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Conference A

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Documentation of the Work of the
Security Council B

SECURITY COUNCIL B

Committee Staff

Director	Claudia Sanchez
Chair/Rapporteur	Derrick Whitlow

Agenda

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

Awards

- **Delegate Award:** *Togo*
- **Outstanding Position Paper Awards:** *Azerbaijan, The People's Republic of China.*

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic
Security Council B/1/1	The Situation in Syria
Security Council B/1/2	The Situation in Syria
Security Council Press Release	The Situation in the South China Sea

Summary Report

The United Nations Security Council B held its annual session to consider the following topics: The Situation in Syria, Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and Peace Consolidation in West Africa. The session was attended by the 15 members of the Security Council.

During its first session the Security Council B began discussing setting the agenda. Several Member States proposed that the Council introduce The Situation in Crimea as an agenda topic, given the most recent developments in Ukraine. After some debate, Member States agreed to discuss the original three topics, beginning with The Situation in Syria. Upon adoption of the agenda, the committee split into several working groups, in order to discuss the different issues concerning both the humanitarian and the security concerns in Syria.

At the second session, the committee established 6 main working papers, dealing with the topics of: calling for a renewed round of the Geneva negotiations, the effective implementation of resolution 2139 (2014), providing support for aid agencies working with refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), establishing a fact-finding mission to investigate the illegal flow of small arms across the Syrian border, an agreement by the Permanent Members of the Security Council to suspend their veto privileges in cases of mass atrocities, and providing expertise and support on border security and terrorism for Syria's neighbors.

Negotiations in the Committee were strenuous throughout the fourth and fifth sessions, with all Council members keeping track of all working papers in the room, and providing helpful input for all of them. There was extensive cooperation between committee members, with several Member States sponsoring more than one working paper. The working papers were revised, and with these revisions, some delegates considered merging. Eventually, the committee progressed with five working papers, each on a particular issue concerning the Syrian conflict. The issues were divided into political solutions, a humanitarian response to the crisis, issues of security along Syria's borders, and the proposal to annul the veto in cases of humanitarian crises.

The sixth session saw the continuation of the work on the working papers. All working papers went through three rounds of edits, ensuring that they were properly detailed and within the parameters of Security Council action. There was contention between some delegates over the inclusion of language that would prompt the Security Council to more decisive action in Syria, should the situation in the country pose a regional threat. Member States confirmed their roles as sponsors and signatories in the different papers, in line with the collaborative working method that the committee had adopted.

During the sixth session, Security Council members were briefed about the development of a contentious situation affecting the Philippines and China in the South China Sea, alongside the coast of the Scarborough Shoal. Delegates kept these developments in mind, as they continued their work on their papers. By the seventh session, the body had four draft resolutions. The committee received further updates on the Situation in the South China Sea, which had escalated considerably, and which could become a threat to international peace and security. Committee members continued with their negotiations, aware that they might have to address the situation if it worsened.

During its eight and final session, a new draft resolution was accepted. The Security Council moved speedily into voting procedure, adopting two resolutions. The first resolution, on the establishment of the "Uniting Syrian Opposition Conference (USOC)" and calling for a two-phased approach for the Geneva III negotiations, was adopted by acclamation. The second resolution, on the establishment of a fact-finding mission to monitor the illicit flow of small arms into Syria, was adopted with twelve votes in favor and three abstentions.

Swiftly after completing its work on the Syrian crisis, the committee took up the Situation in the South China Sea. Several delegates made very strong statements, showing disagreement within the committee. At the end of the eighth session, the Security Council issued a press statement on the situation, thus completing its work for the year.

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Recalling* its resolutions 2042 (2012), 2043 (2012), especially 2118 (2013), 2139 (2014), and its presidential
4 statement of 2 October 2013,

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6 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and unity of the Syrian nation, as
7 well as its belief that only a political solution can end the conflict in Syria, and that this solution needs to include all
8 stakeholders both within Syria and the region,

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10 *Taking into consideration* the unanimous support for Resolution 2139 (2014), but *regretting* the inability of the
11 parties involved to comply with the demands of resolution 2139 (2014), as described in the Secretary-General's
12 report S/2014/208 (2014),

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14 *Realizing* the need to specify a timeline for the implementation of effective steps, in case of non-compliance with
15 resolution 2139 (2014),

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17 *Noting with deep distress* the deplorable conditions faced by Syrians in besieged towns, and *acknowledging* the
18 major positive impact of humanitarian pauses such as those established in the city of Homs, as indicated in
19 Paragraph 5 of Resolution 2139 (2014) on the resolution of the humanitarian crisis,

