

**Delegation from The Russian Federation**  
***Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council***

The issues before the Security Council of the United Nations in the upcoming session are: Youth, Peace, and Security, threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts and the Situation in Myanmar. Bearing in mind the decentralized and destructive treat terrorism poses to the international peace the Russian Federation is looking forward to constructive discussions on how to contain this danger.

**I. Youth, Peace, and Security**

The Russian Federation is strongly concerned that according to the Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security (2018) approximately a quarter of the world's 1,8 billion young people between the ages 15 and 29 are affected by armed conflicts or organized crime in their everyday lives, meaning that at least one in four is exposed to the influence of extremism, radicalism or organized crime daily. Bearing in mind the Youth is the most vulnerable group to Propaganda and Extremist and Radical ideas which threaten the security and independence of sovereign states around the World the Russian Federation is highly alerted to take immediate and effective measures protecting the World's Youth from harmful influence. The Russian Federation believes that in order to create a safe society which is resistant to extremist and radical ideas the country's Youth has to be included in social as well as political domestic decisions forming an inclusive society. The Russian Federation emphasizes that this process is unique in every nation and should not be compared amongst each other. Said this the Russian federation condemns any influence domestic or foreign that might disturb this difficult and arduous process.

The Russian Federation supports the Resolutions S/RES/2250 (2015) and S/RES/2419 (2018) and encourages all UN Member States to adopt the attached Youth, Peace and Security agenda in order to shield their Youth from the Influence of Extremists and Radicals. The Russian Federation again strongly urges all UN member states to recognize the respective nations as main responsible actor to implement the Youth Agenda and that it is not the responsibility of certain states to forward this process. The Russian Federation condemns any foreign interference or influence into internal affairs of a sovereign state which might disturbs this unique process recalling United Nations Charta Article 2; Paragraph 1, 4, 7 and Article 24; Paragraph 2. Whether an intervention is necessary lays within the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council. Therefore, any unilateral interference in the sovereignty of a state is seen as an illegal action by the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation proposes to condemn any foreign influence that might disturb the difficult, arduous and individual progress of a state towards an inclusive society. Any such illegal interference in the internal affairs of state should be reviewed by a court. For this purpose, we propose to establish a permanent chamber of the ICJ named International Court for Interference in National Affairs (ICINA). The Chamber should be established after Article 26(1) of the Statue of the International Court of Justice (SICJ) and its jurisdiction should be based on Articles 27; 28; 29 of the SICJ. The legal structure of ICINA should be reviewed and if actions are required amended by a Panel of Experts named Panel of Experts for Internal affairs (PEIA). The Members of PEIA should be appointed by the United Nations Secretary General (UNSG). The General Assembly should discuss the founding of ICINA as an own agenda item and hold a vote whether to establish ICINA after PEIA reviewed and amended its legal structure.

**II. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts**

The UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly have worked tirelessly for the last two decades to combat the worldwide and decentralized tread of "non-state entities who act with the ideological purpose of causing terror and violence". For this purpose, the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was founded in 2001 and the Counter Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in 2005. Additionally a Framework against terrorism was established in 2004. Despite this huge effort of the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly, today terrorism is threatening the international peace and security more than ever before today. In 2017 in order to concentrate efforts in combating the ever-increasing thread of terroristic groups, CTITF and CTC besides other UN entities were consolidated into

the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT). The Russian Federation due to its own recent history facing foreign terrorist(ic) violence and ideological extremism is eager to help all States in combating the decentralized and horrific treat that poses terrorism. Still we belief it needs more international lead approaches and cooperation's in order to condemn terrorism.

The Russian Federation supports the General Assembly Resolution 60/288 (2004) (A/RES/60/288) and all subsequent resolutions, establishing an International Strategy against Terrorism, amalgamating national efforts against terrorism. The Russian Federation also welcomes Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) (S/RES/2178) complementing the UN framework against terrorist acts.

In order to further strengthen and concentrating the international cooperation in fighting terrorism the Russian Federation proposes to hold a joint annual international anti-terrorism military exercises, named United Nations Platform for Anti-Terror Training (UNPATT) in Krasnodar, Russia. The maneuver should server as training ground for national anti-terror task forces. The Russian Federation views itself responsible for hosting and suppling all guest of the annual event. Invited should be all UN-member States and their respective anti-terror task forces. The date of the exercise should be set by the General Assembly (GA) in its next consecutive session or if required adjourned to a following GA session. The first UNPATT maneuver however should take place as late as 2022, allowing sufficient to time to develop the necessary infrastructure. Besides fighting terrorism UNPATT could also liaise as tool for bilateral and multilateral cooperation's in other areas and as platform for building confidence between UN members in general. Bearing this in mind UNPATT should not function as platform for competition between states or ideologies but rather as a tool to enhance international peace sustainably.

### **III. The Situation in Myanmar**

On August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2017 Rohingya terrorist associated with the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) attacked several Police and military outpost in the Burmese state of Rakhine killing 12 people. In the following persecution of the terrorist, chaotic scenes occurred in the province of Rakhine causing large numbers of Rohingya to seek asylum in the neighboring state of Bangladesh. Though, the Russian Federation supports the persecution and prosecution of terrorists threatening the national security and beliefs that the Burmese military acted in good faith protecting their national peace. We regret and condemn any form of violence against the Muslim ethnic minority of the Rohingya that occurred during this process and we want to express our condolences for all loss of live and all hardship the Rohingya had to endure. The Russian Federation welcomes the trials against members of the Burmese military that acted against their responsibility to protect its citizens and used misplaced force against the Rohingya people. The Russian Federation is also aware that the current accommodation of the Rohingya people can only be temporary and that their situation doesn't meet the human rights standards in accordance with the Declaration of Human Rights (1948) Article 25(1) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights(1966). Thus, we deem it necessary that the Myanmar Government has to take measure against local terrorism first inter alia including the disruption of their financial flows, in order to protect all its citizens henceforth before the Rohingya refugees can return to Myanmar.

The Russian Federation supports the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 2482(2019) as well as United Nations General Assembly Resolution 54/1099 (1999) aiming at disrupting finance flows of terroristic groups such as ARSA. The Russian Federation emphasizes to monitor the monetary support for the Rohingya by the UN Development Program (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in order prevent the improper use of financial aid meant to support the Rohingya refugees.

The Russian Federation supports the efforts made by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ease the dire situation of the Rohingya Refugees and promotes further endeavors to provide financial support to the Rohingya Refugees. However, the Russian Federation is strongly concerned that the monetary support could be misused supporting the ARSA or other regional terroristic groups. Therefore, the Russian Federation purposes to implement extraordinary committee named Special Committee for Rohingya Resources (SCRR) looking into the use of financially aid distributed to the Rohingya refugees making sure it is used correctly and in the most effective manner. The Committee members should be appointed by the GN.