The Security Council,

Observing the information sharing initiatives done by Member States to increase cyber counter-terrorism capabilities,

Deeply disturbed by the self-sufficient funding methods made by violent Non-State Actors (NSAs) through legal donations, organs and different financial institutions in recruitment,

Having examined the economic and social mobility that can be introduced into a region through investments in infrastructure and financial opportunities,

Highlighting the critical role that economic development and stability play in creating environments which offer opportunities for populations in hostile areas, the need to strengthen governmental, judicial, and civil institutions,

Taking into consideration the position of the Financial Action Task Force, the leading anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing organ, as the overall governing body in detecting terrorist financing,

Recalling General Assembly reports A/70/95-S/2015/446 and A/69/968 regarding the importance of economic growth, employment opportunities for youth, and addressing the challenge of corruption in order to positively affect the prosperity of communities in potentially vulnerable regions,

Guided by the Security Council resolution 2250 of 2015, which seeks to give the youth a greater voice in peace efforts and conflict resolutions,

Alarmed by the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism which found that from 2011 to 2016, social media played a role in 73% of recruitment to NSAs,

Expressing its concern about the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s 2017 Report on Youth and Violent Extremism on the absence of research into the construction of masculinity in relations to ideas of femininity, when it comes to gender, social media, and radicalization,

Deeply concerned by the steady increase in the recruitment of women by terrorist movements as a win-win strategy, with women being viewed as less suspicious than men as perpetrators of terrorist attacks, and by the destructive repercussions of human rights abuses as drivers of the recruitment process as discussed in Security Council resolution 2242 of 2015,

Underscoring the influence of cultural icons and community leaders in addressing and altering potentially violent cultural norms in engaging the citizenry, similar to the UN Messenger of Peace and the Goodwill Ambassador Program,

Noting that poverty and lack of economic opportunity remain primary causes of violence by violent NSAs and fuels their growth, which necessitates strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development as outlined by E/2007/36,
Keeping in mind that the 57% of households in Africa lack electrification, as stated by the African Development Bank Group, serves as a striking example of the lack of necessary infrastructure which can create conditions that facilitate the rise and growth of violent NSA and the subsequent recruitment in vulnerable populations,

1. **Requests** Member States to adopt digital forensics programs and tools as financially supported by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security for Member States that lack financial capability, that can rapidly unlock, extract, decode, and analyze digital data from multiple sources through information sharing as seen through cyber security companies and programs such as, but not limited to:

   a. Cellebrite, the worldwide leader in the use of digital intelligence to strengthen cyber and border security through enhancing active participation with regional frameworks similar to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development’s Conflict Early Warning Systems;

   b. UNCCT Network Against Terrorism in order to better monitor the situation and ensure immediate intervention in case of a terrorist attack through cooperating with a Member State’s national defense or security sector;

   c. Fireeye which provides products and services to enhance network security and forensics through a consolidated Network Security Technology that combines code analysis and machine learning capabilities;

2. **Designates** the successful cooperation between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the United States as a model to counter terrorism and influence on NSAs through promoting information sharing exchange on threats from ISIL/DAESH and al-Qa’ida that strengthened borders, mitigated terrorist financing operations, and countered violent extremism in all forms;

3. **Strongly calls for** strengthening the implementation of the Advance Passenger Information system which enhances border security by providing information about the arrival and the departure of all passengers and crew members in each country, as required by Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), particularly tasking Member States to share flight passengers’ data contributing to a shared register and to be accessible by an online database;

4. **Calls upon** Member States to enable programs within the framework of FATF that allow data access into digital properties held by terrorists;

5. **Urges** the allocation of more resources for youth involvement in Member States that are lacking the capacity to bridge the gap between government and youth to ensure representation in order to lessen the vulnerability of youth from violent extremism through:

   a. Fundraising initiatives enforced by the already existing United Nations Children’s Fund;

   b. A Global Forum on Youth, Peace, and Security, that insists the need for youth involvement and recommends the forum to be constructed by the UNESCO, akin to the Youth Team, that entails a more accessible way of youth integration;

   c. Adopting the Youth4Peace portal which raises awareness about how youth contribute to peace and security with the international community and encourages their participation through ICTs;

6. **Emphasizes** the need to counter the use of social media for terrorist purposes by building the capacity of domestic law enforcement programs and agencies, by offering courses to be funded by Member States and implemented by INTERPOL which aims to equip countries with the skills, tools, and methodologies required to combat the use of Internet and social media platforms for terrorism purposes, and to gather online intelligence to track Foreign Terrorist Fighters in order to:

   a. Observe threats made by the organizations online;

   b. Provide surveillance on online terrorist recruitments;
c. Keep a continuous record of extremist propaganda through an informational database;

