the danger of large refugee flows for international peace and security,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) in addressing violence prevention activities for youth and stressing the importance of social and economic development to peacebuilding efforts,

Recalling the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance as stated in General Assembly resolution 46/82 (1991),

Recognizing the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to stabilize civilian society within South and Central America by continuing to provide humanitarian aid to refugees and migrants,

Applauding the international efforts of Member States in addressing regular and irregular migration through the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) (2018) and their continual cooperation with United Nation bodies, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization of Migration (IOM),

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 2417 (2018) which illustrates the link between conflict and hunger and commending the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in working to address this link,

Considering Article 1, Section b of General Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII) on the respect for human rights in armed conflicts (1968), which prohibits attacks against the civilian population,

Recognizing the stabilizing effects of providing health services to conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and the efforts made by the World Health Organization (WHO),

Expressing concern about the high number of children affected by the humanitarian situation inside of Venezuela and in its neighboring countries, and emphasizes the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) mission to realize every child’s right to grow up in a safe and inclusive environment,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) regarding women, peace and security, resolution 2250 (2015) regarding youth, peace and security, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (2007) and the importance of participation of women, youth and indigenous people for peacebuilding and conflict resolution,

Bear in mind the connection between mass migrations and violence as established by the WHO in chapter 8 of the World Report on Violence and Health (2002),
Recognizing with satisfaction the UN’s continual cooperation with regional partners such as the Organization of American States which has seen success in maintaining peace and security, especially in the Americas,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. **Strongly recommends** that the international community continues to encourage inclusive dialogue in order to bring sustainable peace and prosperity, as recommended by the OCHA in the briefing to the Security Council on 26 March 2019;
4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Recognizing the need for free and fair elections in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,

Deeply disturbed by the reports of increased violent acts and unnecessary loss of life detailed in the 26 March 2019 Security Council Press Release SC/13680,

Recognizing the need to promote democratic stability in Venezuela and its surrounding neighbors,

Acknowledging the need for transparency in political processes of Venezuela in order to relieve tensions both domestically and regionally,

Reaffirming that free and fair elections cannot be free or fair where intimidation and coercion are used as a means to sway public opinion,

Further deploring the border disputes between Venezuela and its surrounding neighbors which have erupted into violence over humanitarian aid delivery,

Expressing its concern regarding the urgency of the situation reducing the quality of life of refugees fleeing Venezuela,

1. **Condemns** any military action due to threats of armed hostility that would perpetuate the crisis in Venezuela, except in situations of the Responsibility to Protect (RTP);
   a. **Requesting** that every Member State stay within the RTP regulations, and not to infringe upon Venezuela’s sovereignty;
   b. **Creating a framework** for the Venezuelan government to accept humanitarian aid to ensure the humanitarian conditions in Venezuela do not deteriorate;

2. **Further encouraging** the creation and establishment of an efficient and acceptable mission through United Nations Peacekeeping as a means to mitigate tensions between Venezuela and other United Nations Member States;
   a. **Requesting** Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Good Offices Engagements to advise and assist on the potential creation of a peacekeeping mission in Venezuela;

3. **Confirms** its support for free and fair elections in order to reach democratic stability;

4. **Appreciating** the cooperation of the Organization of American States (OAS) with intergovernmental entities, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to prevent any further harm to the refugees of Venezuela;

5. **Further recommends** that border security measures be strengthened by utilizing partnerships with the private sector through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the international NGO Safety Organization, in the absence of adequate public resources and basic services through:
a. *Allowing* public resources to be redirected to those Member States most affected by an influx of displaced persons and refugees;

6. *Emphasizes* the utter importance to call upon the International Criminal Court for a report stating whether or not refusing humanitarian aid breaks international law;

7. *Expresses* its readiness to take any action necessary regarding high-ranking officials supporting a malevolent authoritarian regime;

8. *Urges* a de-escalation of violence within and at the borders of Venezuelan territory through a cease fire and the creation of a treaty of amnesty between Maduro’s supporting actors and Guaido’s backing groups.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States to work with the FATF to implement the Consolidated FATF Strategy on Combating Terrorist Financing (2016) and to comply with previous FATF recommendations on international banking transparency;
2. Requires Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to better integrate global counterterrorism institutions;

