

NMUN•NY 2016



20 – 24 MARCH 2016

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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

Security Council C (SC-C)

Committee Staff

Director	Anna Ivanova
Chair	Kaat Detré

Agenda

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

Resolutions and Presidential Statements adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCC/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCC/PRST/2/1	The Situation in Burundi	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

1. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
2. The Situation in the Central African Republic
3. 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, II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of two proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including among others the issues of foreign terrorist fighters, radicalization, and a definition of terrorism. On Monday, the debate within the committee remained rather calm and structured. On Tuesday, the flow of sessions became intense as the working papers started to reach their final stage and some Member States disagreed on certain topics and specific operative clauses.

On Wednesday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, of which one had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted one resolution by acclamation. The document addressed a wide range of issues, including the Multinational Intelligence Information Sharing Platform and border security enforcement. Upon briefing from the Secretary-General, the Council deemed it urgent to amend the agenda to add the the Situation in Burundi. The Council worked in close collaboration and by the end of the session adopted a Presidential Statement addressing the recent events in the state.



Code: SCC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the words of former United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Kofi Annan in the Report of the
4 Secretary-General entitled “Uniting against Terrorism: Recommendations on a Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,”

5
6 *Convinced of* the ongoing relevance of the Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) as a framework for preventing
7 and combating terrorism,

8
9 *Acknowledging* previous Security Council resolutions addressing the topic of preventing and combating
10 international terrorism, including 2255 (2015), 2249 (2015), and 2253 (2015),

11
12 *Confirming* that economic resources include oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural
13 resources, and any other assets which are not funds but which may be used to obtain funds, goods or services as
14 defined in the Security Council resolution 2199 (2015),

15
16 *Further acknowledging* the Global Counterterrorism Forum to facilitate regional cooperation, collaboration, and
17 transparency on all forms of terrorism,

18
19 *Guided by* the Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), which establishes the definition of Foreign Terrorist
20 Fighters as individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of,
21 planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training,

22
23 *Noting* the stabilizing effect of capacity-building of infrastructure for developing nations,

24
25 *Noting with deep concern* the use of the Internet and social media as a method of recruitment of Foreign Terrorist
26 Fighters while *recognizing* the Council’s commitment to sovereignty, and basic human rights,

27
28 *Recognizing* the potential of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to effect grassroots change and potentially
29 serve as a counter-incentive to terror,

30
31 *Emphasizing* the importance of an effective and well-coordinated international and regional framework aimed at
32 countering terrorism, especially in the areas most affected by terrorist group activities,

33
34 *Convinced of* the validity goals of the International Monetary Fund’s efforts in combating money laundering and the
35 financing of terrorism,

36
37 1. *Condemns* terrorism, terrorist organizations, and terrorist ideology in the strongest terms, regardless of motive
38 or specific method, and recognizes terrorist acts as being those acts committed with the intent to cause death or
39 serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or
40 in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international
41 organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined
42 in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by
43 considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature;

44
45 2. *Recommends* Member States take action in preventing terrorist organizations from acquiring funds via illicit
46 trade of materials such as oil and minerals and emphasizes the importance of:

47
48 a. Protecting the international oil market from illegitimate traders by defending offshore oil rigs and
49 protecting domestic oil pipelines;

- 50 b. Securing international and local financial institutions by screening bank transactions and monitoring
51 currency flows;
52
- 53 3. *Advocates* increasing border security enforcement by Member States to prevent infiltration by Foreign Terrorist
54 Fighters and prevent illegal immigration via strengthening of borders and utilization of advanced surveillance
55 measures;
56
- 57 4. *Urges* Member States to work alongside the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in the area of
58 border security;
59
- 60 5. *Encourages* Member States to develop information and technological infrastructures needed to identify
61 individuals and groups that are suspected of traveling to countries for the purpose of terrorist recruitment;
62
- 63 6. *Establishes* a Multinational Intelligence Information Sharing Platform in partnership with the International
64 Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) through the International Telecommunication Union
65 (ITU), for the purpose of:
66
- 67 a. Storing, sharing, and collaborating on potential terrorist threats reported via the Internet to prevent and
68 detect attacks;
69
- 70 b. Voluntarily sharing of intelligence on terrorist threats relevant to the international community among
71 the Member States;
72
- 73 c. Creating a nonbiased international consulting group for the purpose of evaluating the reported threats
74 and warning relevant Member States;
75
- 76 7. *Recommends* that the General Assembly (GA) increases IMPACT’s funding for the mission of bringing
77 together governments, industry, academia, international organizations, and think tanks to enhance the global
78 community’s capabilities in dealing with terrorism;
79
- 80 8. *Invites* all Member States to strengthen their partnership with NGOs, providing them funds to bolster programs
81 and social activities aimed at social cohesion and integration;
82
- 83 9. *Calls upon* all Member States to intensify their cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
84 region by promoting coordination between their activities and regional organizations such as the African Union
85 (AU);
86
- 87 10. *Calls upon* Member States to reaffirm their obligation to prevent terror groups from acquiring arms and any
88 related materials pertaining to the funding and delivery of assets towards threats to international peace and
89 security;
90
- 91 11. *Recommends* the creation of a forum between social media companies, NGOs, Member States, and relevant
92 actors to seek solutions to the online incitement of youth towards terrorism and radicalization utilizing social
93 media by endorsing the creation of databases through private companies to share information surrounding
94 radicalization;
95
- 96 12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCC/PRST/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Burundi