7. **Encourages** Member States to deepen research on the gender aspects of terrorism, especially taking into consideration the driving factors and the logistical and ideological roles of women in terrorist groups, while providing women with opportunities in the research community which encourages their active participation in the program fostered by the gender, peace and security such as:

   a. The United Nations Department of Political Affairs which fosters complete protection and anonymity of users in providing women with judicial, social and psychological assistance as seen through Security Council resolution 1325 of 2000;

   b. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the more pressing and underdeveloped cross-cutting challenges faced by vulnerable populations;

8. **Suggests** working with local leaders and cultural icons in troubled regions to create informational campaigns that decry the negative and potentially violent aspects of a community through examples and best practices such as, but not limited to:

   a. India’s NDTV’s Greenathon an initiative to support eco-friendliness in rural villages, utilizing outreach via tv specials and celebrity endorsements and successfully raising large amounts of funding for environmental projects;

   b. The NO MORE campaign, a US-based campaign attempting to bring an end to domestic violence, which has used ad campaigns to build a culture of non-acceptance as well as training youth to identify warning signs of domestic violence;

   c. The Somaly Mam foundation, an organization in Southeast Asia which has seen some success in utilizing community involvement campaigns and meet with local leaders and cultural icons to combat human trafficking and train youth and survivors to recognize signs of danger;

9. **Reaffirms** the partnership that Kuwait has established with the media department of Kuwait University to approach the challenges in providing unique and efficient measures to detect youth radicalization on social media, and encourages Member States to pursue similar multilateral solutions, including:

   a. Forming youth clubs to promote tolerance, including of religion;

   b. Encouraging citizens to recognize and report early signs of radicalization in children and adolescents;

10. **Deplores** the recruitment of vulnerable peoples by violent NSAs and stresses the importance of combating this threat by eradicating poverty in developing regions by strengthening and expanding public-private investment partnerships from organizations in the model of:

   a. The African Development Fund’s Investment and Infrastructure projects which facilitates the transition of developing nations into middle economies by investing in capacity building;

   b. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development’s combination of financial resources, technical services, strategic advice, and anti-corruption reform guidelines to ensure development fund assistance and foreign aid reach the programs for which they were intended – these include strategies for infrastructure projects, relief funds for the poor, disaster relief, and programs targeted at the empowerment of legitimate institutions dedicated to the rule of law;

   c. The Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility improves energy infrastructure, expands transportation infrastructure, and ensures access to clean water establishing the foundations of a stable community and economy, fostering trust in government, and providing the opportunities necessary to stifle recruitment efforts of violent NSAs.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting further the development gap which hinders the security of developing nations to secure their borders and cyber realm,
Determined to facilitate capacity building in all areas of the world to promote better cyber security in developing nations and increase the presence of global actors in the cyber space to ensure global law and order,

1. **Encourages** INTERPOL to further improve the implementation of Disaster Victim Identification in a more timely manner, still finding the missing, curing the injured, and identifying the deceased:
   a. With a focus on a strengthened collaboration with regional emergency services, such as the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency, which coordinates the response to disasters that occur in the United States;
   b. With funding encouraged by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, whose aims comprehend the stimulation of the post-conflict economy and the promotion of short-term employment opportunities;

2. **Recommends** INTERPOL strengthens collaboration with Member States to counter cybercrime and transnational threats from violent NSAs by developing further cooperation with the NEC Corporation to:
   a. Focus on finding NSAs that use social media and the internet to find potential recruits where information would be published in a report that Member States and intelligence agencies can access through INTERPOL;
   b. Create a dialogue between the subdivision and Member States to share information about Member States that may be vulnerable to the threat of non-state actors or any other potential risks;

3. **Endorses** the call of international organizations such as The Global Cyber Security Capacity Center and Global Agenda for Cyber Capacity Building to assist developing countries in increasing their capacity to combat NSAs in the cyber realm and around national boundaries:
   a. In order for the global order to be able to combat and address the innovating environment of NSA’s, all countries must be able to be reasonably self-sufficient in handling national security concerns in the cyber realm;
   b. To encourage collaboration between global actors such as the World Bank and other existing developmental funds to be involved in this process and relegate reasonable resources to promote a reasonably safe cyber environment;
   c. With regional blocs which addresses the developmental needs of specific regions of the world and allocating resources most appropriate with the region;
   d. To distribute information technology capabilities and information gathering knowledge proven to be effective against NSA’s from developed countries to assist developing countries;

