Security Council B (SC-B)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCB/PS/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Burundi</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCB/1/1</td>
<td>Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCB/1/2</td>
<td>Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts</td>
<td>13 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 1 abstention</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCB/PRST/2/2</td>
<td>The Situation in Burundi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.
Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Burundi

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

Recalling specifically Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) highlighting today’s generation of youth as being the largest the world has ever known, furthermore recalling the Secretary-General’s Goal to finalize a “Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,”

Noting further the Secretary General’s plan to integrate youth participation as integral to the UN’s various approaches on the topic of peace building processes,

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

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

Further emphasizing that regional organizations and regional cooperation, play a major role in the fight against terrorism and the new and imminent threat of recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters via online platforms, as noted by Security Council resolution 2178 (2014),
Emphasizing its Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) for its comprehensive definition regarding what constitutes acts of terrorism while acknowledging challenges faced in defining terrorists,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deploring all kinds of foreign interventions not mandated by this body or invited by the respective government as they are in conflict with the principle of sovereignty as stated in Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) reaffirming its commitment to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as stated in Security Council resolution 688 (1991) mandating countries to intervene where there are humanitarian crises,
1. **Requests** the Counter-Terrorism Task Force to find a common and concrete definition of terrorism, which includes its different forms and is adaptable to its changing behavior, to extend the existing definition of terrorist acts defined in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004);

2. **Urges** all Member States to follow through with commitments from previous resolutions on SSR – such as Security Council resolution 2151 (2014), as well as any commitments to strengthen RoL, such as those in HRC report 20/14 (2012);

3. **Urges** all Member States to adhere to their obligations under international law by implementing the actions called for, and sanctions put in place by Security Council resolutions 2253 (2015) and 2178 (2014);

4. **Further calls for** Member States to fully implement the recommended actions, intended to deny terrorist organizations funds and support, outlined in Security Council resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2199 (2015) in order to stop the financing of terrorist networks;

5. **Requests** Member States implement the guidelines outlined in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) regarding the definition of what constitutes an act of terrorism, in domestic legislation prosecuting individuals who have committed such acts of terrorism;

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to expand the mandate of the CTITF to include the creation and maintenance of a database, to be administered by the CTITF, for the purposes of tracking informal and formal financial transactions that may be linked to the funding of terrorist networks or acts of terrorism, and for the purpose of tracking individuals suspected of having been radicalized or are potential terrorist, especially potential FTFs;

7. **Suggests** that with information contained in the proposed database, which would be provided voluntarily by all interested Member States through their various intelligence agencies, should include information similar, and of a similar format, to the information contained in the Consolidated UN Security Council Sanctions List, including narrative summaries explaining the reason that an individual or organization has been added to the list, with the primary focus on the participation of countries in an affected region, ensuring quick and effective responses to threats, provisioning equal and lasting representation of all Member States;

8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to convene a High Level Panel on cyber-recruitment of FTFs, as well as the technical specifics of, and substance to be included in, the proposed database, which lists individuals suspected of becoming radicalized, and individuals or organizations suspected of money laundering for and/or directly financing non-state organizations or individuals who commit terrorist acts;

9. **Encourages** the CTITF to work with IMPACT when compiling and updating names of individuals for the new database, specifically those individuals who may have been radicalized through the dark web or other cyber activities;

10. **Requests** Member States to call upon financial institutions and other payment platforms within their jurisdiction to expand international cooperation and information-sharing efforts and activities;

11. **Encourages** the deepening of cooperation between the FATF, countries affected by terrorism, the IMF, and the World Bank by voluntarily providing financial records pertaining to terrorist prone regions; further requests these records be included in a CTITF database identifying individuals who may be guilty of money laundering for terrorist organizations;

12. **Further invites** Member States to intensify the control over their borders, supervising movements of individuals suspected of being involved in or related to terrorist group to and from their country in order to limit the recently increasing phenomenon of foreign fighters;

13. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Suggests that the United Nations work with Member States and the private organizations, investors, and startups headquartered within their borders to implement the best practices business guides set forth by the UNDP and ECOSOC in order to combat potential radicalization of Member States’ civilians;

2. Encourages Member States to cooperate efficiently in order to improve economic stability worldwide, especially in countries affected by terrorism, due to the significant impact of poor economic opportunities on the susceptibility to radical beliefs;

3. Invites the development of national action plans (NAPs) in cooperation with the CTC and the CTITF on education with the aim of:
a. Raising awareness of the threats of terrorism, as well as providing information on current frameworks on the prevention of attacks and victim relief;

b. Empowering young men and women to involve them in society, to help engage them in the global fight against terrorism;

4. **Suggests** that in referral to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the General Assembly (GA) investigate the possibility of UN-Women creating a campaign to potentially provide financial and legal support to women’s political CSOs working to combat radicalization in their communities and encourages UN-Women to use their best discretion on all substantive matters demanding clearance and to work with national governments in the implementation of the program and the Global Fund for Women to establish and fund the program;

5. **Encourages** national governments to engage with recognized community leaders and CSOs in order to encourage them to address the conditions and beliefs that lead to radicalization;

6. **Stresses** that these measures shall not infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Member States;

7. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 7654th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 March 2016, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item entitled “The Situation in Burundi,” the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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