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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

Security Council A (SC-A)

Committee Staff

Director	Marleen Schreier
Chair/Rapporteur	Patricia Shin

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 adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCA/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/1/2	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/1/3	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/1/4	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/1/5	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/2/1	The Situation in Burundi	10 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 4 abstentions

Summary Report

The Security Council (SC-A) 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, 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 five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics addressing combating of the financing of terrorism, the creation of an International Day of Anti-Terrorism, strengthening of the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), implementation of regional strategies, and fostering of intergovernmental partnerships in the fight against terrorism. Delegates called for greater collaboration in an attempt to merge similar approaches. By Tuesday, there was a sense of urgency to address the emerging situation in Burundi as a potential threat to international peace. However, a majority could not be reached to amend the agenda accordingly.

By Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted all five draft resolutions by acclamation. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including youth and education, information and technology sharing, border control, and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). On Wednesday, tensions arose as situations in Burundi unfolded and the committee deemed the topic urgent, amending the agenda to add the Situation in Burundi. By the end of the afternoon session, two draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, and the committee adopted one resolution by simple majority. Overall, the committee remained productive throughout all sessions, with an attitude of compromise and a collective desire to act quickly on the constantly changing crisis in Burundi.



Code: SCA/1/1

Committee: Security Council

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 2178 (2014), and 2253 (2015) stressing
4 the need to prevent the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for terrorist purposes while
5 respecting human rights,

6
7 *Bearing in mind* that terrorist ideologies pose a threat to international peace and security,

8
9 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) stressing the role of youth in securing international peace
10 and security and *referring* to its definition of youth,

11
12 *Alarmed* by the fact that the vast majority of foreign terrorist fighters are being recruited among the uneducated and
13 marginalized youth as they are most endangered to be enticed by extremist views and propaganda, and therefore
14 *stressing* the need to ensure proper education for young people in order to enable them to withstand the incitement to
15 engage in terrorist acts,

16
17 *Keeping in mind* the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (1965), the
18 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (1979), and the *Declaration on the*
19 *Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief* (1981), which encourage
20 and affirm the universal respect for the human rights for all individuals and are against the marginalization of
21 individuals and youth that are discriminated by hate crimes based on their gender, political views, religion, culture,
22 race, or ethnicity,

23
24 *Mindful* of the *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism* (2016) emphasizing the role of youth education,

25
26 *Expressing its grave concern* at the continued use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, such as the recruitment of
27 foreign terrorist fighters, the spread of violent extremist ideologies, especially on social media, the planning and
28 execution of terrorist attacks, and the financing of terrorist groups,

29
30 *Welcoming* the meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) with ICT companies on 16-17 December 2015
31 on preventing terrorists from exploiting the Internet and social media to recruit terrorists and incite terrorist acts and
32 *emphasizing* its conclusion about the need for a stronger inclusion of ICT companies in counter-terrorist efforts,

33
34 *Appreciating* the work of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) in diminishing hostility and promoting
35 harmony among the identity groups worldwide contributing to international peace and security,

36
37 *Appreciating* the work of the Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes of the
38 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) on providing a common, coherent, and focused counter-
39 terrorism framework for entities of the UN system,

40
41 *Acknowledging* the successful implementation of a Platform for Good Practices for the Fight against Terrorist
42 Propaganda on the Internet in France,

- 43
44 1. *Strongly condemns* the terrorist attacks in Ankara, Turkey, on 13 March 2016, in Istanbul, Turkey, on 19 March
45 2016, and Brussels, Belgium, on 22 March 2016;
46
47 2. *Underlines* the importance of fighting the spread of radical extremist ideologies, especially via the Internet and
48 considers that such ideology is especially appealing to youth;
49

