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Documentation of the Work of the Security Council B (SC-B)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

Security Council B (SC-B)

Committee Staff

Director	Thejasvi Ramu
Chair/Rapporteur	Kristof Arndt

Agenda

- I. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
- II. The Situation in Burundi
- III. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
- IV. The Situation in Central African Republic

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCB/PS/2/1	The Situation in Burundi	Adopted without a vote
SCB/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCB/1/2	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	13 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 1 abstention
SCB/PRST/2/2	The Situation in Burundi	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Security Council (SC-B) held a periodic meeting to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
- II. The Situation in the Central African Republic
- III. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics like the role of regional organizations, and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters. Analysis of the topic sparked debate on the expansion of the Counter-Implementation Task Force, and the creation of a regional and international database on any and all information relating to terrorists. The debate on the topic was well-regulated and substantial. All delegations took care to merge two working papers. By the late evening, delegates voted to deem the Situation in Burundi urgent and amended the agenda to consider the topic.

On Wednesday, one press statement had been approved by the Dais, which the committee adopted by acclamation. The Council condemned all acts of violence against civilians and concerns regarding Burundi’s state sovereignty. The committee returned to the provisional agenda to continue discussions on Topic I and moved to vote on two draft resolutions. One resolution was adopted by acclamation and one was adopted after a roll call vote. The Council moved to amend the agenda again to continue discussions on the situation in Burundi and unanimously adopted a presidential statement. The passionate speeches and need for compromise by the body highlighted the serious nature of war crimes and terrorism. Regardless, all delegations managed to maintain diplomacy and keep with policy platforms to find reasonable and rational compromises.



Code: SCB/PS/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Burundi

1 **Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Burundi**
2

3 The following Security Council press statement was issued today by the Council President:
4

5 On 22 March 2016 at 9:50am EST, the Security Council received disturbing news of an outbreak of violence in the
6 capital of Burundi, Bujumbura. This outbreak of violence is distressingly reminiscent of the deep concerns
7 expressed to the Security Council on 18 March by the Secretary-General along with several other United Nations
8 (UN) officials.
9

10 Since April 2015, several hundred people have been killed in Burundi. According to reports, systematic attacks were
11 carried out in Bujumbura yesterday, killing at least 43 innocent people. According to international media reports,
12 these attacks have been ethnically-based; additionally, there have been accusations of sexual violence offenses
13 against women. These reports of ethnic and sexual violence raise disturbing parallels with Burundi's previous civil
14 war, as well as the 1994 Rwandan Genocide. Further, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),
15 Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, has expressed concern regarding the situation.
16

17 The Council expressed their deepest sympathy and condolences for the Burundian people affected by the situation.
18

19 Members of the Security Council condemn all acts of violence against innocent civilians, especially sexual violence,
20 and any violence perpetrated against civilians based on their race, religion, gender, nationality, or ethnic
21 background. The Security Council is deeply concerned that ethnic violence may push the country to collapse back
22 into civil war or possibly even genocide. Furthermore, journalists and politicians addressing the magnitude of recent
23 violence, and warning about ethnic division, have faced arbitrary arrests and forced disappearances.
24

25 Recalling the statements by the current Chair of the AU, the Security Council stresses the regional responsibility of
26 the African Union. Further, the members of the Security Council are remaining active on this matter and will be
27 working on accelerating the mediation process, while hoping to cooperate closely with the African Union.
28

29 Finally, the Security Council urges that the constitution and laws of the Republic of Burundi be respected by all
30 parties involved in the current internal conflict in Burundi, and stresses that the sovereignty of all Member States has
31 to be respected by all other Member States and international organizations. Particularly, the Security Council urges
32 all Member States to refrain from inciting further violence or working to destabilize or derail any peace efforts
33 within Burundi, and further urges all parties to the conflict to pursue a peaceful and diplomatic resolution, one that
34 takes into account the interests of all sides, in accordance with international law.



Code: SCB/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* its primary responsibility under the *Charter of the United Nations* for the maintenance of international
4 peace and security and reminding all Member States of Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the *Charter of the United Nations*
5 which promotes and ensures international cooperation in solving international problems,

6
7 *Recalling* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, adopted on 25 September 2015, adopted for its
8 comprehensive addressing of the world's most pressing issues, and emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goal
9 (SDG) 16, focusing on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,

10
11 *Stressing* that strong governments are important actors in fighting terrorism and that military force alone is
12 insufficient in the fight against terrorism,

13
14 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1566 (2004), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014),
15 2195 (2015), 2199 (2015), 2250 (2015), 2253 (2015), and 2255 (2015) that address threats to international peace and
16 security caused by terrorist acts,

