

10-14 April 2022

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



## Conference B

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# Security Council (SC)

## Committee Staff

**Director: Katie Conti**  
**Chair: Souha Balai**

## Agenda

- I. Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security by Non-State Actors
- II. Addressing the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question
- III. The Situation in the Middle East, Including the Palestinian Question

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
<b>Security Council/1/1</b>	Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security by Non-State Actors	15-0-0
<b>Security Council/2/1</b>	Addressing the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question	15-0-0
<b>Press Statement/2/1</b>	Press Statement of the United Nations Security Council Addressing the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question	15-0-0

# Summary Report

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

- I. Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security by Non-State Actors
- II. Addressing the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question
- III. The Situation in the Middle East, Including the Palestinian Question

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States, including the Permanent 5 Members of the Security Council, and ten additional members, Albania, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates.

On Sunday, the delegates debated the provisional agenda, entertaining speeches about the merits of each topic at hand. The delegates decided to consider first Addressing Threats to International Peace and Security by Non-State Actors, followed by The Situation in the Middle East, Including the Palestinian Question. On Monday, debate proceeded upon the topic at hand, including delegate speeches and negotiation on measures to lead to further definition and classification of non-state actors (NSAs) and for the prevention of their acquisition of weapons of mass destruction. In addition to these topics, delegates drafted a resolution which also sought to broaden the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and create a Security Council Committee on Cyberterrorism. The dais received the working paper on Monday evening, and delegates incorporated feedback efficiently. The dais accepted the working paper as a Draft Resolution on Tuesday morning, and delegates expeditiously moved to adopt the resolution with unanimous consent.

Beginning Monday evening, the Security Council was made aware of an emerging situation in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of East Jerusalem, and received updates throughout Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday afternoon, upon receiving word of a worsening humanitarian situation and after concluding work on the first agenda topic, the Security Council amended the agenda to address the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question. Delegates requested and received briefings from relevant parties to the conflict, including the Permanent Representative of Israel, a representative of the State of Palestine, a representative from Hamas, and a humanitarian representative from Oxfam. The Security Council passed a resolution which sought to ameliorate the humanitarian situation throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territories, stabilize the security situation, and strongly recommends de-escalation and negotiation between all concerned parties to stabilize the situation in East Jerusalem. The members of the Security Council instructed military observers acting under the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to establish a temporary emergency presence in the Gaza strip, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, and specifically the neighborhood of Sheikh Jarrah for a period of six months. Additionally, the Security Council published a press statement to discuss efforts to build consensus and set the stage for further action by the international community on stabilization of the crisis situation and provision of humanitarian aid to all affected persons. Throughout, delegates debated in an exceptionally collegial and solution-oriented manner.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** SC/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

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

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*The Security Council,*

*Expresses* concern for the increasing use of information and communications technologies (ICT), in particular the internet and other media, by Non-State Actors (NSA) to commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist acts, as outlined within the sixth review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in General Assembly (GA) resolution 72/284 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,”

*Calling attention* to initiatives with a unique focus on training counterterrorism forces on threat assessment data collection, combining the counter-terrorism resources of several Member States and recognizing the warning signs of non-state actor violence, such as the International Counter Terrorism Academy of Côte d’Ivoire,

*Recalling* guidelines set forth on the prevention of NSAs acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on “Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction,” the 1540 Committee established therein, and recognizing that similar guidelines have not been established on the prevention of tools for cyberweapons,

*Understanding* the importance of existing international framework for the 1540 Committee concerning Non State Actors as addressed in Security Council resolution 2325 (2016) on “Preventing Catastrophe: A Global Agenda for Stopping the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction to Non-State Actors,”

*Cognizant* of the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate Committee (CTED) as effectively extended by Security Council resolution 2617 (2021) on “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Attacks” and addresses threats to international peace and security from NSAs,

*Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 73/266 on “Advancing Responsible State Behavior in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security,” a request by the Secretary-General establishing a Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing Responsible State Behavior in Cyberspace in the context of international peace and security,

*Aware of* the increased use of cyberspace by NSA which pose a threat to international peace and security which according to a report released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), terrorists are using the cyberspace for propaganda, financing, training, planning, execution, and cyberattacks,

*Noting with concern* the inefficient nature of information sharing on NSA activities between Member States due to exclusionary information sharing policies of national intelligence agencies,