- 50 3. *Strongly recommends* Member States to provide youth with appropriate educational measures to discern
51 terrorist propaganda and ideology on the internet, especially social media;
52
- 53 4. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Member States who have enacted legislation promoting good
54 media practices and putting in place disincentives for media providers to laud violent extremist ideology or
55 messages of radicalization;
56
- 57 5. *Emphasizes* the need for the inclusion of ICT companies to effectively counter terrorist ideologies;
58
- 59 6. *Invites* ICT companies to closely cooperate with the Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for
60 Terrorist Purposes of the CTITF, in the following referred to as the Working Group;
61
- 62 7. *Authorizes* the Working Group of the CTITF to institutionalize cooperation with ICT companies in a “Platform
63 for Good Practices for the Fight against Terrorist Propaganda on the Internet,” in the following referred to as the
64 Platform, by:
65
- 66 a. Inviting ICT companies like Apple, Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Twitter, and others as seen fit by the
67 Working Group according to ICT companies’ scale of outreach to the civilian population, especially to
68 youth;
69
- 70 b. Elaborating ICT policies of countering terrorist propaganda on the internet like the spreading of
71 counter-narratives and the identification of terrorist suspects and affiliates in mutual cooperation with
72 the ICT companies;
73
- 74 c. Exploring the possibility of a collaboration of Member States and ICT companies concerning the
75 prosecution of terrorist suspects regarding:
76
- 77 i. The question of deleting the accounts of terrorist suspects and affiliates;
78 ii. The usage of information gathered from social media networks for prosecution purposes;
79
- 80 d. Organizing a first meeting of the Platform within four months of its establishment;
81
- 82 e. Mandating the Working Group to follow up on the outcomes of the first meeting assessing the progress
83 made in exchanging and implementing best practices and continue regular meetings to review results;
84
- 85 f. Submitting a report to the General Assembly (GA) within three months after each meeting which shall
86 state the good practices taken by ICT companies and describe their cooperation with Member States;
87
- 88 8. *Encourages* Member States to promote campaigns in their educational institutions curricula that are considered
89 measures tackling youth radicalization which poses an imminent threat to international peace and security,
90 adopted to the local needs and circumstances through methods that include:
91
- 92 a. Advocating non-violent beliefs and counter-narratives to radical ideologies;
93
- 94 b. Encouraging religious educational institutions to collaborate with local moderate religious authorities
95 in order to seek the promotion of peaceful coexistence of faith;
96
- 97 c. Fostering of dialogue including a gender perspective as well as tolerance through intercultural and
98 interreligious discussion;
99
- 100 d. Discouraging acts of violence, terrorism, and all forms of discrimination;
101
- 102 9. *Stresses* the importance of reconciliation initiatives for youth who have been radicalized and stigmatized
103 culturally or religiously, provided by the UNAOC, at a local level with the consent of the host Member State;
104

- 105 10. *Invites* all Member States to support the efforts of civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in spreading
106 peaceful narratives against extremist ideologies and assisting youths at risk of being radicalized and lacking
107 perspective and personal opportunities, by means of collaboration with local initiatives and education;
108
- 109 11. *Recommends* Member States to engage with local human rights groups specialized in building awareness of
110 human rights as a means of preventing the marginalization and radicalization of their populations;
111
- 112 12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/1/2

Committee: Security Council

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly Chapter V and Chapter VII,
4 and bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and
5 security,

6
7 *Reaffirming* United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which outlines the threat terrorism poses
8 to international peace and security and notes that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of
9 their motivations,

10
11 *Reaffirming* that terrorism can be best combatted by collaborative efforts by all Member States including the sharing
12 of information and technology and efforts by international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate, and
13 incapacitate the terrorist threats,

14
15 *Reaffirming* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or culture,

16
17 *Bearing in mind* the Second Report on the Implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (S/2015/683)
18 emphasizing the necessity of hindering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to areas of conflict and its
19 recommendations on this topic,

20
21 *Recalling* the Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) noting the role of the International Criminal Police
22 Organization (INTERPOL) in monitoring and preventing the transit of foreign terrorist fighters,