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21 *Noting* the definition of terrorist organizations as defined by the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression
22 of the Financing of Terrorism, and as noted in the paragraphs of resolution 2139 (2014) concerning terrorist
23 organizations including al-Qaeda,

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25 *Recognizing* the inability of the Syrian National Council (SNC) to effectively represent the views and needs of the
26 different Syrian opposition groups, as well as the need for further coordination and unification of said opposition
27 groups in order to ensure an inclusive negotiation process and the legitimacy of the agreement reached,

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29 1. *Calls* for a UN conference, the “Uniting Syrian Opposition Conference” (USOC) that will:

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31 a. Have the purpose of reconciling the views and objectives of different opposition groups in advance of
32 Geneva III, thus creating an opposition that is more representative of the Syrian people,

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34 b. Be held on 15 May 2014, at a location to be determined by the parties;

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36 c. Be moderated by an appointee chosen by the Secretary General;

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38 2. *Urges* the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces to further mediate partnership
39 between opposition factions within Syria, prior to engaging in the Geneva III Peace Conference, while
40 excluding those groups that have been linked to terrorist organizations;

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42 3. *Calls* for a Geneva III Conference that is an inclusive negotiation process between the Syrian government and
43 Syrian opposition groups, such as the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces, to restore
44 diplomatic dialogue between the parties, to be held from 1 June until 15 June 2014, consisting of two phases:

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46 a. Phase I, where the parties present will focus only on the implementation of Resolution 2139 (2014)
47 and ensuring the safe delivery of humanitarian aid, with emphasis on the following issues:

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- i. Increased frequency and duration of humanitarian pauses in order to provide relief for the Syrian civilian population,
 - ii. Further reducing bureaucratic impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, such as the issuing of the required visa for aid workers,
 - iii. Increasing the number of entry points around the Syrian border,
 - iv. Allowing additional United Nations staff and other international observers into the Syrian territory,
- b. Phase II, focused on a political solution to this conflict, based on an update of the 2012 Geneva Communiqué, and which will be applied only when all parties to the conflict reach a written agreement on the first phase;
4. *Urges* all parties to the Syrian conflict to contribute to creating an environment conducive to productive negotiations to facilitate the Geneva III Peace Talks;
 5. *Calls upon* the international community to facilitate the implementation of all aspects of resolution 2139 (2014), in particular paragraphs 2 through 12, within 90 days from the adoption of this resolution;
 6. *Expresses* its commitment to take effective steps in the case of non-compliance with the aforementioned implementation of resolution 2139 (2014);
 7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCB/1/2

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Syria

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Reiterating* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Syria,
4 and to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations (UN),

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6 *Guided* by the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, in particular Articles 3 and 22, which affirm
7 the importance of human security, especially towards refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),

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9 *Reaffirming* resolutions S/RES/2139 (2014), S/RES/2118 (2013), S/RES/2043 (2012), S/RES/1654 (2006),
10 the 2014 Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), and clauses 3, 4, and 5 of the Six-Point
11 Proposal of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, as annexed to
12 S/RES/2042 (2012),

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14 *Underscoring* the necessity for all parties to the Syrian conflict to recognize the needs of refugees seeking
15 asylum, and maintaining the security of refugee camps and camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),

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17 *Noting with deep concern* the difficulties faced by humanitarian aid agencies in obtaining visas to Syria, as
18 mentioned in the statement released on October 25 2013 by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator and
19 head of office for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

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21 *Acknowledging* the difficulties faced by OCHA, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and
22 other relief organizations regarding the distribution of aid in Syria,

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24 *Recognizing* the efficiency of aid agencies in reaching IDPs and civilians in combat zones, and *stressing* the
25 need to improve delivery mechanisms,

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27 *Noting with approval* the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) plans for building resilience
28 amongst the Syrian people and within neighboring countries, as outlined in their Humanitarian Livelihoods
29 Program,

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31 *Taking note* of the effectiveness of the UNHCR Workshops on Identification of Refugees in Need of
32 Resettlement, especially its policies regarding resettlement of refugees, strengthening the delivery
33 mechanisms for aid, and the mitigation of security risks in refugee camps,

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35 *Guided* by the actions of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, especially their efforts in
36 rehabilitating regions affected by conflict and further keeping in mind the importance of preparing for a
37 post-conflict situation in Syria,

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39 *Supporting fully* the Global Field Support Strategy (GFSS), the New Horizons Initiative, the Ten Year
40 Capacity Building Program for the African Union and the work of the Department of Field Support (DFS)
41 on exchanging information regarding post-conflict development agendas, and providing frameworks for
42 post-conflict development strategies,