4. **Recommends** the PSI to include information sharing between Member States to stop the proliferation of conventional and cyber weapons, as well as weapons of mass destruction through:
   a. Reaffirming the commitment by both existing and potential Member States;
   b. Renewal PSI’s existing initiatives and aligning them with the technological advancements that have occurred since the original agreement was written in 2003;
   c. Expanding the agreement to cover conventional and cyber weapons and their shipment to NSAs;

5. **Recommends** collaboration with ICT4Peace and technology-based security agencies for comprehensive collaboration amongst Members States to develop and enhance technological counter-terrorism capabilities through:
a. Intelligence-sharing spearheaded by ICT4Peace with both the public and private sectors focused on the evolving threats of technology inflicted by technological advancements in the realm of terrorism and counterterrorism;

b. Inclusion of tech-based security corporations in the enhancement of the United Nations Security Council’s capacities through the development of counter-terrorism security mechanisms;

c. Review of existing initiatives and assist in the risk assessment of emerging technologies for terrorism and surge of the different forms of terrorist financing specifically in cryptocurrencies;

d. Discussion between Member States, policy experts, the academic community, and the private sector to inclusively represent a global forum centered on the analysis of existing and potential counter-terrorism initiatives and alignment with the technological advancements from different sectors specifically;

i. In the development of Artificial Intelligence and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles;

ii. With in-depth research on the misuse of cryptocurrencies and on the recognition of faulty ledgers online;

6. Encourages Member States to consider the role of MNCs in facilitating the activities of NSAs through:

a. Recognition of entities involved in propagating and managing information and communications technology, including, but not limited to;

i. Social media companies that may facilitate communication between NSAs and civilians with the potential for misuse, leading to the proliferation of extremist ideology and the recruitment of civilians to violent NSAs;

ii. Internet search engine algorithms that may enable violent NSAs to easily obtain information that would further their efforts to achieve their objectives;

iii. Online arms markets that may promote the unregulated sale of arms to groups with malevolent motivations;

b. Drawing attention to the influence of profit-driven entities involved in the arms trade detailed in Report of the Secretary-General S/2017/2015, regarding both conventional weapons and WMD, including, but not limited to;

i. Conventional arms manufacturers involved in the production of guns, ammunition, and other non-WMD weapons that may be used by groups with malevolent motivations;

ii. Corporations in control of resources involved in the production of WMDs that may be prone to exploitation, such as pharmaceutical companies and industrial chemical companies in possession of the materials necessary to produce biological or chemical weapons, as detailed by the frameworks set by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological Weapons Convention;

7. Requests that Member States address the role of globalization in enabling conditions conducive to the radicalization of NSAs through further endorsement of the United Nations Global Compact corporate sustainability initiative, which will serve as a standard set of corporate social responsibility mechanisms for MNCs such as:

a. Preventing of the further environmental exploitation of industrial and developing Member States by encouraging firmer regulations regarding the use of local resources and environmental protection;

b. Advocating for human and workers’ rights with a greater focus on;

i. Decreasing the gender disparities in industrial places;

ii. The eradication of child labor;
iii. Promoting fair, living wages;

c. Encouraging increased collaboration between MNCs, Non-Governmental Organizations, governments, and local peoples to increase transparency and promote community action plans;

d. Establishing cost-sensitive science, technology, engineering, and math and agricultural programs to provide support for corporate and governmental engagement at a grassroots level;

8. Endorses the utilization of reintegration programs for members of NSAs in order to promote conflict prevention, future stability and peaceful development by:

   a. Operating amnesty programs, similar to the African Union’s (AU) Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020 program, that pertain to the surrender of illicit small arms and light weapons in order to;

      i. Ensure that surrendered small arms from non-state combatants do not resurface and fuel future hostilities;

      ii. Combat the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons;

   b. Encouraging reconciliation programs, similar to the Gacaca courts system of Rwanda, in cooperation with the justice systems of Member States to allow for combatants who have peacefully surrendered to receive reconciliation and contribute to social cohesion;

   c. Recognizing the importance of building strong national legal institutions in order to promote stability and the rule of law through the Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace of the United Nations Development Programme in order to fulfil Sustainable Development Goal 16;