23
24 *Reaffirming* its concern about the human rights abuses perpetrated by terrorist actors such as Islamic State of Iraq
25 and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida, Al Shabaab, and Boko Haram, and others, around the world that have been
26 outlined by various Human Rights Council (HRC) documents such as A/HRC/RES/S-23/1, A/HRC/RES/30/20,
27 A/HRC/31/68, and A/HRC/30/64,

28
29 *Affirming* that INTERPOL's AFIS fingerprinting system and associated records as well as INTERPOL's facial
30 recognition database are effective resources for Member States in determining when fake identities are used by
31 terrorist actors and tracking their movements accordingly,

32
33 *Noting* INTERPOL's comments at the Biometrics Institute APAC 2015 Conference in Sydney and INTERPOL's
34 concern that security personnel in some regions lack the expertise or resources to utilize its biometric capabilities
35 and databases,

36
37 1. *Urges* INTERPOL and its regional affiliates to improve distribution of information about suspected terrorist
38 actors to all governments so Member States may prevent the international travel of suspected terrorists which
39 shall be achieved through the creation of a program of intelligence compilation and distribution pending the
40 approval of the INTERPOL Executive Committee and INTERPOL General Assembly, which shall allow:

- 41
42 a. The registration of interested national law enforcement agencies with INTERPOL through the
43 submission to the INTERPOL Executive Committee of declarations of interest in participating in a
44 program of information compilation and distribution;
- 45
46 b. The distribution of quarterly bulletins to all registered national law enforcement entities on suspected
47 terrorist actors and their suspected locations, if known;
- 48
49 c. The distribution of irregular priority bulletins to all registered national law enforcement agencies in
50 cases of suspicious movements that come to INTERPOL's attention;

- 51 2. *Invites* Member States to provide feedback to INTERPOL on an annual basis on the bulletin system, outlining
52 shortfalls in the bulletin system;
53
- 54 3. *Suggests* to the INTERPOL Executive Committee that they allow states to withdraw from this suggested
55 program by giving the Executive Committee 30 days' notice of their withdrawal;
56
- 57 4. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce (CTITF) Working Group on Border Management
58 and Law Enforcement Relating to Counter-Terrorism Funding to consider means to assist less developed
59 countries in implementing INTERPOL biometric border control technologies provided that these technologies
60 are applied consistent with all human rights covenants and declarations the deploying party has agreed to and
61 with the focus of border security;
62
- 63 5. *Recommends* INTERPOL provides those Member States who request its assistance by submitting a formal
64 correspondence to INTERPOL stating the type of assistance required and the reasons for their request, which
65 may include:
66
- 67 a. Information concerning best practices of information sharing related to terrorism or suspected terrorist
68 activities, which shall be:
69
- 70 i. Collected by local INTERPOL contacts;
71 ii. Compiled by the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files in annual confidential
72 reports;
73 iii. Distributed by INTERPOL to the Security Council and governments and law enforcement
74 agencies of interested Member States for their review;
75
- 76 b. The secure storage of electronic or digital data about suspicious activities;
77
- 78 c. The training of relevant national security officials on the use of INTERPOL's AFIS fingerprinting
79 system and associated records as well as INTERPOL's facial recognition database;
80
- 81 6. *Encourages* third parties to cooperate with national governments and law enforcement agencies should they
82 request information about suspicious activities, for the purpose of early warning, which would include:
83
- 84 a. Airlines coordinating with governments to implement an advance passenger information system to
85 better enable Member States to detect the arrival and departure of foreign terrorist fighters;
86
- 87 b. Shipping companies coordinating reporting mechanisms with national law enforcement agencies for
88 suspicious shipping patterns;
89
- 90 7. *Requests* the organization of training programs by regional organizations (the African Union, The European
91 Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, The Central American Integration System, the Organization
92 of American States, and others) for the militaries of interested Member States; these programs shall:
93
- 94 a. Outline effective strategies for combatting terrorist insurgencies to senior military officials of attending
95 Member States;
96
- 97 b. Draw on the experiences of major regional militaries who have combat experience against terrorist
98 entities;
99
- 100 c. Ensure that a consistent capacity to combat terrorist forces exists in all states in each region;
101
- 102 d. Provide states with both regional and international best practices for engaging with terrorist forces
103 which shall be compiled by the training providers based on voluntary contributions by any interested
104 Member States and redistributed through the training to relevant parties only;
105