*Emphasizing* Security Council resolution 2286 (2016) on “Protection of the Wounded and Sick, Medical Personnel and Humanitarian Personnel in Armed Conflict,” which recalls the specific obligations under international law to protect medical facilities in situations of armed conflict,

*Aligning* with the third principle in the UN Principles of Personal Data Protection and Privacy, which ensures respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals, in particular the right to privacy,

*Acknowledging* the ever-growing issue of cyberattacks on Member State systems from NSA, which, according to German consultancy Roland Berger, targets major infrastructure systems including global infrastructure for healthcare and banking,

*Deploring* NSA attacks on Member State financial institutions, especially developing Member States,

*Cognizant* that, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), 48% of explosive related deaths internationally between 2010 and 2020 were the result of homemade devices,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2482 (2019) on “Threats to International Peace and Security,” that details the linkage between organized criminal groups and terrorists benefiting from domestic and transnational organized crime, and describing how, in some cases and in some regions, organized criminal groups and terrorists can complicate conflict prevention and resolution efforts,

*Reaffirming* the numerous recommendations from the international community for the combatting of transnational organized crime, the financing of terrorism and the trafficking of narcotics,

*Further acknowledging* the threat that transnational organized crime can pose as NSA financed by, but not limited to, the trafficking of narcotics,

*Noting with deep concern* that some Member States do not have the intelligence resources, frameworks and counterterrorism training to effectively combat illicit activity, or maintain their own territorial integrity, against violent non-state actors,

*Expresses serious concern* that non-state actors can acquire store-bought materials to create IEDS, WMDS, chemical, and biological weapons,

*Highlighting* the work already carried out pursuant to Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) on “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts and Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism,” which calls upon Member States to suppress the funding of terrorism,

*Firmly* committed to the Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) on “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts and Foreign Terrorist Fighters,” urging Member State efforts toward preventing and suppressing all actions related to the procurement, movement, and financing of non-state actor violence,

*Affirming* GA resolution 74/43 on “Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction,” which mitigates the procurement of weapons of mass destruction by perpetrators of terrorist actions,

*Recognizing* GA resolution 73/27 on “Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security,” which eliminates communication efforts between non-state actors for the procurement, movement, and financing of non-state actor violence,

*Calling attention* to initiatives such as the International Counter Terrorism Academy in Côte d’Ivoire, which focus on training counterterrorism forces on threat assessment data collection, combining the counter-terrorism resources of several Member States, and recognizing the warning signs of non-state actor violence,

*Noting with deep concern* that NSA disproportionately attack developing Member States, as stated in the UN report *Developing Countries Most Vulnerable to Cyberattacks*,

*Recalling* the 1540 Committee as established by Security Council resolution 1540 on (2004) on “Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction” which sets precedent for expanding upon the definition of NSA into a categorized system that includes but is not limited to malicious NSA,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to synergize international experts via International Security Sector Advisory Teams through the Center for International Peace Operations to advance the Hague Best Practices Guide on the Nexus between Terrorism and Transnational Crime further defining the linkages between illicit Non-State Actors and their interconnected de-stabilizing effects of this Nexus on current global conditions including the global COVID-19 pandemic and international humanitarian crises;
2. *Establishes* the United Nations Security Council Commission on Cyber Security which will have the mandate to:

