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Conference A

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Documentation of the Work of the
Security Council A

Security Council A

Committee Staff

Director	Doug Arseneault
Assistant Director	n/a
Chair	Kirsten Sauer
Rapporteur	n/a

Agenda

1. *The Situation in Syria*
2. *Peace Consolidation in West Africa*
3. *Strengthening United Peacekeeping Operations*

Delegate Awards

- *China*
- *Russia*
- *Guatemala (position paper)*
- *United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland (position paper)*

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic
Resolution/1/1	<i>The Situation in Syria</i>
Resolution/1/2	<i>The Situation in Syria</i>
N/A	<i>Press Statement on the Situation in the South China Sea</i>

Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda topics: *I. The Situation in Syria, II. Strengthening United Nation Peacekeeping Operations, III. Peace Consolidation in West Africa*. The first session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States who participated diligently in the remaining sessions.

The Security Council meeting was called to order at 8:05 PM on 30 March 2014. The Council began by hearing speeches and discussing the setting of the agenda, which was adopted in the order of I, III, II. Members called for the inclusion of the situation in Crimea, but the Council inevitably decided to focus on the existing agenda. Debate on the Situation in Syria began, focused on peaceful resolution of the conflict between the Syrian authorities and opposition groups and the potential for political transition; neutralizing terrorist groups exacerbating the conflict; reestablishing the mandate of the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria; and ensuring the safe delivery of aid to refugees and internally-displaced peoples (IDPs), particularly in Homs, Syria. Working groups formed to draft language to address these topics.

The second session continued discussion on the need to address the need for humanitarian assistance for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees within Syria, the establishment of a humanitarian corridor, increased anti-terrorism efforts, and the potential for political transition and additional border control.

After the break, the delegations work resulted in the acceptance of 5 working papers by the dais. Working paper Beta, sponsored by France, Guatemala, Republic of Korea, and Togo, was dedicated to the renewal of the mandate and strengthening of UNSMIS forces to appropriately administer the aid for Syrian refugees and establishing an experimental corridor which runs between Homs, Syria and Qoubaiyat, Lebanon. The sponsors requested additional funding to support internally displaced persons and recommended a mandated pre-deployment training including culture based training, training for the elimination of gender-based violence, and for gender equality in forces deployed.

Working paper Delta addressed the need for open dialogue between the Syrian government and all relevant opposition groups and for a Syrian-led political transition. The sponsors included the Argentina, Azerbaijan, Australia, the People's Republic of China, France, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The delegations called upon the establishment of a third Peace Conference in Geneva under the supervision of the Security Council, the European Union, the Arab League, and the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation, and for the establishment of a Center of Ethnic and Religious Mediation and Reconciliation to bring together civil and spiritual leaders.

Guatemala, France, Azerbaijan, Luxembourg, Australia, Argentina, Morocco, Republic of Korea and the United States of America proposed draft resolution language to ensure access for the UN and non-governmental humanitarian organizations to refugees, including internally-displaced persons (IDPs). Their working paper focused on technological advancements to the Syrian Refugee Response Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal to track IDPs and expanding the work of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide aid to them. The group called for funding these initiatives through the hosting of a Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria focused on IDPs.

Russia and the People's Republic of China joined with Togo, Pakistan, Republic of Korea and Rwanda to address the spillover effects of the conflict on the work of United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Syria-Israel area of separation. Reforms to UNDOF to ensure protection from regional instability related to the Syrian conflict were the primary focus. Proposals included the provision of enhanced defensive equipment; cultural and linguistics training provided by the Arab League and Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC); technical training by the permanent members of the Council; and a consultative mechanism for the biannual renewal of UNDOF mandate to discuss operational challenges.

A working paper drafted by the Pakistan, Rwanda and the People's Republic of China focused on countering terrorist groups capitalizing on the conflict and strengthening border control. The group directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee to establish a task force for Syria in cooperation with the Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee and the development of a public awareness campaign on the connection between terroristic activities and small arms proliferation. The paper was known as Working Paper Gamma.