- 106 e. Be provided by the armed forces of willing Member States selected by their relevant regional
107 organization;
108
- 109 f. Be provided with resources from a fund established by the respective regional organization that shall
110 be raised through voluntary contributions of Member States;
111
- 112 8. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will contribute to the financing of the training programs in less
113 developed regions;
114
- 115 9. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of establishing means through which citizens can report suspected
116 terrorist activities which shall be achieved through:
117
- 118 a. Creating national hotlines managed by members of the national law enforcement agencies;
119
- 120 b. Establishing police outposts in highly populated remote communities;
121
- 122 10. *Further reminds* Member States of the necessity of ensuring that they have qualified law enforcement officials
123 who comprehensively investigate all reported terrorist activities;
124
- 125 11. *Recommends* those Member States affected by terrorist activities to increase police or military foot patrols in
126 areas of perceived threat;
127
- 128 12. *Recommends* the General Assembly (GA) designate a day as International Anti-Terrorism Day, and suggests
129 that Member States initiate programs at the local level on this day that will:
130
- 131 a. Promote respect for rule of law and the activities of local law enforcement officials;
132
- 133 b. Encourage cross-cultural dialogue to reduce the appeal of violent extremism;
134
- 135 c. Promote the spirit of human brotherhood outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;
136
- 137 d. Allow engagement with local non-governmental organizations promoting human rights and their
138 importance for international peace and security;
139
- 140 13. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the means through which border security, and border surveillance can
141 be improved through the deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) stressing that UAV deployment
142 cannot legally occur beyond the national borders of the deploying Member State without the consent of the
143 neighboring country and consider accordingly:
144
- 145 a. Technology and knowledge sharing between Member States on the best uses of UAVs for border
146 security purposes;
147
- 148 b. Facilitation of bilateral cooperation between those Member States inexperienced in the use of UAVs
149 and those who are experienced in the use of UAVs, by training agreements and joint exercises;
150
- 151 c. Sharing older UAV assets that are not integral to national security interests of the sharing countries
152 with developing countries so that the developing countries may develop their UAV capacities and
153 enhance their border security;
154
- 155 14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/1/3

Committee: Security Council

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Conscious of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, regarding the strengthening and*
4 *maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of cooperation among Member States,*

5
6 *Recalling its resolution 2250 (2015), which recognizes the contribution of youth in the prevention and resolution of*
7 *conflicts, and warns against the rise of radicalization to violence and violent extremism amongst youth, and*
8 *Presidential Statement 2015/25, which discusses the trafficking of persons in situations of conflict, with a particular*
9 *focus on the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the impact on women and children,*

10
11 *Conscious of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999), and its*
12 *corresponding Optional Protocol thereto, which address the role of transnational organized crime in providing*
13 *financial funds for terrorist organizations to carry out their violent actions against civilian populations,*

14
15 *Reiterating that there will be no possible eradication of terrorist threats to international peace and security without*
16 *stabilizing the security situation in Syria and Iraq where the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has*
17 *established its sphere of influence and bedrock,*

18
19 *Guided by the efforts of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Person (ICAT) under the*
20 *United Nations (UN) Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which focuses on internationally reducing exploitative*
21 *practices on labor standards and migrant workers, and deeply disturbed by the funneling of those illicit funds to*
22 *provide financial support to terrorist organizations,*