17
18 *Reminding* Member States the importance of implementing current sanctions agreed upon by the Security Council in
19 past resolutions,

20
21 *Reiterating* that Member States have a responsibility to actively prevent terrorist acts within their own sovereign
22 borders and protect their citizens from such events, as first stated in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),

23
24 *Reiterating* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any specific religion, nationality, or civilization,
25 as stated in Security Council resolution 2253 (2015),

26
27 *Stressing* the importance of international collaboration and cooperation in the continued fight against terrorism,
28 specifically the financing of terrorism and recruitment of terrorist fighters, as stated in Security Council resolution
29 2255 (2015),

30
31 *Recalling specifically* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) highlighting today's generation of youth as being the
32 largest the world has ever known, furthermore recalling the Secretary-General's Goal to finalize a "Plan of Action to
33 Prevent Violent Extremism,"

34
35 *Noting further* the Secretary General's plan to integrate youth participation as integral to the UN's various
36 approaches on the topic of peace building processes,

37
38 *Commending* this body on its present progress towards the development of effective strategies addressing the
39 financing of terrorism and the need to counter violent extremism, particularly through social media, as demonstrated
40 within the Security Council's Second Report 683 (2015) concerning counter-terrorism,

41
42 *Emphasizing* the importance of border security in the fight against terrorist acts, funding of terrorism, and its
43 potential to prevent uncontrolled movement of terrorist fighters, as described in the Security Council's Second
44 Report 683 (2015) concerning counter-terrorism which also outlines the requirements already put in place by
45 international law,

46
47 *Further emphasizing* that regional organizations and regional cooperation, play a major role in the fight against
48 terrorism and the new and imminent threat of recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters via online platforms, as
49 noted by Security Council resolution 2178 (2014),

50

51 *Emphasizing* its Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) for its comprehensive definition regarding what constitutes
52 acts of terrorism while *acknowledging* challenges faced in defining terrorists,
53

54 *Keeping in mind* Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) adopted by the 2005 World Summit by the General
55 Assembly (GA) as a guideline for the creation of a database on terrorist-related issues,
56

57 *Deeply concerned* about the growing threat posed by international terrorism as stated in Security Council resolutions
58 2195 (2015) and 2199 (2015) reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most
59 serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable
60 regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed,
61

62 *Taking into consideration* the successful efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in
63 combating the threat of global terrorism and desiring to enhance the effectiveness of the CTITF in combating global
64 terrorism particularly in regards to international cooperation and information sharing,
65

66 *Emphasizing* that Security Sector Reform and human rights are vital components of any approach to terrorism as
67 addressed in Security Council resolution 2253 (2015),
68

69 *Recalling* the unanimously adopted Security Council resolution 2253 (2015), which underlines the importance of
70 Member States prosecuting those responsible for committing, organizing or supporting terrorist acts; urges States to
71 provide full coordination in investigations involving terrorist groups; and which intervenes underneath Chapter VII
72 of the *Charter of the UN* by introducing a list of sanctions as well as listing criteria for the Islamic State of Iraq and
73 the Levant (ISIL), Al-Qaida, and “associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities,”
74

75 *Further emphasizing* that regional organizations and regional cooperation play a major role in the fight against
76 terrorism, as noted by Security Council resolution 2178 (2014),
77

78 *Confident* in the efforts put forth by International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT)
79 towards ensuring the cyber-safety of the world’s citizens, as reiterated in the UN Global Cybersecurity Agenda,
80

81 *Recognizes* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for its comprehensive efforts to increase cooperation
82 between Member States and the private sector for the information and communication technologies sector,
83

84 *Emphasizing further* the importance of Security Sector Reform (SSR) in the strengthening the local counter
85 terrorism committees in their efforts as noted in Security Council resolution 2151 (2014), and the importance of
86 Rule of Law (RoL) in prosecuting individuals charged with terrorist acts as noted in Human Rights Council (HRC)
87 report 20/14 (2012),
88

89 *Recognizing* the successful efforts of the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering (FATF) in combatting
90 the financing of non-state actors who commit terrorist acts, as mentioned in Security Council resolution 1373
91 (2001),
92

93 *Recognizing* the IMPACT organization’s partnership with the ITU as important for preventing cyber Internet
94 exploitation and researching cyber threats by recalling Security Council resolution 2255 (2015) in its concern about
95 the issue,
96

97 *Recalling* the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategies mandate, specifically Section III paragraph 8, which outlined
98 Member States’ responsibility to work with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the UN Office
99 on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to combat money
100 laundering and the financing of terrorism,
101