3. Urges Member States to cooperate with UNODA in executing the POA and the ITI in order to prevent the illicit trade of arms by terrorist organizations, as well as to monitor small arms trade through records of financial institutions and the registry and marking of manufactured weapons;

4. Calls upon Member States to abide by the FATF Guidance: Politically Exposed Persons (2013) in order to better identify and monitor PEPs regarding potential corruption linked to money laundering and the direct financing of terrorists;

5. Encourages Member States to better develop bilateral links to counter terrorist financing through developing international partnership with non-governmental organizations in better implementing the International Monetary Fund’s Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism program which focuses on global implementation of the FATF recommendations and guidelines;

6. Decides to remain seized on the matter.
Annex

1. Calls for the UNOCT to produce an annual report to the United Nations Secretariat to serve as a central reference for Member States, detailing the financial resources and industries, confirmed and suspected, that terrorists and terrorist organizations use as a means of revenue, including but not limited to:

   a. Agricultural resources such as: cattle, crops, dried meat, grains, livestock, produce;

   b. Energy resources such as: coal, natural gas, oil, renewable resources, and wood or wood products intended for energy production;

   c. Luxury goods, as previously defined by Security Council resolution 2094;

   d. Small arms and light weapons;

   e. Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
The Security Council,

Emphasizing the importance of Member States’ sovereignty including intelligence and military power, while not impeding on the sovereignty of any Member State,

Recognizing the need for Member States to utilize global counterterrorism tools such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS) to curb global terrorism,

Recalling the success of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) European Counter Terrorism Centre database in sharing information relating to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs),

Reiterating its appreciation of the Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), which stated the definition of terrorism and allows United Nations bodies to better fulfill their responsibilities on counter-terrorism,

Recognizing the importance of increasing the preparedness and efficiency of peacekeeping forces against possible threats addressed at them,

1. Affirms the importance of the Special Political Missions (SPM) and Good Office Engagements organization by focusing on the following:
   a. Intelligence sharing;
   b. United Nations certified common military knowledge;
   c. On-site training;

2. Calls upon Member States concerned by peacekeeping operations to actively share military knowledge and military expertise, so that every Member State can gain more information on the tactics and operations of extremist groups in their States through international joint military and police drills and exercises based on the example of 2015 France/US/UK “Swift response” international exercise;

3. Recommends the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee ensures that Member States outside of regional blocks share information such as but not limited to:
   a. The identification of FTFs;
   b. Patterns of movement and communication;
   c. Terrorist networks;
   d. The identification of those who have travelled to the conflict zones or suspect to have travelled to the conflict zones;
   e. Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API);
4. Requests the Member States to cooperate with international organizations and UN bodies in accordance with their organization purview such as, but not limited to:

   a. Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on the topic of stricter supervision of the issuance of documents of traveling;

   b. Collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) on the topic of the technical assistance to the Member States on counter-terrorism;

   c. Cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate to carry out the policies of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee.
1. Requests the United Nations to adopt the definition of “terrorism” as “criminal acts by state actors and non-state actors with territorial, or non-territorial, foundation, while not affiliating it with any specific race, ethnicity, religion, or group, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, taking of hostages or attacks physical or electronic national systems, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public, combatants and in particular noncombatants, intimidate a population, compel or subvert a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.”
The Security Council,

Guided by the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (2015), specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 on quality education; 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions; and 17 on partnerships for the goals,

Keeping in mind the concern expressed in Security Council’s resolution 2253 (2015) that previous resolutions on the topic of counter-terrorism have not been fully implemented,

Welcoming the work of the UN Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT), established through General Assembly resolution 71/291 (2017), which further established the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact,

Fully alarmed by the fact that the internet is used as the platform for over half of all terrorism recruitment,

Guided by the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001) which promotes multilateralism through the promotion of investigations and restrictions on abuses of the internet,

Acknowledging the relevance of the recent “Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da’esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat” (S/2019/103),

Stressing the UN Office on Drugs and Crime’s (UNODC) report on Cybercrime: New Threat and Global Response (2011) which details the need for international action on aforementioned topic,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the success in the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFTC), which has seen great success in preventing the spread of terror through developing further indicators to content containing terrorism recruitment and hiring specialists to monitor,

Recognizing the intersectionality of social inequalities, youth, and extremism as means to more easily recruit more vulnerable peoples,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) and 2419 (2018) on Youth, Peace and Security, and the multilateral promotion of youth initiatives in countering terrorism,