- 23
24 1. *Urges Member States to utilize a general three-pillar framework adaptable to the respective Member States'*
25 *needs, known as the 3P Plan, that seeks to tackle instances of international terrorism and enable efficient and*
26 *effective work towards its eradication by incorporating national plans that utilize the suggested methods of:*
27
28 a. *Preventive measures, which include but are not limited to border fortification and management;*
29
30 b. *Protection measures, such as access to judicial and socio-economic systems, for vulnerable and*
31 *marginalized populations that are differentially affected by terrorism and transnational organized*
32 *crime;*
33
34 c. *Prosecution of international terrorist and criminal organizations through the increased efficiency of*
35 *national judicial systems through the encouragement of Member States' ratification of the*
36 *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism or, if requested by the*
37 *respective Member State, the International Criminal Court as a last resort;*
38
39 2. *Urges Member States to adopt further measures in accordance with international humanitarian law and their*
40 *relevant obligations, to effectively prevent, combat, and eradicate terrorism through national, regional, and*
41 *international cooperation, and subsequently calls upon Member States to:*
42
43 a. *Improve state capacities to enforce law and order, especially surrounding porous borders, through*
44 *consultations between governments that discuss terrorist intel, counter-terrorism strategies and*
45 *illegitimate groups to effectively prevent and respond to criminal and terrorist activity;*
46
47 b. *Take action to prevent and counteract the illicit financing of terrorist groups and transnational criminal*
48 *organizations through legislation that effectively criminalizes the trafficking and smuggling of, inter*
49 *alia, drugs, weapons, and humans;*

- 50 c. Investigate and punish, with proper justification and evidence, through states' national judicial systems
51 the crimes of terrorist and transnational criminal organizations;
52
- 53 d. Further pay special attention to the differential human rights violations of women and children under
54 terrorist threats and increase their access to fair judicial systems as affirmed in the *Declaration on the*
55 *Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict* (1974);
56
- 57 3. Urges all Member States to actively collaborate in order to achieve increased border security, all the while
58 making sure that legitimate passengers and goods can travel without hindrance by:
59
- 60 a. Voluntary transnational sharing of intelligence and technologies between participating Member States
61 on regional and international levels in order to disable terrorist groups and reduce the risk of terrorist
62 attacks;
63
- 64 b. Voluntary transfer of detection and screening technologies, such as facial recognition devices and
65 fraudulent document detection, and know-how from developed countries to developing countries, to
66 increase the capacity and autonomy of developing countries to combat terrorism;
67
- 68 4. Urges Member States to seek a comprehensive and combative stance against human trafficking beginning in
69 regions experiencing conflict to effectively reduce the recruitment pool of terrorist groups by:
70
- 71 a. Focusing on working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the International Co-
72 ordination Meeting of Youth Organizations, which prioritize vulnerable youth in regions experiencing
73 conflict that are most vulnerable to terrorist recruitment by providing support and giving them priority
74 opportunities through the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and
75 Children thus reducing enrollment and involvement in domestic terrorist groups and activities;
76
- 77 b. Including the protection of women and children in the *International Convention on the Protection of*
78 *the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* (1990) from falling victims to
79 human trafficking, thereby reducing the recruitment pool of terroristic groups and stabilizing areas in
80 their entirety reducing vulnerability to terrorism itself;
81
- 82 5. Commends the work of Member States previously done and further urges Member States that have the capacity
83 to continue and increase their efforts to prevent and punish terrorist acts perpetrated by ISIL in compliance with
84 the principles outlined in the *Charter of the United Nations* and eradicate the illegitimate terrorist influences
85 over Syrian and Iraqi territories;
86
- 87 6. Reaffirms its commitment to respecting and upholding the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and
88 political independence of Member States;
89
- 90 7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/1/4

Committee: Security Council

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Affirming* the purpose of the United Nations (UN) stated in Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which
4 calls upon Member States to maintain international peace and security, and to that end take effective collective
5 measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace, and for the suppression of acts of
6 aggression or other breaches of the peace,

7
8 *Bearing in mind* the complex nature of terrorism, being an issue from which no Member States are immune, and that
9 has detrimental consequences of different kinds affecting communities, impeding on their way of life as well as their
10 liberties,