9. Endorses the further implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to commit Member States to enact preventative measures to combat the radicalization and spread of terrorism by NSAs, such as:

   a. Countering the appeal of terrorism through a task force that will bring together regional and international experts in an annual conference to yield political support to encourage greater socio-economic development, resolving past, current, and future conflicts, developing global anti-radicalization narratives and supporting victims of violence by NSAs;

   b. Preventing and resolving conflicts under the recommended reforms to the UN peace and security pillar B Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in 2017, which utilizes and expands upon the full extent of peacekeeping and peacebuilding capabilities of the United Nations Security Council by;

      i. Reorganizing the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Missions, and the Peacebuilding Support Office in order to organize and integrate existing substantive capacities and resources more rationally and channel them more effectively to enhance the effectiveness and coherence of peacekeeping operations and special political missions;

      ii. Embracing a “whole-of-pillar” which will combine the current regional divisions of the Department of Political Affairs and the Office of Operations of the Department of Peacekeeping operations into a single political-operational structure, to ensure that field presences have one point of entry for political and operational requirements from regional headquarters, as well as facilitate integrated operational support for prevention and sustaining peace, and coordinate regional response teams for crisis monitoring;

      iii. Establishing a link to global operational support and management departments;

      iv. Ensuring adequate attention is given to priorities under the women, peace and security agenda, especially women’s meaningful participation in peace efforts at all stages of the conflict cycle, and finally;
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

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Recommends the ITU as the body that will provide oversight for the development of a humanitarian-based algorithm that would monitor online metadata pertaining to violent rhetoric, and:
   a. Encourages quarterly reports to be submitted from the ITU to the Security Council regarding any patterns of rhetoric that may be a precursor to human rights abuses;
   b. Encourages the continued membership in the ITU of all 193 UN Member States;
   c. Further invites all Member States to define and continually refine, the meaning of violent rhetoric;

2. Invites Member States, any relevant Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and potential observers to participate in a 2020 Summit, with a goal of establishing baseline criteria for the types of language that is to be targeted by the humanitarian-based algorithm, as well as agreeing to a protocol on how to target and filter any potentially threatening rhetoric by violent NSAs;
a. The International Security Summit (ISS) will be convened, and overseen by the ITU and hosted in France;

b. The purpose of this summit is to allow Member States to discuss and determine what could be considered as rhetoric and ideas that incite violence, where:

i. The Member States will consider a majority vote on what is considered violent rhetoric to be filtered by the algorithm;

ii. The baseline criteria for violent rhetoric will be accepted by all States parties of any accord ratified at the ISS;

iii. Utilizing the existing United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs’ register on Conventional Arms as a model, the resulting aggregated data will contribute to a World Database of Violent Rhetoric, that would provide information on NSAs using the flagged rhetoric, where they are located, and when the rhetoric was used;

3. Creates a Panel of Experts tasked with reviewing rhetoric which incites violence based on previous research conducted on known violent NSAs, where:

a. The findings of this Panel of Experts as well as the discussion brought forth by Member States during the Summit will be utilized by the Security Council in advising any required action necessary by the body;

b. The panel can collaborate with the United Nations NGOs to disseminate relevant information to all relevant stakeholders;

4. Further invites Member States to bring their respective national security agencies as well as Interpol, to the ISS in order to:

a. Coordinate each country’s intelligence and security agencies on information regarding how violent NSAs can contact and recruit individual citizens;

b. Facilitate discussion among Member States as well as create a formal and lasting framework for addressing violent rhetoric;

5. Strongly condemns electronic outreach that insights violence through:

a. Recommending the algorithm be programmed in electronics beginning in 2025 would filter out violent rhetoric and ideals;

b. Filtering out dangerous ideals that are in congruence with the consensus established by the ISS;

6. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.
The Security Council,

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

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

Respecting the sovereignty of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reiterating the international community’s responsibility to encourage and assist the legitimate government of Venezuela in meeting that responsibility in this time of crisis,

Condemning the lack of communication between the government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Security Council,

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

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

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

2. Calls for a cease-fire in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in order to protect unarmed civilians in the region;
3. Requests humanitarian aid from Member States to be accepted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela government;

4. Encourages communication with the Security Council regarding the social, economic, and political status of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;

5. Further acts on the wider international community’s responsibility to encourage and assist the legitimate government of Venezuela in meeting that responsibility in this time of crisis;

6. Encourages regional actors and partner nations such as MERCOSUR, the Union of South American Nations, and other South American states and organizations to direct dire attention and engage in dialogue between these states to discuss the crisis unfolding in Venezuela;

7. Calls for the immediate halt to these attacks against civilian populations must be a priority, and all involved factions in the internal conflict must immediately cease these attacks;

8. Recommends the involvement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, and the Economic and Social Council given their capacity to counter the threat through drafting comprehensive solutions that are centered on the inclusivity of Member States for humanitarian assistance and sustainability in its resources;

9. Remains to be actively seized on the matter.