

Forum: United Nations Security Council

Question of: Islamist Terrorism in Africa

Submitted by: China

Co-submitted by:

Angola, Chad, Jordan, Lithuania, Nigeria, Russian Federation, United States of America



The Security Council,

Saddened by the abuses committed by Boko Haram in Nigeria, by Al-Shabaab in Kenya and Somalia, by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and by many other countries against innocent civilian populations,

Deeply concerned by the barbaric acts of Boko Haram, in particular the abduction of more than 200 girls from a school in Borno State, the killing of 150 people in a village in Borno State in northern Nigeria, and the bombing of a bus station in Abuja leading to the death of 71 people and 124 wounded persons,

Noting with regret that terrorist groups benefit from illicit trade, take advantage of corrupt systems, and use the normal channels to engage in money laundering and continue to acquire weapons,

Remembering its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and stability,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that there is no act of terrorism, be it religious or political, which can, under any circumstances or for any cause, be accepted,

Considering the importance of the protection of human lives as stated in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Further considering that respect for the right to life is a pre-condition for the enjoyment of other rights guaranteed by the United Nations Charter,

Recalling that all persons are entitled to the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Commending the efforts made by the international community, the African Union and regional economic communities to prevent and combat terrorism in different parts of the continent, particularly in Somalia, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria,

Acknowledging the importance of the issue currently in discussion in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly,

1. **Calls for** a new United Nations body to be named The International Court for Terrorism Related Crimes (ICTRC) consisting of legal experts from all member states which will be tasked with:
 - a. Defining “terrorism” in a way which will encompass points including but not limited to:
 - i. Violent crime aimed to bring about wide-spread terror,
 - ii. Violent crime for ideological reasons,
 - iii. Violent crime aimed to destabilise an established government,
 - b. Agreeing on an international list of “terrorist groups” based on the definition of “terrorism”,
 - c. Prosecuting individuals funding or spreading propaganda for groups hence named as “terrorist groups”;
2. **Asks for** member states, especially those who identify as MEDCs, to further aid the affected nations financially by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Direct monetary aid,
 - b. Investments in local economy and infrastructure,
 - c. Establishment of refugee camps near borders commonly used by refugees,
 - d. Directing the humanitarian aid and expertise provided,
 - e. Investments aimed at rehabilitating and reintegrating refugees in their respective countries after conflicts have resolved, with viable work opportunities,
 - f. Establishing ,prevention centers‘ where people or members of their families have access to information of terrorist prevention or where they can find help if a familiar person already shows signs of having Islamist thoughts,
3. **Encourages** the donor countries to hold the best interests in favour of the receiving nations;
4. **Reaffirms** that all States have to prevent the movement of terrorists by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents and through measures for preventing fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents just as it was agreed upon in Resolution 1624 from 2005;
5. **Strongly recommends** the deployment of a multinational UN peacekeeping force tasked with protecting the urban infrastructure and population in the affected and willing countries and ensuring the safety of trade routes and livelihoods in the area;

6. **Recommends** that the African Union further incentivises investments in developing African nations in order to take advantage of the safety created by the UN peace keeping forces;
7. **Asks** that all member states further their efforts, in collaboration with their respective intelligence agencies, to reduce the cyber presence of and the spread of propaganda from groups recognised as “terrorist groups”;
8. **Approves** the limited employment of private military companies to aid in strictly defensive efforts alongside the aforementioned peace keeping forces to protect and assist the peace keepers should they require it, if an affected country’s government is in need of military support and the United Nations assessment determines that the additional military force, besides a peace keeping mission is required, with a funding system wherein the funding for the contract will be provided in two installments as follows:
 - a. The first installment is to be provided before the start of the contract period along with specification of the limitations set by the UN on human rights and other issues,
 - b. after the contract period is over if and only if the private military corporation has abided by the rules of the UN and no violations have been witnessed by the peace keeping forces the UN will pay the second installment otherwise the original installment must be repaid by the PMC and the PMC will be held accountable for their crimes;
9. **Decides** to remain actively seized on the matter.