11
12 *Guided by* the Security Council resolution 1269 (1999), stating that Member States must cooperate, particularly
13 through the use of bilateral and multilateral partnerships and agreements, in order to prevent and suppress terrorist
14 attacks,

15
16 *Emphasizing* the importance of Member States continuing to address the various facades relevant to terrorism and of
17 working towards the betterment of the current strategies being implemented by each Member State,

18
19 *Conscious* of the fact that Member States are differently situated in terms of financial capability and development
20 levels with regard to their capacity to fight terrorism,

21
22 *Expressing its concern* about the need for an increase in sharing resources and information to better protect their
23 respective territories against terrorism threats;

24
25 *Reaffirming* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2015/22 regarding the increase in technical
26 assistance for implementing international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism,

- 27
28 1. *Strongly condemns* the presence of terrorist organizations, the international threats that they pose, and affirms
29 the importance of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) on the widespread abuse of human rights by
30 extremist groups;
- 31
32 2. *Requests* that Member States sign and ratify the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing*
33 *of Terrorism* (1999), which requires Member States to provide the identification and seizure of funds given to
34 terrorist related crime organizations and the sharing of the forfeited funds on a case-by-case basis;
- 35
36 3. *Encourages* Member States to create bilateral intergovernmental partnerships on a voluntary basis and all while
37 respecting and protecting national sovereignty to allow for the exchange of technological resources enabling all
38 Member States to readily impede on the ability of terrorist organizations to actively recruit terrorist fighters in
39 their respective Member State through the use of:
- 40
41 a. Technological infrastructure which may include, but is not limited to, technical support and expertise
42 such as monitoring programs and software;
- 43
44 b. Advisory assistance, with an emphasis on national security strategy building for developing countries
45 in need of such support;
- 46
47 c. Voluntary monetary contributions;
- 48
49 4. *Endorses* the establishment of annual joint panels mandated by the UN Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT)
50 where participating Member States partake in discussions on how to address current concerns pertinent to

- 51 counter-terrorism strategies, establish and recommend partnerships between appropriate participating Member
52 States, as well as share information about terrorism in their respective jurisdictions, also:
53
- 54 a. The first of the annual panel is to be joined by the UNCCT advisory board, which may contribute to
55 the dialogue alongside Member States as well as make recommendations for the creation of
56 partnerships;
 - 57
 - 58 b. A defined core proportion of the funding required for the panel is to stem from the UNCCT donor base
59 and completed by Member State contributions;
 - 60
 - 61 c. The panels may serve as a platform wherein developing countries may state their position and request
62 assistance from other Member States in implementing strategies for countering terrorism;
 - 63
- 64 5. *Encourages* participating Member States to utilize this joint panel as an opportunity to increase cooperation
65 through:
- 66
 - 67 a. The betterment of international relations between Member States;
 - 68
 - 69 b. The promotion of a sense of cohesion and unity which is required to tackle terrorism;
 - 70
 - 71 c. The enhancement of levels of engagement and international coordination between Member States;
 - 72
- 73 6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/1/5

Committee: Security Council

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) establishing the Counter-Terrorism
4 Committee (CTC) and 2178 (2014) condemning violent extremism,

5
6 *Recognizing* that a regional approach to international terrorism allows for effective coordination of the Security
7 Council's terror prevention and eradication strategies, while not forgetting the global effort put forth by the Counter-
8 Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and other UN bodies,

9
10 *Emphasizing* terrorism as a complex issue, which requires integrated and multidimensional solutions, specific to
11 each unique region of the world,

12
13 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of coordinated efforts within the international community, as it pertains to region-
14 specific needs in preventing and eradicating terrorism, while simultaneously reemphasizing the utmost importance
15 of maintaining state sovereignty,

16
17 *Having considered* the need for more expansive international and cooperative measures taken by all Member States
18 to prevent and suppress the financing of extremist and terrorist individuals and organizations,

19
20 *Noting* the progress achieved by both the CTITF and the CTC but also taking into account the limited support and
21 capabilities of these two bodies, due to their singular focus on preventative measures,

