

Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany

Position Paper for the Security Council

The following topics before the Security Council are Youth, Peace and Security; Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Attacks and the Situation in Myanmar. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany is aware of the significance of the three topics being discussed at the upcoming meeting of the Security Council. Germany is looking forward to discuss multilaterally effective solutions within the other members of the security council. Furthermore, we want to outline the utmost importance of integration of young people in Peace and Security issues as far as the youth will be the next generation being responsible for global peace and security, as well as the urgency to discuss Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Attacks.

I. Youth, Peace and Security

The Delegation of Germany is totally aware of the importance of youth in achieving sustainable development, peace and security as they are the future leaders of the international community. The next generation must be able to have access to political decision-making processes. Stating their opinion to actual topics concerning peace and security all over the world is one of the next goals we have to achieve. In these Days, connections between the youth and the older generation which play a vital role in policy-making should be intended normality. Taking in consideration that with 1.8 billion our actual generation of youth is one of the largest history has ever seen, we have to give our best to fight the lack of education, sexual violence and coercion as well as other crimes committed against youth. Young people are often victims of discrimination and have to face barriers when it comes to the participation on public life.

Therefore, Germany pledges full support to the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) first Global Programme for Sustainable Development and Peace, an offer on youth empowerment to strengthen also the legal basis of youths to participate in public life and share their opinions. Furthermore, Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015), which focusses on five areas of action such as participation, protection, prevention, partnerships, and disengagement is considered as a highly important call for the member states to establish institutions and organizations which enables youth to contribute peace building processes.

Recalling the renewed EU-Youth Strategy proposed by the European Commission for 2019-2027 which wants to engage, connect and empower young people to foster their participation in public and democratic life through support of voluntary engagement, learning mobility, solidarity and intercultural understanding, Germany wants to create spaces for youths to express their opinion and share it with others in an international context for example through a further support of the formation of youth groups like the German National Committee for International Youth work, which is created in order to represent German Youth organisations in European Bodies. It serves as national youth council in the European Youth Forum and works closely with institutions such as the European Union, the Council of Europe and the United Nations. In addition, an extension of information a communication technology such as UNICEF's U-report, a free SMS-based platform through which youths can express their views on what is happening in their communities could offer virtual spaces of expression for meaningful youth participation in peace building. Germany also encourages other member states to implement tools the youth needs to become more efficient change-makers, for example training opportunities which ranges from content-based topics such as conflict or gender to more practical-focused areas such as advocacy or project management.

II. Threats to Peace and Security caused by terrorist attacks

Since 9/11, the global community has to deal with a new dimension of threat through international terrorism. Islamist-motivated international terrorism is now and will for the future remain on of the greatest threats to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany and the West, and one of the major challenges for the security authorities all over the world. The continuing threat of globally influential groups such ISIL (Da'esh) requires highest attention of the global community. Therefore, Germany is

looking forward to a further development of effective, operative measures which takes measures for tackling political, social and economic courses into account.

Germany has ratified and implemented 14 anti-terrorist conventions of the United Nations as a binding basis under international law for international cooperation in this area. Beyond that, Germany applied to the sanctions list of the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committees of the United Nations Security Council against persons and organisations affiliated with these terrorist organisations and ISIL (Da'esh). As a part of its international obligations as a member of the anti-IS alliance, Germany is also contributing military resources to the fight against this terrorist organisation. The member states of the European Union implemented the United Nation's Security Council's sanctions list via regulations and established a Counter-Terrorism Coordinator in 2007.

An Extension of the Anti-IS-Alliance consisting of 64 partners including the European Union could be a first attempt structure the combat against ISIL (Da'esh) more effectively. The Alliance focusses on five lines of actions such as military actions, disrupting of financial flows and the recruitment of foreign fighters, an improved communication strategy and the Stabilisation of liberated territories. As Germany plays a leading role as the chair of the working group for stabilisation, we want to encourage other member states to become part of the alliance and work hand in hand against the terrible threat of terrorism. Alongside the prevention of acts of terror, Germany focuses on ensuring that anti-terrorism measures go hand in hand with the protection of human rights. Germany is convinced that respect for human rights are one of the key issues and therefore aims to strengthen rule of law structures. An Extension of the Anti-IS-Alliance consisting of 64 partners including the European Union could be a first attempt structure the combat against ISIL (Da'esh) more effectively.

III. The Situation in Myanmar

The Rohingya Muslims are one of Myanmar's ethnic minorities described by UN-Secretary General Antonio Guterres as one of the most discriminated people in the world. Numbered around nearly one million at the beginning of 2020, they represent the largest percentage of Muslims in Myanmar with the majority living in the Rakhine State. They have been denied status as an official ethnic group and denied citizenship since 1982. Many people are left violated, homeless and without any perspective.

Regarding Article two and three of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights including life, liberty and the security of person, every human being should have the same rights regardless of several factors including national origin. Therefore, Germany strongly supports the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) which states that no state shall restrict the fundamental human rights such as security of person, freedom to leave any country and equal rights without discrimination because of religion or national origin. Furthermore, Germany is highly appreciating the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and its work in Bangladesh to provide stable living conditions in the refugee camps as well as their promotion of the human rights of Rohingya Refugees.

Germany will provide political support to have a solution to Rohingya Crisis through ensuring safe and sustainable return of the displaced people to their homelands by strengthening the human rights situation in Myanmar. In addition, we are interested in an Extension of financial support of the management of the refugee camps in Bangladesh. The Delegation of Germany strongly recommends to consider more specific trade sanctions against military enterprises such as *The Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings Ltd.* and *Myanmar Economic Corp* through which the military is involved in a whole range of economic sectors including tourism, transport and banking. Furthermore, it seems to be very advisable to increase international pressure on the military forces through a support of a strong diplomatic engagement of civilians in the country. Moreover, dialogue between Myanmar and members of the European Union should not be limited on the Expression of deep concerns about the crisis in Rakhine, but should aim to engage with local partners on managing the Rohingya crisis on a practical level with provided financial help from Funds created through members of the global community.