During formal debate of the third session, delegates recognized the necessity of merging working papers Alpha, Delta and Gamma to create a document that would garner universal support. Sponsors of working papers Alpha and Beta collaborated to incorporate the establishment of a corridor for humanitarian aid to be incorporated into working paper Alpha. In the fourth session, the council diligently worked to develop language within each of the working papers to hopefully obtain universal support within the council. For the duration of the fifth session delegates continued efforts to merge working papers Alpha, Delta and Gamma and build consensus within the committee for all working papers.

The sixth session reconvened with an unexpected crisis that emerged with the announcement of a collision of a US naval ship and a Chinese submarine when the submarine was forced to surface in the South China Sea. The United States sought to take action to assist those on board the vessel, which was met by great opposition from China due to the disputed territorial jurisdiction of the South China Sea between China and the Philippines. Seeing no need for reaction to the situation at the time, the committee returned to efforts on the merging of working papers. Session continued with the acceptance of the working paper Epsilon as draft resolutions 1/1 and the merged working paper of Alpha, Delta and Gamma as draft resolution 1/2.

The seventh session began with the acceptance of working paper Beta as draft resolution 1/3. One friendly amendment was accepted for draft resolution 1/1, three friendly resolutions for draft resolution 1/2 addressing operative clauses 5 to direct the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to report to the Council within three months following the Geneva III conference on terrorist activities, 12b to address the potential for establishing a humanitarian corridor from Homs, Syria, to Qoubaiyat, Lebanon, and 16 to establish a Center of Ethnic and Religious Mediation and Reconciliation in Damascus. Resolutions 1/1 and Resolution 1/2 were passed by acclamation. One unfriendly amendment to insert operative clause 2 into draft resolution 1/3 to reestablish the MNMIS failed, followed by the initial resolution 1/3.

The council then moved to address peace consolidation in West Africa. Delegates focused on the need to identify the underlying issues hindering peace efforts in West Africa, including: terrorism, lack of economic development, drug-trafficking, and piracy.

The eighth session continued with formal debate on topic III. New information about the developing situation in the South China Sea resulted in the adjournment of debate on both Topic III and Topic II. The members of the Security Council expressed its concern for the recent developments in the unfortunate collision between the USS Grant and unnamed Chinese submarine in the South China Sea on Monday 1 April 2014, which resulted in the sinking of both vessels. The members of the Security Council noted that the highest priority of all relevant parties and of this body is to provide assistance to the peoples who have been stranded as a result of the collision, and reaffirmed their commitment to sovereignty and independence of all Member States of the United Nations.

The Council adjourned at 3:20 PM on 2 April 2014, expressing satisfaction with progress toward addressing the situation in Syria and committed to resolving arising conflicts, including in the SCS.

Code: Resolution 1/1

Committee: Security Council A

Topic: The Situation in Syria

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Reaffirming* the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic,
4 which establishes an area of separation as a buffer zone between Syria and Israel, and led to the creation
5 of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), as well as its resolution 338 (1974),
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7 *Deeply concerned* that the instability in the Syrian Arab Republic is having detrimental spillover effects
8 on UNDOF operations, including cross-border fire in the area of separation, as referred to in its
9 resolutions 2131 (2013), 2108 (2013), 2084 (2012), 2043 (2012), 2042 (2012), and 1994 (2011), among
10 other past actions,
11

12 *Emphasizing* the crucial role of UNDOF in upholding the ceasefire and securing the Golan Heights while
13 the situation in Syria threatens to destabilize the region, *convinced* that a strengthened UNDOF mission
14 will help further prevent the spread of conflict, and *concerned by* the resource gaps which inhibit UNDOF
15 troops from protecting the area of separation and the area of limitation from the surrounding conflict,
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17 *Guided by* the requirement of the biannual review of the UNDOF mandate and decision of renewal by the
18 Council, and *further noting* that the next renewal must occur by 30 June 2014,
19

20 *Reiterating* the Council's commitment to the safety and security of UNDOF peacekeepers, and *alarmed*
21 *by* the abduction of UNDOF and United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) observers,
22 including those from the Observer Group Golan, as well as the exchange of armed hostilities, theft of
23 materials and destruction of facilities in the area of separation,
24