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44 *Reiterating its appreciation* for the Informal Working Group on the Protection of Civilians in Armed
45 Conflict, established in paragraph 22 of S/RES/1265 (1999), in its provision of information on the situation
46 of civilians in armed conflict zones, with a special focus on human rights violations in Africa,

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48 1. *Requests* the effective execution of the measures listed in S/RES/2139 (2014) to provide the Syrian
49 people who are currently being denied food, water and medication supplies with all necessary goods;

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51 2. *Calls upon* the Syrian government and opposition groups to:

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- a. Provide increased access for aid agencies under the aegis of the OCHA, to provide assistance to IDPs and civilians trapped in combat zones who are denied access to water, food, non-food items and medicine,
 - b. Work with the United Nations and all relief agencies in possible future multilateral talks between the Syrian government, opposition groups and the international community, to ensure that aid workers are given the visa and travel requirements necessary for them to continue their work in the region,
 - c. Coordinate with OCHA to provide security to aid workers working in conflict zones and IDP camps in Syria as well as their movement within country,
 - d. Open more border crossing points and decrease the number of internal checkpoints that aid personnel are required to pass through, to ensure unhindered access to aforementioned zones in a timely manner;
3. *Approves* the reestablishment of the Informal Working Group on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict (Working Group) to be assembled on the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the Syrian Conflict;
4. *Designates* that the Working Group will:
- a. Be comprised of, but not be limited to, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the permanent members of the Security Council,
 - b. Collaborate with existing regional partners to provide best practices to IDP camps in Syria, focusing on the communication between camps and partners, and ensuring the safety of IDP camps during the conflict,
 - c. Strive to meet the funding goals of the UNHCR as set by the Syrian Humanitarian Relief Program, Syrian Government Response Plan and the Syrian Regional Response Plan,
 - d. Meet on a monthly basis to carry out the mandate of this committee from August 2014 until August 2016,
 - e. Submit a quarterly report to the Secretary General and the United Nations Security Council on the recommendations made and reports published by the Working Group;
5. *Recommends* that the UNHCR implement the policies suggested by the UNHCR workshop on Identification of Refugees in Need of Resettlement, which provides a framework for assisting refugees in conflict and post-conflict scenarios;
6. *Further recommends* that the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) work alongside the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Department of Field Support on implementing a joint capacity-building program resembling the Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity Building Program between the United Nations and Syria to address the following issues:
- a. Providing operational support to all field support missions by increasing transparency and efficiency regarding the distribution of humanitarian aid resources in the region and strengthen the building of internal civilian capacities,
 - b. Supports further training of aid workers and NGOs, via the United Nations Institute on Training and Research (UNITAR) on conflict scenarios and advise on protocols regarding working under dangerous conditions with respect to the United Nations Logistical Base and

- 109 the Support Base which will provide consistent, quality and timely support for persons
110 involved,
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112 c. Accelerate the pace of information-sharing related to internally displaced persons by working
113 in conjunction with regional bodies and the Syrian government;
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115 7. *Suggests* the implementation of the Humanitarian Livelihoods Program of the UNDP in all refugee
116 camps to provide refugees with valuable life skills and education for children living in refugee camps;
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118 8. *Calls upon* member states and appropriate NGOs, to adhere to international humanitarian, human
119 rights and refugee law;
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121 9. *Further calls upon* member states to take all steps necessary to alleviate human suffering;
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123 10. *Decides* to remain actively engaged on the matter.



Code: SCB/PR/2014/1

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Situation in the South China Sea

The Security Council convened on April 2, 2014 to discuss the developments in the South China Sea. Its members provided the following statements:

The Kingdom of Morocco, the Togolese Republic, and the Republic of Rwanda, in reaction to the recent escalation of tensions in the South China Sea, want to collectively stress the importance that all parties involved respect the sovereignty of smaller nations in the region. Moreover, we recognize the strategic interests of the involved parties (the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, and the Philippines) and further stress that this issue must be resolved through negotiations between the involved parties only. Any agreements reached by the stakeholders in the region must be honored, and we must emphasize the increased need for a renewed South China Sea Code of Conduct in order to set a precedent for such situations in the future.

The Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of France, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urge all parties involved to work on a diplomatic solution. The main concern is to save the people affected by the collision of the Chinese submarine and the United States' Destroyer. This should happen within a strict time limit, as the sailors cannot survive in the open water for much longer. To ensure this and also achieve a diplomatic solution for the incident, we suggest the creation a Quick Reaction Task Force. Azerbaijan, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom strongly encourage a political solution and invite all conflict parties to negotiations held in the United Kingdom and moderated by the above-mentioned states.