- a. Facilitate information sharing of monitored NSA use of ICT as facilitated by ICT experts who contributed to the development of modern ICT technology;
  - b. Gather intelligence on NSA recruitment and NSA financing support operations to provide monthly intelligence reports to Member States;
  - c. Use the intelligence gathered to advise combative strategy against NSA cyber-attacks for international community distribution, which will be used to strengthen legislative cybersecurity regulations and strategy within individual governments of Member States, and will be given to the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate Committee and the UN Office of Counterterrorism for provision of the international community;
  - d. Improve education infrastructure by incorporating the intelligence gatherers in efforts to correlate programs educating children in schools on internet safety;
  - e. Encourage private corporations and Member States to collaborate through public private partnerships with private corporations to discuss new technologies to combat cybercrime;
  - f. Pool resources for the public and private sector to utilize to acquire the latest technologies and innovate technologies to combat terrorism cyber activities which supporting private corporations will allow innovations in technologies to spur creation of ideas;
3. *Recommends* broadening the mandate of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate Committee (CTED) in collaboration with the Commission on Cyber Security and the UN Office of Counterterrorism to focus on specific responsibilities regarding NSA including:
- a. Expanding CTED by creating regionalized branches that report directly to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, according to the official breakdown of UN recognized world regions;
  - b. Coordinating data analysis, cybersecurity, and develop counterterrorism training programs at interregional centers among the Member States that would not typically have the resources to conduct these operations alone;
  - c. Conducting a study into what particular development projects would be most effective in combating the growing influence of Non State Actors and prevent further destabilization in these regions;
  - d. Providing expertise on the securement and handling of WMD;
  - e. Increasing coordination and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate development projects in adversely affected areas;
  - f. Recommending regional branches to cooperate with external agencies and organizations in each specific region;
  - g. Extending the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons 2018-2021 joint initiative of UNODC and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), implemented in partnership with the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (UNCTED) to 2022-2026;
  - h. Increasing information sharing between each regional committee to promote cooperation on the issue of cyberattacks;
4. *Resolves* that cyberweapons that are specifically designed for the fundamental purpose to serve as a malicious weapon, such as malware, cyber bombs, and worms that are capable of inflicting mass casualties at a single point in space and time such as disrupting a nuclear power plant or air traffic control systems will be subject to the following restrictions:
- a. All Member States should refrain from providing financial, logistical support to illicit NSAs seeking to acquire this form of cyberweapon;

- b. All Member States should adopt internal policies criminalizing the possession and acquisition of such cyberweapons within their borders by illicit NSAs and enforce those laws;
  - c. All Member States should establish means of domestic digital infrastructure security and controls to prevent the acquisition of such cyberweapons to prevent their proliferation to illicit NSAs;
5. *Proposes* the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism to set up an International Intelligence Exchange (INTELEX) Framework to facilitate international information sharing on NSA activity on the ground by establishing a database to easily exchange standardized information on NSA activity on a voluntary basis;
6. *Requests* Member States implement article 41 of the *Charter of the United Nations* and enforcing disarmament of Improvised Explosive Devices by:
  - a. Issuing equipment to detect & disarm IEDs and providing funding to train the use of this equipment by relevant security and peacekeeping forces;
  - b. Allowing the disarmament of IEDs by governments that have been affected by the tactical use of IEDs by NSA;
7. *Urges* the implementation of initiatives by UNESCO, UNDP, WHO, and other UN bodies to increase Member States' security of critical digital infrastructure, especially concerning medical and financial details;
8. *Calls upon* the UN Office of Counter Terrorism to work in collaboration with Member States to develop regulations surrounding the acquisition of store-bought materials that can be used to produce homemade weapons such as IEDs and WMDs;
9. *Reiterates* its demand for accountability for Member States to not supply NSAs financially or with arms, including insisting Member States attempt to block nationals or any persons within their territories from funding or arming non state actors who attempt or commit acts of terror;
10. *Strongly encourages* member States with nuclear capabilities to agree upon cease any distribution of chemical biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism and WMDs to NSAs;
11. *Asks* the UN Office of Counter Terrorism to work in collaboration with Member States to create new International Counter Terrorism Academies to expand anti-terrorism strategies and data collection globally but in accordance with regional priorities;
12. *Requests* that Member States institute specialized border and port security for the detection of WMD key materials such as fissile material, highly radioactive elements, biological agents, and chemical compounds essential to the development of chemical weapons by:
  - a. Establishing extensive port checks on chemical containers, refrigerated containers, and surveying all containers with radiation detection devices;
  - b. Equipping land border checkpoints with radiation detection devices and the resources to check for dangerous chemical compounds and biological agents;
  - c. Requesting that the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs look into Member States capabilities of performing checks of this form;
13. *Requests* that the 1540 Committee provide increased technical and logistical support for developing Member States most at risk of violence and destabilization from NSAs through the utilization of inclusive best practices, such as the establishment of governmental partnerships with industry to develop, implement, and monitor strategic trade controls and the adoption of "restricted lists" monitoring strategic and dual-use materials;

14. *Authorizes* the initiation of a UN Convention for Non-State Actors for the purpose of:
  - a. Calling for experts to investigate the classification of NSAs;
  - b. Collaborating with all Member States to find an official categorization of NSA by establishing categories and subcategories to classify NSA that is not limited to malicious or peaceful organizations;
  - c. Establishing a standard criteria across all Member States to determine the categorization of NSA;
  - d. Requesting that committed Member States would abide by categorization of a body as a NSA to prosecute illicit NSA within their jurisdiction;
15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.