25 *Noting* the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations' request for enhanced defensive equipment to
26 UNDOF forces in order to ensure personal safety and maintain peace in the area of separation,
27

28 *Recognizing* political and cultural potential contributions of the Arab League and the Organization of
29 Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in the training of UNDOF personnel,
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31 *Acknowledging* the restriction against permanent members of the Council directly contributing military
32 personnel to the UNDOF in order to maintain a neutral peacekeeping force in the Golan Heights,
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34 1. *Approves* the sharing of expertise by permanent members of the Council to train UNDOF personnel,
35 with the condition that all contributions occur outside of the neutral region established within the
36 Golan Heights;
37

38 2. *Invites* the Arab League and OIC to participate in the cultural and linguistic training of UNDOF
39 personnel, to maximize UNDOF effectiveness as peacekeepers in the unstable region;
40

41 3. *Decides to* establish a consultative mechanism in order to ensure informed and evidence-based
42 decision-making with respect to the biannual renewal of the UNDOF mandate, and better address
43 regional conflict spillover, which shall:
44

45 a. consist of a biannual meeting between UNDOF representatives and troop contributing
46 countries (TCCs) one month prior to the expiration date of the UNDOF mission;
47

- 48 b. aim to achieve cohesion between the Council and TCCs by discussing the challenges and
49 resource needs in order to ensure effective resource allocation of TCC capacities to meet
50 these needs;
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- 52 c. report to the Council on the outcomes of this meeting;
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- 54 4. *Recommends* TCCs take into consideration the need for UNDOF personnel to be trained in the use of
55 enhanced defensive equipment, particularly during this time of regional instability;
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- 57 5. *Encourages* Syria and Israel to accept the request by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations’
58 request for enhanced defensive arms and better communication systems in order to preserve the
59 integrity of the area of separation;
60
- 61 6. *Urges* Syria and Israel to ease the limitations on the mobility of UNDOF personnel, in order to allow
62 the UNDOF to fulfill its purpose and maintain peace in the area of separation;
63
- 64 7. *Reaffirms* that all of these measures shall be taken with the consent of Israel and Syria, as established
65 in the Syria-Israel Disengagement Agreement;
66
- 67 8. *Reiterates* the need for all parties to immediately and fully implement the Syria-Israel Disengagement
68 Agreement and its resolution 338;
69
- 70 9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Code: Resolution 1/2
Committee: Security Council
Topic: The Situation in Syria

1 *The Security Council,*

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 3 *Gravely concerned* that the conflict in Syria has resulted in more than 146,000 deaths, over 9 million people in
 4 need of humanitarian assistance, 6.5 million internally displaced persons, and 2.6 million refugees in
 5 neighboring Member States, according the UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response and the United Nations
 6 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

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 8 *Urging* all parties of the conflict to cease any violent actions against civilians, especially those of which women
 9 and children are suffering from and *acknowledging* the role of women in the peacebuilding process,

10
 11 *Strongly affirming* its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Syrian Arab
 12 Republic as defined in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter (Charter), while *recalling* the particular
 13 obligations of the Security Council under Articles 1 and 24 of the UN Charter with special regard to
 14 maintaining international peace,

15
 16 *Bearing in mind* Article 33 of the Charter, stating the necessity of establishing a peaceful solution for any
 17 dispute which might endanger international peace and security and *calling upon* all parties of the Syrian conflict
 18 to settle their dispute by peaceful and political means,

19
 20 *Guided by* its resolution 2139, which condemns the widespread violence and attacks on civilians and *recalling*
 21 Security Council Resolutions S/RES/2118 (2013), S/RES/2059 (2012), S/RES/2043 (2012) and S/RES/2042
 22 (2012) on the Situation in Syria,

23
 24 *Recalling* the Six-Point Proposal of the Joint Special Envoy of the UN and League of Arab States,