France is both alarmed and disturbed by the events currently unfolding in the South China Sea. We urge an immediate diplomatic resolution to the inflammatory exchange between the United States and China. France recognizes the validity of the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS). We believe that if UNCLOS had been properly observed, such a tense situation could have been avoided. The current tension between the US and China must be resolved peacefully, and must be resolved quickly.

The Russian Federation recognizes that the historical claims by the People's Republic of China to the Scarborough Shoal are valid, as they have been present in the region since the Han and Ming dynasties. We affirm that the situation in the South China Sea only concerns the Chinese and the Filipino governments. The Russian Federation calls that the negotiations be between the governments involved and free of outside intervention. The Russian Federation also expresses its deepest sympathy for the lives lost in the recent collision.

The People's Republic of China is outraged at the violation of Chinese sovereignty by way of the illegal intrusion into Chinese naval territory by the United States. Furthermore, the United States of America refuses to allow the navy of the People's Liberation Army from accessing the wreckage within our naval territory, thus increasing the loss of life. We demand that the United States remove their 7th fleet from Chinese naval territory. We have been antagonized, provoked, and demonized by the United States' presence in an area in which they do not belong. Our desire for diplomatic dialogue and collaboration has been exhausted due to the frequency of violations perpetrated by U.S. forces. This infringement of sovereignty by the United States' repeated incursions into international affairs that do not concern them is an example of American exceptionalism and modern-imperialism. The United States selectively intervened in this affair because is it threatened by the economic and political rise of a non-western power. For one hundred years, China suffered under foreign imperial oppression. Since the founding of the People's Republic, our country has slowly been reclaiming the territories that are historically and rightfully ours. We are more than willing to negotiation providing the United States fully retreats from the South China Sea.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan believes that this crisis is not that of territorial claims, but the escalation of conflict between two major powers in the region, which only furthers the destabilization of the region. Regarding this crisis, we urge the United States of America, the Philippines and the People's Republic of China not to resort to the use of violence, and instead work together to save the personnel in the disaster site. Furthermore, we stress that this issue is not about territorial claims but instead that of saving human lives.

The United States of America considers that the Chinese 9-dash claim directly violates the UNCLOS, as the Scarborough Shoal lies within the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Philippines. This infringement by China is



considered illegal, and can be interpreted as an attack upon Filipino freedom of passage. The Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951, signed by the United States and the Philippines, obliges the United States to come to the aid of the Philippines in the event of an attack. The deployment of the 7th fleet was in direct response to a call for assistance from the Filipino government, and should serve as a warning to Chinese forces that seek to further restrict passage in international waters. The United States seeks to cooperate with the People's Republic of China in engaging a neutral party to lead the search and rescue mission to evacuate the victims of the accidental crash. The United States would like to reiterate its concern towards the Chinese pursuit of information regarding AEGIS technology and seeks to protect both its technology and its Japanese allies.

The Commonwealth of Australia, in collaboration with the United States of America, would like to express its sincere condolences to the families of those affected by this tragedy. However, Australia would like to affirm its commitments to the maritime security of the Philippines. In accordance with the ANZUS bilateral treaty, the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia are firm in their resolve to cooperate on defense matters in the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, as long-time trade, diplomatic and defense partners with the Philippines, the United States and Australia advocate for a continued recognition for Filipino sovereignty in all disputes regarding land or sea. Furthermore, the Commonwealth of Australia reaffirms its commitment to the defensive strengthening of the Filipino nation, as outlined in our mutual Defense Cooperation Program.

The Republic of Korea would like stress its concerns over the victims and calls the international community to find a best solution to the matter.

The Government of Argentina urges all parties involved to convene immediately in order to reach a multilateral solution concerning the present dispute. Argentina adheres to international law. Consistently with Article 2 of the UN Charter, Argentina calls upon the parties involved to respect the principles of territorial integrity and sovereign equality of all nations. Argentina fully supports the claim advanced by China concerning the violation of the principle of non-intervention and would invite states to refrain from the use of force. Argentina encourages all parties to act in good faith to respect the Declaration of the Conduct of Parties on the South China Sea and to fulfill its international legal obligations under UNCLOS. Finally, we request the Chinese Government to respect the principle which has been provided as legally binding by the ICJ in the Corfu Channel Case, which confirmed that States are under obligations not to allow their territory to be used for acts contrary to the rights of other States.