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**Code:** SC/2/1

**Committee:** The United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** Addressing the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

*Expressing* its grave concern with the emerging situation in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood affecting civilians of both Israel and State of Palestine,

*Cognizant* of the recent outbreak of violence resulting in the harm and death of numerous civilians, and recognizing Article 40 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter) which allows for parties involved in conflict to be called upon to comply with provisional measures without prejudice to either party,

*Aware of* the previous failure in the 2021 ceasefire to maintain peace in the area,

*Emphasizing* further the need for the development and maintenance of long-lasting peace so all states in the region can live in security and international peace,

*Raising awareness* that the demands of concerned parties must be heard, understood and respected to reach an immediate and long-lasting solution,

*Deeply concerned* about the lack of opportunities for communication between Israel and the State of Palestine,

*Alarmed* at the 1,000,000 Palestinians without access to clean drinking water, adequate food supplies, or access to sufficient healthcare,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2615 which sets the precedent that humanitarian aid to a region in crisis does not qualify as a breach of an embargo, and under this policy resolving to send humanitarian aid to victims of attacks in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood,

*Also Aware of* the accusation by leaders from factions within the State of Palestine of non- action of Israeli security forces and the dynamic situation regarding the information situation about incidents related to security forces in border regions,

*Reaffirming* the provisions of Article 42 of the UN Charter enabling the Security Council to use force to maintain or restore international peace and security if it considers non-military measures to be inadequate given the situation in which the council is responding to,

*Commending* the purpose and mandate of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), established by Council resolution 50 and expanded to prevent isolated incidents from escalating,

1. *Strongly Urges* the immediate ceasefire of all violence in East Jerusalem, namely in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, and *calls upon* all parties to refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation in the area;
2. *Extends* a call for action to develop private and public partnerships to harness additional aid and bring relief such as but not limited to food, water, shelter, and security to civilians and vulnerable populations including but not limited to women, children, and disabled individuals;
3. *Recommends* the formation of a de-escalation plan for the crisis in Sheikh Jarrah which would entail:
  - a. Encouraging both concerned parties to send an envoy to a neutral zone or third country who would serve as a neutral mediator to oversee the demands of each party;

- b. Assessing the demands of concerned parties for immediate steps of de-escalation such as suspension of hostility and assurance of humanitarian access to affected persons;
    - c. Acquiring trustworthy guarantees for the safety of both Israeli and Palestinian citizens through constant capacity building, peace building, and confidence building measures to facilitate negotiations, agreements and accords for future peace in the area;
    - d. Ensuring additional support to the UNRWA efforts for de-escalation such as fully provisioning the needed funding and the monitoring tools for the proper assessment of the situation due to UNRWA historical standing with both parties;
  4. *Calls upon* the Israeli Government and Defense Forces to adjust the blockade and road blockages for the purpose of establishing humanitarian routes that facilitate the provision of aid from the international community and UN organizations in order to reach the vulnerable populations in the Gaza Strip and Sheikh Jarrah providing a safe and secure evacuation of refugees and other affected people and vulnerable populations in the current crisis;
  5. *Strongly requests* vital humanitarian aid be provided to the civilians affected by the escalation of violence in Sheikh Jarrah escalation of violence by:
    - a. Calling upon UNRWA to provide aid within the Palestinian community who were affected by the current Sheikh Jarrah escalation;
    - b. Asking UNICEF to provide aid to children in all affected regions in the midst of this crisis;
    - c. Requesting OCHA coordinate between the resources and efforts of the World Food Programme, World Health Organization, and Habitat for Humanity Disaster Response who would provide assistance and support with UN organizations to all those affected by the current crisis;
  6. *Instructs* military observers acting under the UNTSO to establish a temporary emergency presence in the Gaza-strip, the West Bank, and East-Jerusalem, specifically the neighborhood of the Sheikh Jarrah for a period of six months, in order to:
    - a. Provide an initial comprehensive assessment of the situation in the aforementioned areas to be used as a means for further evaluation to guide further action as needed and to formulate recommendations to;
    - b. Encourage the UNTSO Head of Mission report to the Security Council on a quarterly basis to update on the activity in the areas;
    - c. Utilize these reports to encourage dialogue between Israel and the State of Palestine to reopen checkpoints in the Gaza Strip with the aspiration of opening joint checkpoints when reaching sufficient levels of trust;
    - d. Produce a final evaluation on the specific and broad trends affecting Sheikh Jarrah to be presented before the Security Council at the discretion of the UNTSO Head of Mission;
    - e. Submit an appeal for an extension of their mandate after a period of five months to the president of the Security Council;
  7. *Recommends* the governments of Israel and the State of Palestine negotiate to establish a security monitoring board gathering and analyzing information about security operations relating to the incidents in border regions in the city of Jerusalem, consisting of both Israel and Palestine officials as well as an UN Observer, which reports to the Israeli government and the State of Palestine;