22
23 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

24
25 1. *Recommends* the creation of the Worldwide Anti-Terrorism Taskforce (WATT), since a greater body is needed
26 to build upon already existing initiatives by creating voluntary, regionally-based subsidiary bodies that serve a
27 higher global purpose in order to achieve optimal effectiveness, which will serve to degrade international terror
28 organizations while understanding the need for specialized regional approaches that focus on:

- 29
30 a. Preventative measures, such as improved education or increased measures, to eliminate both
31 recruitment and radicalization of marginalized groups, such as youth, among others;
- 32
33 b. Implementation of support through approaches including, but not limited to the allocation of resources,
34 collaborative development of technology and deployment of personnel;
- 35
36 c. Cooperation and collaboration among regional groups in order to efficiently and effectively counter
37 terrorism on all global fronts;
- 38
39 d. Implementation of the work of other UN counter-terror initiatives while considering regional specifics
40 in order to strengthen overall global anti-terror efforts;

41
42 2. *Calls for* the WATT to be composed of localized, regional subsidiary bodies with the regional bodies:

- 43
44 a. Being divided based on region in the following geographical blocs: Oceania, the Middle East, North
45 America, South America, North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia, and Central Asia,
46 while noting that specific, diverse approaches to countering terrorism are still necessary within these
47 geographical blocs:

- 48
49 i. To focus on the topic of terrorism;
- 50 ii. To be affiliated and inclusive of existing UN and other anti-terrorism-based organizations;

- 51 iii. In order to provide a cohesive framework between all existing regional bodies to facilitate and
52 improve communication amongst these groups;
53
- 54 b. Opting-in for membership, as voluntary membership is the only way to ensure respect for state
55 sovereignty;
56
- 57 c. Focusing on delivering capacity-building assistance to already existing regional organizations and
58 bodies, as included in the framework of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative;
59
- 60 d. And in the event that a similar regional body already exists, the WATT will work with these groups in
61 order to provide counsel and aid through preventative assistance and implementation of support;
62
- 63 3. *Reaffirms* our commitment to international participation by requesting that all participating Member States of
64 the WATT attend:
65
- 66 a. A meeting in December every two years between each individual, respective regional bloc, with the
67 location of these meetings to take place in various countries throughout the geographical bloc on a
68 rotating basis, in order for representatives:
69
- 70 i. To discuss their own regional concerns surrounding terrorism;
71 ii. To compile annual region-specific reports to be submitted for review to the international June
72 meeting, in which representatives will review the documentation and further submit those for
73 review to the Security Council;
74
- 75 b. And an inclusive meeting in June every two years, with all representatives for geographical blocs:
76
- 77 i. To encourage collaboration and goodwill amongst all regional blocs in their more localized
78 efforts to combat terrorism;
79 ii. Composed of three representatives from each individual regional country that rotate on a
80 yearly basis;
81 iii. With a panel that moderates the discussion with no affiliation to the Permanent Members that
82 is chosen by the Security Council;
83
- 84 4. *Further invites* Member States to work closely with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within each
85 region in order to provide:
86
- 87 a. A more expedient resolution to crises;
88
- 89 b. Which does not infringe upon the national sovereignty of each individual Member State due to:
90
- 91 i. Fully voluntary cooperation between regional players and the WATT;
92
- 93 ii. With an agenda that is set based on the country's specific needs to combat regional and global
94 terrorism;
95
- 96 5. *Authorizes* the following voluntary financial framework for the funding of the WATT based on the Gross
97 Domestic Product (GDP) of each Member State valued by the World Bank:
98
- 99 a. A three-tier system based on the average relative position of the GDP of each participating Member
100 State over the previous five years;
101
- 102 b. In which the participating Member States will fulfill their financial contribution over a period of five
103 years in accordance with the following:
104
- 105 i. Highest 10 global GDPs: a minimum of \$75 million (USD);
106 ii. Global GDPs 11-50: \$15 to \$75 million (USD);