25
 26 *Concerned* by the lack of communication, coordination, and information-sharing amongst UN agencies
 27 involved in providing aid to Syrian refugees, despite existing tools designed for this purpose such as the Syria
 28 Refugee Response Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal (SSRP),

29
 30 *Noting* that the Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria failed to result in sufficient
 31 funding to satisfy the goals of the Syrian Refugee Response Plan (RRP),

32
 33 *Fully aware* that providing humanitarian aid for internally displaced persons (IDPs) is outside of UNHCR's
 34 mandate and capacity, and *recalling* the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement which describes IDPs
 35 as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of
 36 habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of
 37 federalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed
 38 an internationally recognized state border,"

39
 40 *Noting with deep concern* the burdensome social and economic consequences on refugee host Member States,
 41 including Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, of the increasing influx of Syrian refugees,

42
 43 *Deeply disturbed* by the report by the Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on Syria Paulo Pinheiro dated 18
 44 March 2014 (HRC/25/65), which highlights sexual crimes committed by involved parties in Syria,

45
 46 *Acknowledging* that a political, Syrian-led transition is essential in establishing sustainable peace within the
 47 state,

48
 49 *Reaffirming* that the rights of expression and assembly and that the legitimate aspirations of people must be
 50 respected, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

51
 52 *Emphasizing* the urgent need for peaceful negotiations between all relevant parties of the conflict,

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54 *Recalling* the Geneva II Conference and its efforts in opening the dialogue between the Syrian government and
55 all relevant opposition groups,
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57 *Noting* the success of the temporary ceasefire agreement in Homs on February 10, 2014,
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59 *Expressing its appreciation* that the Syrian Arab Republic has ratified the treaty to join the Organization for the
60 Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),
61

62 *Welcoming* the OPCW report of March 20, which states that 50% of chemical weapons have been removed
63 from Syria, and *recognizing* the cooperation and commitment demonstrated by involved parties to this end,
64

65 *Highly concerned* by the increase of terrorist acts committed on Syrian territory, and *reiterating* its call upon all
66 parties associated with Al-Qaeda and other terrorist affiliates to end these atrocities immediately,
67

68 *Reiterating its dismay* with the rise of proliferation of small arms in the Middle East, which enable terrorist
69 activity, as mentioned in resolution 2117 (2013),
70

71 *Recognizing* the important work of the Peacebuilding Commission the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)
72 created by S/RES/1373 (2001), S/RES/1624 (2005) and Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee created by S/RES/1267
73 (1999), S/RES/1989 (2011) have performed in containing and documenting terrorist activities,
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- 76 1. *Emphasizes* the goal of lasting peace and stability in the Middle East, specifically in the Syrian region, and
77 *strongly condemns* the widespread violence and atrocities committed by terrorist forces in Syria;
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- 79 2. *Urges* the Syrian authorities to continue to demonstrate full commitment to working with the international
80 community towards the complete and timely implementation of S/RES/2118 (2013);
81
- 82 3. *Calls upon* all parties committed to a peaceful political Syrian-led transition, especially the Syrian
83 authorities and all relevant opposition groups, to meet for a third Peace Conference in Geneva at a date
84 within the next three months to be determined by the Secretary General, formally referred to as the
85 “Geneva III Conference,” under the supervision of the Security Council, the European Union, the Arab
86 League, and the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation;
87
- 88 4. *Emphasizes* the necessity of a fixed set of goals for the Geneva III Conference as a common ground of
89 debate and negotiation, including the commitment and constructive contribution of all relevant negotiating
90 parties to:
 - 91 a. create a secure environment for the conference,
 - 92
 - 93 b. establish a political transitional government based upon mutual consent,
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 - 95 c. hold fair and transparent elections;
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- 98 5. *Directs* the CTC to report to the Council within three months following the Geneva III Conference on
99 terrorist activities, individuals and affiliations to Al-Qaeda active in Syria, in order to:
 - 100 a. evaluate the nature and level of assistance needed by Syria to effectively counter terrorism, and
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 - 102 b. consider the individuals or groups to put under the Al-Qaeda Sanctions Regime for further action;
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- 105 6. *Calls upon* Syria to take all measures necessary to strengthen border control to prevent the spreading of
106 terrorists as well as the proliferation of arms;
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- 108 7. *Urges* the neighboring countries of Syria to pay more attention to and strengthen their control of cross-
109 border circulation, in accordance with the CTC’s recommendations;