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 concern of the grave situation in Burundi.

"The Security Council thanks the Security Council Mission to Burundi for its work.

"The Security Council notes the role of international partners should be consistent with the provision of aid to help the efforts of regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to take initiatives to achieve the peaceful settlement in Burundi, according to the provisions of the United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 2121, 2127, and 2134. Regional and subregional organizations often have the best understanding of the pressing issues that are being addressed within Burundi and have customized mechanisms that take into account local specificities.

"The Security Council calls for the AU to facilitate the creation of a forum composed of ethnic leaders of the Hutus and Tutsis to mediate and negotiate the current conflict.

"The Security Council recalls the mediation of ethnic tensions between the Hutus and Tutsis which has developed in conjunction with the creation of the Congregations Rebuilding Community, consisting of a diverse group of community leaders that develops an atmosphere of trust and understanding.

"The Security Council strongly condemns the targeting of civilians based on ethnicity, religious belief, and gender, and is gravely concerned about the possible escalation of ethnic violence within Burundi.

"The Security Council strongly condemns the practice of ethnic cleansing, and is gravely concerned about the possible escalation of ethnic violence within Burundi.

"The Security Council condemns the Rwandan involvement in inciting the conflict in Burundi and calls upon them to cease sabotaging the peace and mediation efforts in Burundi. The use of child soldiers and abusing refugees as forces is unacceptable in the international community.

"The Security Council expresses grave concern at the increasing number of refugees and internally displaced persons caused by the conflict in Burundi, and encourages the contiguous states to create security conditions directed to the delivery of displaced persons and refugee under a humanitarian, safe, and conflict-free platform. Furthermore, the Security Council encourages the promotion of safe border programs for the purpose of stopping ethnic conflict spillover as well as outside state involvement in the issue of supporting domestic terrorist groups both financially and logistically.

"The Security Council remains convinced of the necessity of preserving national sovereignty while addressing civil conflicts, and urges the domestically relevant parties to work with the international community to promote peace, order, and the rule of law. The Council recognizes that given the evolving nature of the conflict and the many unknown factors involved, drastic action is unwise, but nonetheless considers it of utmost importance that the factions in conflict conduct themselves via the relevant international norms and laws.

50 “The Security Council reaffirms their support for the protection of human rights. Expressing grave
51 concern about the alarming increase in human rights violations, including civilian killings, sexual and
52 gender-based violence, torture, extra-judicial and arbitrary arrests and recruitment of children, the members
53 of the Security Council highlight the need to conduct a detailed and deep investigation, so that those
54 individuals suspected of being the perpetrators of these despicable violations can properly be brought to
55 justice.

56
57 “The Security Council notes a past of recruiting children as soldiers, and the Security Council
58 expresses grave concern about the Imbonerakure and the refugee crisis that has been created among
59 Burundi’s youth.

60
61 “The Security Council recognizes the necessity of involving civil society in all governing decisions, as
62 well as, in judicial and legislative processes, with specific emphasis on the inclusion of women in
63 governance and peace processes.

64
65 “The Security Council urges the government of Burundi to respect the freedom of the press within
66 their country and allow journalists to continue their work as an act of mutual trust between human rights
67 organizations and Burundi.

68
69 “The Security Council further condemns the alarming numbers of sexual abuse allegations in Burundi,
70 and highlights this as the need for an effective criminal justice system in order to hold those who commit
71 these acts accountable and keep them from being repeated.

72
73 “The Security Council acknowledges the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an integral tool to
74 aid in solving this conflict, noting Goal 16 for the promotion of just, peaceful and inclusive societies. This
75 establishes the priority to put an end to violence and conflict while working with governments and
76 communities to create and maintain peace. Within this conflict we must specifically address the initiative to
77 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.”