- 107 iii. Global GDPs 51 and below: \$3 to \$5 million (USD);
108
109 6. *Designates* the participating Member States voluntarily participating in the WATT to offer support, aid and
110 resources to those countries affected by regional terrorism, in the form of humanitarian aid, military aid,
111 collaborative expansion of technology between developed and developing states through training and
112 technological guidance, aid according to the requests and needs of the Member States benefitting from the
113 WATT's involvement, and also aid according to the amount and type of resources voluntarily given by the
114 WATT members;
115
116 7. *Highly underscores* the importance and the need to protect the human rights of civilians in each region
117 providing the right measures for victims of terrorism by:
118 a. Providing youth employment opportunities and vocational training for youth victims of terrorism
119 where needed;
120 b. Stimulating youth awareness and engagement through programs that would sufficiently build upon
121 peacebuilding efforts, including economic and social improvements;
122 c. Empowering women through the integration of gender-sensitive perspectives in their own policies;
123
124
125 8. *Further urges* the integration of greater cooperation, regulation, and enforcement of increased financial
126 reporting standards between private and public banking systems, local governments, police forces, and judicial
127 systems in order to promote the suppression of financing of terrorism;
128
129
130 9. *Proclaims* that the WATT will facilitate a transparent environment with regional bodies in every individual
131 participating Member State where anti-terrorism efforts are necessary in order to ensure national security and
132 encourages both regional and international collaboration while respecting state sovereignty;
133
134
135 10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.



Code: SCA/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Burundi

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 2248 (2015), affirming the importance of the UN and
4 African Union (AU) contingency plan, enabling the international community to respond to any further deterioration
5 of the situation in Burundi,

6
7 *Reaffirming* Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 24/1 (2015), establishing the UN Independent Investigation on
8 Burundi (UNIIB),

9
10 *Expressing* its deep concern at the increasing violence, the rising level of violence between Hutus and Tutsis, and
11 the risk of a new civil war in Burundi,

12
13 *Recalling* that the Burundian government has the primary responsibility to protect the population in Burundi,

14
15 *Reaffirming* the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of Burundi,

16
17 *Welcoming* the decision of the AU, expressed at the meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council held on
18 December 2015, to prepare a peacekeeping operation African Prevention and Protection Mission in Burundi
19 (MAPROBU),

20
21 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

- 22
23 1. *Condemns* the violence and atrocities taking place in Bujumbura on 22 March 2016;
- 24
25 2. *Calls upon* all involved parties to refrain from any violence;
- 26
27 3. *Authorizes* the deployment of MAPROBU and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises Force
28 (ACIRC) with the ability to renew the mandate upon its expiration after six months, and shall take all necessary
29 measures, including the use of force with the limitation to self-defense, to:
- 30
31 a. Prevent any deterioration of the security situation, monitor its evolution, and report developments on
32 the ground;
- 33
34 b. Contribute, within its capacity and in its areas of deployment, as outlined in Article 13 of the Mandate
35 by the AU Peace and Security Council to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat
36 and by establishing a safe-zone on Burundian territory;
- 37
38 c. Contribute to the creation of the necessary conditions for the successful holding of the inter-Burundian
39 dialogue and to the preservation of the gains made through the *Arusha Agreement for Peace and*
40 *Reconciliation* in Burundi;
- 41
42 d. Facilitate, in collaboration, as appropriate, with other international actors, the implementation any
43 agreement the Burundian parties reach, including, but not limited to, the disarmament of militias and
44 other illegal groups, the protection of political personalities and other actors whose security would be
45 threatened;
- 46
47 e. Protect AU personnel, assets, and installation;
- 48
49 4. *Urges* the Burundian government to enable the work of the UNIIB, which was created by the HRC, as a part of
50 Human Rights Council resolution 24/1;

- 51 5. *Emphasizes* that all possible means of communication between the Burundian government and MAPROBU are
52 prioritized in order to ensure peaceful cooperation;
53
54 6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.