8. *Condemns* any act of terrorism and the use of violence or hostile actions on civilians;
9. *Requests* all Member States to extend their full cooperation to the United Nations in the implementation of the present resolution;
10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** Press Statement/2/2 - 13 April 2022

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Addressing the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question

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### *Press Statement of The United Nations Security Council Addressing the Emerging Situation in East Jerusalem within the Context of the Middle East and the Palestinian Question*

The members of the Security Council are deeply disturbed by the escalation of conflict in East Jerusalem spurred by recent events in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood. The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the recent attacks that harm civilians. The Security Council has been informed that a Palestinian man was killed outside his home by an unknown Israeli settler attempting to evict the Palestinian from his Sheikh Jarrah home. In retaliation, Hamas swiftly launched more than 100 unguided rockets and mortars toward Israeli population centers from the Gaza Strip, killing 10 Israeli civilians and injuring several dozen more. Israel has since responded by firing rockets at a number of Hamas targets, destroying numerous military bases and rocket silos. Hamas officials, however, have claimed the rockets also hit civilian populations, killing hundreds of Palestinians. While the current situation is being investigated, the Security Council recognizes the immediate need for action. We are especially concerned about the heavy usage of missiles and mortars against civilian targets, as well as the consequences of the blockage of all border checkpoints, severely worsening the humanitarian situation and escalating the conflict.

Over the course of several committee sessions, the members of the body listened to witness testimonies from the Permanent Representative of Israel, Permanent Observer of The State of Palestine, Representative of Hamas, and the Humanitarian Representative of Oxfam to ensure that all possible perspectives were heard and taken into account when considering possible solutions.

The Members of the Security Council express their deepest condolences to the victims of the conflict and their affected families. Additionally, the United Nations Security Council places a strong emphasis on humanitarian aid for victims of the conflict and urges UN organizations and committees to provide help. The Security Council called upon the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Food Programme to assist with the emergency response, harness available resources, and coordinate efforts to minimize human loss and suffering. The Security Council also urged Non-Government Organizations such as the Red Cross and Habitat for Humanity with specific missions to direct their attention towards the dire situation in East Jerusalem.

To ensure a safe pathway to reduce tensions, the Members of this Security Council collaborated on the formation of a mutual de-escalation plan for parties at conflict to utilize. As a part of the de-escalation plan, the members of the Security Council found it essential to call for an immediate ceasefire and to ask the conflicting parties to refrain from any actions that may aggravate the situation. This plan could be the foundation and first steps to lower tensions in the East Jerusalem region. The end goal of this plan is to ensure safety and security, provide a chance for humanitarian assistance to be provided, and protect the human rights of the people.

In light of the escalating issue in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, the members of the Security Council unanimously concluded that action must be taken in urgent fashion. The members of the Security Council believe that it is imperative for the people of Sheikh Jarrah and the victims of the subsequent violence that we conduct not only a fact-finding mission to discover perpetrators of violations and abuses of international human rights law, but examine if any international action can help ease tensions before what will undoubtedly result in further violence. Therefore, the members of the Security Council instructed military observers acting under the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to establish a temporary emergency presence in the Gaza strip, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, and specifically the neighborhood of Sheikh Jarrah for a period of six months.

Additionally, the members of the Security Council recommend the governments of Israel and the State of Palestine should consider developing a security monitoring board to gather and analyze information about security operations for the incidents in border regions in the city of Jerusalem.

The Security Council remains seized of the matter.