102 *Deploring* all kinds of foreign interventions not mandated by this body or invited by the respective government as
103 they are in conflict with the principle of sovereignty as stated in Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) reaffirming
104 its commitment to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the
105 *Charter of the United Nations* and as stated in Security Council resolution 688 (1991) mandating countries to
106 intervene where there are humanitarian crises,

- 107 1. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Task Force to find a common and concrete definition of terrorism, which
108 includes its different forms and is adaptable to its changing behavior, to extend the existing definition of
109 terrorist acts defined in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004);
110
- 111 2. *Urges* all Member States to follow through with commitments from previous resolutions on SSR – such as
112 Security Council resolution 2151 (2014), as well as any commitments to strengthen RoL, such as those in HRC
113 report 20/14 (2012);
114
- 115 3. *Urges* all Member States to adhere to their obligations under international law by implementing the actions
116 called for, and sanctions put in place by Security Council resolutions 2253 (2015) and 2178 (2014);
117
- 118 4. *Further calls for* Member States to fully implement the recommended actions, intended to deny terrorist
119 organizations funds and support, outlined in Security Council resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2199 (2015) in order
120 to stop the financing of terrorist networks;
121
- 122 5. *Requests* Member States implement the guidelines outlined in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004)
123 regarding the definition of what constitutes an act of terrorism, in domestic legislation prosecuting individuals
124 who have committed such acts of terrorism;
125
- 126 6. *Requests* the Secretary General to expand the mandate of the CTITF to include the creation and maintenance of
127 a database, to be administered by the CTITF, for the purposes of tracking informal and formal financial
128 transactions that may be linked to the funding of terrorist networks or acts of terrorism, and for the purpose of
129 tracking individuals suspected of having been radicalized or are potential terrorist, especially potential FTFs;
130
- 131 7. *Suggests* that with information contained in the proposed database, which would be provided voluntarily by all
132 interested Member States through their various intelligence agencies, should include information similar, and of
133 a similar format, to the information contained in the Consolidated UN Security Council Sanctions List,
134 including narrative summaries explaining the reason that an individual or organization has been added to the
135 list, with the primary focus on the participation of countries in an affected region, ensuring quick and effective
136 responses to threats, provisioning equal and lasting representation of all Member States;
137
- 138 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a High Level Panel on cyber-recruitment of FTFs, as well as the
139 technical specifics of, and substance to be included in, the proposed database, which lists individuals suspected
140 of becoming radicalized, and individuals or organizations suspected of money laundering for and/or directly
141 financing non-state organizations or individuals who commit terrorist acts;
142
- 143 9. *Encourages* the CTITF to work with IMPACT when compiling and updating names of individuals for the new
144 database, specifically those individuals who may have been radicalized through the dark web or other cyber
145 activities;
146
- 147 10. *Requests* Member States to call upon financial institutions and other payment platforms within their jurisdiction
148 to expand international cooperation and information-sharing efforts and activities;
149
- 150 11. *Encourages* the deepening of cooperation between the FATF, countries affected by terrorism, the IMF, and the
151 World Bank by voluntarily providing financial records pertaining to terrorist prone regions; further requests
152 these records be included in a CTITF database identifying individuals who may be guilty of money laundering
153 for terrorist organizations;
154
- 155 12. *Further invites* Member States to intensify the control over their borders, supervising movements of individuals
156 suspected of being involved in or related to terrorist group to and from their country in order to limit the
157 recently increasing phenomenon of foreign fighters;
158
- 159 13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCB/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) for its creation of the Counter Terrorism
4 Committee; 2253 (2015) for its recognition of the importance of working with civil society organizations (CSOs) in
5 the fight against terrorism; 2242 (2015) for its recognition of women in international peace; 2178 (2014) and 1325
6 (2000) for recognizing the relevance of youth, families, women, religious, cultural and economic leaders in the fight
7 against radicalization; and 2250 (2015) on youth, peace, and security and its engagements taken on the prevention of
8 terrorism through education and economic development,

9
10 *Highlighting* the importance of economic growth and development in the aim to strengthen peace and stability at
11 national, regional and international levels, as specified in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and that poor
12 economic opportunities can be a driver of radicalization,

13
14 *Bearing* in mind that terrorism cannot and should not be identified with any specific religion, nationality or
15 civilization,

16
17 *Recognizing* that terrorism in any manifestation is an alarming and dangerous threat to international peace and
18 security and poses an assault on the *Charter of the United Nations*,

19
20 *Recognizing* the important role that the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Educational, Scientific and
21 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) play in maintaining political stability through development and education
22 programs,

23
24 *Expressing* appreciation for the efforts accomplished by the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Counter
25 Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),