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8. *Calls upon* all parties, particularly the Syrian authorities, to collaborate and maintain dialogue among international, regional, and national non-government organizations and Member States, to increase coordination and information-sharing regarding all humanitarian aspects, particularly to determine best practices for distribution humanitarian aid through the SRRP;
 9. *Encourages* Member States to contribute financial and technical resources to the UNHCR in order to expand its capacity to provide humanitarian aid to IDPs in Syria;
 10. *Requests* that the UNHCR provide monthly reports to the Council on progress toward participating in inter-agency efforts to provide humanitarian aid to refugees and IDPs within Syria, as well as information received through the SSRP;
 11. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities collaborate with existing UN agencies to reinforce, and monitor progress toward fulfilling the goals of the SRRP in order to:
 - a. increase coordination with relevant inter- and non-governmental organizations to efficiently identify and target humanitarian gaps,
 - b. revise implementation procedures,
 - c. promote contributions from Member States for logistics, organization, and coordination of humanitarian aid efforts;
 12. *Requests* that Member States contribute toward meeting the next RRP budget through voluntary donations and formal funding mechanisms such as the establishment of the 2014 OCHA Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria, to be held in July, which:
 - a. includes direct collaboration with the Syrian authorities,
 - b. readopts the humanitarian aid funding initiative of past International Humanitarian Pledging Conferences for Syria, for the purpose of administering aid to those peoples particularly affected by violent conflicts, namely women and children,
 - c. includes a goal dedicated to increasing access to water, sanitation, food, shelter, and medical supplies and improving the administration of appropriate aid to those affected by the Syrian crisis,
 - d. specifically addresses the potential for establishing a humanitarian aid corridor from Homs, Syria, to Qoubaiyat, Lebanon,
 - e. includes a group of specialists on the creation of the corridor who are informed on the funds, means, and resources necessary for enacting this measure,
 13. *Urges* a joint initiative with all relevant state actors and organizations in coordination with UN agencies to address:
 - a. critical humanitarian areas for IDPs,
 - b. operations in delivering medical assistance, food, and water,
 - c. protection of all civilians regardless of age, gender, religious beliefs, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and physical and mental disabilities;
 14. *Encourages* all Member States hosting refugee camps to establish processes to address sexual and gender-based violence, mental trauma, and reproductive health, and encourages UN agencies such as UNWOMEN to conduct cultural and education training courses;

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15. *Urges* all parties, particularly the Syrian authorities, to further their efforts to implement resolution 2139 and the Six Point Mediation Plan, which calls for action to ensure humanitarian access for both governmental and non-governmental sources, in order to reach benchmarks set by the Secretary General;
16. *Directs* the Peacebuilding Commission to establish a *Center of Ethnic and Religious Mediation and Reconciliation* in Damascus to bring together civic and spiritual leaders, as soon as the political and security situation allows it, to develop appropriate measures to bridge between the ethnic and religious groups, and *encourages* this center to be transformed into an independent institution once political and social stability is established;
17. *Declares* its willingness to consider further measures taking into account the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic;
18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the issue.

2 April 2014

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION IN
THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

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

The members of the Security Council expressed its concern for the recent developments in the unfortunate collision between the *USS Grant* and unnamed Chinese submarine in the South China Sea on Monday 1 April 2014, which resulted in the sinking of both vessels.

The members of the Security Council noted that the highest priority of all relevant parties and of this body is to provide assistance to the peoples who have been stranded as a result of the collision.

The members of the Security Council expressed its highest condolences to the families of those affected.

The members of the Security Council recalled UN Charter Article 33, which states that "the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means."

The members of the Security Council reaffirmed their commitment to sovereignty and independence of all Member States of the United Nations.

The members of the Security Council called on all parties to resolve the situation peacefully and in a timely manner.