Commending the efforts of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015) in advocating for greater integration of women in counter terrorist operations and condemning acts of sexual violence committed against women by terrorist organizations,

Emphasizes the need for Member States to further develop programs that bring the public and private sector to the same table to develop measures to address terrorist activity collaboration between all parties that are affected by the effects of online terrorism,

Bearing in mind the existence of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism (APRCM) which aims to strengthen policy and program coherence between member states in the Asia-Pacific as mandated by Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/46 (1998),
Acknowledging the success of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism of the UN Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology, and Innovation (STIs) for the SDGs (IATT) in providing an adaptable framework for superregional protection,

1. Confirms the need for the development and protection of key internet infrastructure in order to protect telecommunication and computer hardware against cyberterrorism;

2. Calls upon further cooperation and information sharing, especially between the private and public sector to prevent acts of cyber terror against financial institutions;

3. Underlining the need for Member States to build upon existing legal guidelines in order to protect from illegitimate uses of the internet;

4. Invites Member States to build upon public-private partnerships (PPPs) such as the GIFTC to open a streamlined dialogue between the parties within this forum who are identifying terrorist recruitment websites and UN entities like UNOCT;

5. Further suggests improved safeguarding of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) from cyber terrorism threats through the collaboration and communication between Member States to implement higher levels of security measures, such as utilizing blockchain encryption in financial institutions;

6. Suggests a greater emphasis on engaging youth and impoverished populations, which are the most vulnerable to propaganda and recruitment by terrorist organizations, through:
   a. Providing training in fields that employ digitalization for education, creation of jobs, that support the SDGs in their local communities;
   b. The establishment and expansion of exchange programs for young people from different religious, ethnic and cultural communities in order to promote respect, understanding and solidarity;

7. Suggests the establishment of a Communication Center (ComCen) under supervision of the UNOCT tasked with deconstructing and delegitimizing extremist narratives through the internet by:
   a. Providing informational material on terrorism and terrorist propaganda for the public and Non-Governmental Organizations;
   b. Engaging youth in the development of counterterrorism strategies through consultation and outreach programs in line with the Youth, Peace and Security agenda;
   c. Allowing members of the public to submit media content suspected of being terrorist propaganda to the ComCen and receive unbiased reviews of the media content submitted;

8. Establishes the UN Global Cyber Terrorism Database which will be free to use by Member State designated government officials and experts on the topic of terrorism which:
   a. Will be created through using the frameworks provided by pre-existing UN databases on terrorism;
   b. Will be run by UNODC;
   c. Will be a platform used to report objective information regarding acts of terror;
   d. Will be used by UN specialists within the UNODC to implement existing strategies relating to counter-terrorism;
9. Recommends the General Assembly to establish International internet Literacy Day to encourage national governments, educational and non-governmental institutions to build critical thinking capacity such as by:

a. Sharing the resources provided by the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Media Information and Literacy clearinghouse with young students so that they may become educated in the dangers of the internet;

b. Training for youth on how to responsibly participate in online communities by emphasizing practices that limit the amount of personally identifiable information and individual voluntarily discloses;

c. Teaching government employees, teachers and young people to evaluate the legitimacy of information sources as outlined by The Report of the High-level Group of the Alliance of Civilizations (2006);

d. Encouraging the interflow of information on training and current practices of terrorist organizations between regional partners to ensure methods are continuously developing;

10. Calls upon regional organizations, including the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three (ASEAN+3), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Arab League, the Organization of American States (OAS), and other relevant regional collective security organizations to develop a mechanism similar to the APRCM with a focus on incentivizing technology and knowledge transfers between Member States in order to strengthen counterterrorism mechanisms:

a. Recognizing that it is in the best interest of each Member State in order to prevent “terrorism” as defined by the Council;

b. Asking for the creation of a working group on counterterrorism in each regional organization mentioned above that can exchange best practices between them;

c. Asking the UN Secretary-General to provide a report on the creation of incentives that regional organizations can create for private and public actors to report information and to share technology that could help assist in the fight to eliminate threats to peace and security caused by terrorist activities;

d. Ensuring the continued protection of private intellectual property rights for all information shared through this mechanism;

e. Emphasizing the lack of counterterrorism technologies and best practices available to developing countries and noting that this deficiency can be corrected through this mechanism.