26
27 *Noting* the important role the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in
28 enhancing the role of women in society, the influential role that women play in the prevention of radicalization, and
29 conscious of how the Global Fund for Women has helped women's organizations all over the world,

30
31 *Recalling* further implementation of the pre-established UN-Women Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, which
32 involves ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities
33 amongst other policy development, advocacy/dialogue and legislation, in regards to the relevance of women's
34 participation in combating radicalization,

35
36 *Fully aware* of the influential role that religious leaders play in their communities and the importance to engage with
37 these leaders in the fight against radicalization,

- 38
39 1. *Suggests* that the United Nations work with Member States and the private organizations, investors, and startups
40 headquartered within their borders to implement the best practices business guides set forth by the UNDP and
41 ECOSOC in order to combat potential radicalization of Member States' civilians;
- 42
43 2. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate efficiently in order to improve economic stability worldwide,
44 especially in countries affected by terrorism, due to the significant impact of poor economic opportunities on
45 the susceptibility to radical beliefs;
- 46
47 3. *Invites* the development of national action plans (NAPs) in cooperation with the CTC and the CTITF on
48 education with the aim of:
- 49

- 50 a. Raising awareness of the threats of terrorism, as well as providing information on current frameworks
51 on the prevention of attacks and victim relief;
52
- 53 b. Empowering young men and women to involve them in society, to help engage them in the global fight
54 against terrorism;
55
- 56 4. *Suggests* that in referral to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the General Assembly (GA) investigate the
57 possibility of UN-Women creating a campaign to potentially provide financial and legal support to women's
58 political CSOs working to combat radicalization in their communities and encourages UN-Women to use their
59 best discretion on all substantive matters demanding clearance and to work with national governments in the
60 implementation of the program and the Global Fund for Women to establish and fund the program;
61
- 62 5. *Encourages* national governments to engage with recognized community leaders and CSOs in order to
63 encourage them to address the conditions and beliefs that lead to radicalization;
64
- 65 6. *Stresses* that these measures shall not infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political
66 independence of Member States;
67
- 68 7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCB/PRST/2/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Burundi

1 **Statement by the President of the Security Council**

2
3 At the 7654th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 March 2016, in connection with the Council's
4 consideration of the item entitled "The Situation in Burundi," the President of the Security Council made the
5 following statement on behalf of the Council:

6
7 "The Security Council expresses its grave concern regarding the recent outbreak of ethnic and sexual
8 violence in Burundi, that are systematic in nature and fueled by Rwanda.

9
10 "The Security Council strongly urges all entities involved to adhere to all relevant national and
11 international laws, and encourages Burundi to release international journalists and make all possible efforts
12 to respect the freedoms of press and speech. It recalls Chapter 1, Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the *Charter of*
13 *the United Nations* stating that one of the main purposes of the United Nations (UN) is the development of
14 friendly relations among nations, based on the respect of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

15
16 "The Security Council, recalling Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, strongly condemns
17 Rwanda for taking an active role in escalating the conflict, destabilizing the region, infringing upon the
18 territorial integrity of Burundi, and arming and training insurgents, and urges Rwanda to cease all such
19 activities.

20
21 "The Security Council supports the UN Cares medical relief effort, as well as the UN High
22 Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) humanitarian aid efforts, in relation to the refugees fleeing from the
23 violence in Burundi. It emphasizes that the protection of civilians must be of the highest priority to any
24 response to the current crisis in Burundi and stresses that the UNHCR is indispensable in pursuing and
25 achieving these aims. It further calls upon both the Burundian, as well as the Rwandan, governments to do
26 everything within their power, to guarantee the protection of women, children, and young people, and to
27 respect the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and the Optional Protocol to the *Convention on the Rights*
28 *of the Child* on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000).

29
30 "The Security Council adamantly endorses the African Union (AU) to use its influence in the region to
31 prevent any acts of indiscriminate violence and a further escalation of violence while respecting the
32 sovereignty of Member States.

33
34 "The Security Council reiterates its previous welcoming of the decision by the AU's Peace and
35 Security Council to increase the number of AU human rights observers and military experts deployed by
36 the AU in Burundi and reiterates its call to the Burundian Government and other stakeholders to provide
37 full cooperation to facilitate their effective and immediate deployment and implementation of their
38 mandate.

39
40 "The Security Council gratefully notes the decision of the AU to impose targeted sanctions, including
41 travel bans and asset freezes, against all the Burundian stakeholders whose actions and statements
42 contribute to the perpetuation of violence and impede the search for a solution, and expresses its intention
43 to follow closely and respond to any actions that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Burundi."