



CONFERENCE A

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

Security Council B (SC-B)

Committee Staff

Director	Maximilian Jungmann
Chair	Joseph Trimmer

Agenda

- I. The Situation in Iraq
- II. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
- III. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
Presidential Statement: S/1/1	The Situation in Yemen	Consensus
Resolution: S/1/1	The Situation in Yemen	Adopted without a vote
Resolution: S/1/2	The Situation in Yemen	12 votes in favor, 1 abstention, 0 against
Resolution: S/2/1	The Situation in Iraq	Adopted without a vote
Resolution: S/2/2	The Situation in Iraq	Adopted without a vote
Resolution: S/2/3	The Situation in Iraq	13 votes in favor, 1 abstention, 0 against

Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. The Situation in Iraq
2. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
3. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

The session was attended by representatives of 14 countries.

During its first session, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, II, III beginning discussions on the topic of The Situation in Iraq. Fruitful discussions and several speeches on the topic at hand were delivered by many Member States of the Security Council. However, soon after the third session began, the committee was presented with several news articles and cables about an ongoing conflict in Yemen. Due to the urgency of the situation, the Council unanimously decided to amend the agenda and initiated debate on The Situation in Yemen. The body started drafting two working papers and one presidential statement. While one of the working papers concentrated on handling military involvement, the second working paper addressed humanitarian aid. A representative of the government of Yemen was invited by the Council to discuss Yemen's stance and policy regarding the current situation. The Council adopted one presidential statement and two resolutions addressing the conflict in Yemen. The presidential statement adopted by consensus recognizes the legitimacy of the current Yemeni government and condemns the actions of the rebels. Resolution 1/1 emphasizes the need for humanitarian aid and education for refugees, displaced persons, and the entire Yemen population. Resolution 1/2 focus concentrates on military and government cooperation, and establishes the United Nations Mission for Assistance in Yemen (UNMAY).

After addressing The Situation in Yemen, the Council resumed its talks on The Situation in Iraq, and drafted 3 resolutions that were later considered by the body. Resolution 2/1 focused on humanitarian aid while Resolution 2/2 addressed border security and cooperation with the Iraqi government. Both of them were adopted by acclamation. Finally, Resolution 2/3 sought out to dismantle ISIL with military force and economic sanctions and was adopted by 13 votes in favor and 1 abstention.



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Code: Presidential Statement 1/1

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Yemen

1 **Presidential Statement**

2
3 "The Security Council condemns the use of force and violence by the Houthis to achieve political
4 power, and fully supports targeted sanctions against Houthi military commanders who are involved in
5 actions that violate the legitimate power of the government.
6

7 "The Security Council acknowledges the legitimacy of the government of President Abd Rabbuh
8 Mansur Hadi and rejects the actions perpetrated by the Houthis and Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula
9 (AQAP) against the legitimate power of the President Hadi. The Council discourages all state and non-state
10 actors from providing financial or technical assistance to the Houthi rebels.
11

12 "The Security Council, in accordance to Security Council resolution 2201 (2015), proposes the
13 acceleration of an UN-brokered dialogue regionally mediated by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
14 taking into consideration previous lack of compliance on the side of the rebels.
15

16 "The Security Council acknowledges that the objective of the UN-brokered open dialogue is to
17 promote conversations that can ensure the long term sustainability of peace in Yemen while addressing the
18 immediate conflict at hand. The Council pleads with all stake holders in Yemen, including the Houthi
19 rebels to participate in peaceful talks in order to restore stability in the country. Once the legitimate
20 government has been reinstated, peaceful talks will continue to take place to further enhance political
21 integration and stability.
22

23 "The Security Council urges the Houthis to adhere to the Peace and National Partnership Agreement
24 (PNPA) formulated on September 21, 2014. The Council will broker peace talks for as long as the Houthis
25 adhere to the PNPA. Furthermore, the Council recommends the formation of a conference similar in nature
26 with the National Dialogue Conference which ended in January 14, 2014. By doing so, the Security
27 Council highlights the importance of including the Houthis, the Southern Separatist Movement (Hirak), and
28 the youth, in the dialogue initiative that will be brokered by the UN. Peaceful talks can be employed as
29 means to end the underlying sectarian tension in Yemen."



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Code: Resolution 1/1

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Yemen

1 The Security Council,

2
3 *Condemning* all acts of violence and terrorism against civilians in Yemen over the past few weeks by Al-Qaida and
4 extremist forces,

5
6 *Expressing* grave concern over the 40,000 refugees created by violent acts within Yemen and the complications this
7 creates for neighboring states,

8
9 *Realizing* that access to essential services including but not limited to healthcare and education is often denied to
10 refugees,

11
12 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2175 (2014) in which it is demanded that humanitarian groups are given
13 unimpeded access to those in need of assistance, and that crimes against humanitarian personnel do not go
14 unpunished,

15
16 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2143 (2014) in which the protection and rehabilitation roles the Yemeni
17 government can play in addressing humanitarian concerns,

18
19 *Acknowledges* the World Food Program's (WFP) initiatives to build community resilience and provide 6 million
20 Yemeni citizens with food through the Hunger Relief Campaign,

21
22 *Fully aware* of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) prior initiatives to protect refugees
23 and asylum seekers by strengthening refugee status determination activities and legal counseling as expressed in
24 General Assembly resolution 66/165 (2011),

- 25
26 1. *Denounces* all acts of terrorism in Yemen;
- 27
28 2. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize humanitarian assistance, security and logistical support to refugees
29 displaced by the violence in Yemen, and ensure their protection during transition;
- 30
31 3. *Emphasizes* the need to support states which host refugees displaced by the violence in Yemen;
- 32
33 4. *Encourages* all capable states to temporarily shelter surplus refugees from the neighboring states;
- 34
35 5. *Strongly recommends* the UNHCR to work in close cooperation with the WFP to further reach lasting solutions
36 for refugees from Yemen including:
- 37
38 a. Resettlement for individuals who face no alternative due to the recent terrorist events;
- 39
40 b. Providing emergency food supplies through WFP in order to address concerns of malnutrition and
41 starvation;
- 42
43 c. Mainstreaming education services to foster circumstances in which self-sufficiency is possible;
- 44
45 d. Extending the technical support to the government of Yemen as soon as security is established in order
46 to create a system of regional coordination of displaced people;
- 47
48 6. *Emphasizes* that economic diversity will allow Yemen greater resiliency to fluctuating oil prices, which will in
49 turn diminish the likelihood of sudden inflammations of terror;
- 50

- 51 7. *Further invites* the IMF to renew the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) to support the government of Yemen after
52 stabilizing their sovereignty;
53
- 54 8. *Affirms* that all states must observe the human right of education as pursuant to Article 26 of the Universal
55 Declaration of Human Rights;
56
- 57 9. *Proclaims* the need to support the civilian population trapped in active combat areas by effective and rapid
58 humanitarian response including but not limited to food, clean water, medicine and shelter;
59
- 60 10. *Reaffirming* the mandate of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and calls
61 upon the campaign of Children, Not Soldiers, which combats the force recruitment of child soldiers in conflict
62 zones, to specifically target armed groups in Yemen;
63
- 64 11. *Calls* for the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to implement comprehensive and
65 independent investigations of human rights violations and have investigators provide recommendations
66 concerning these issues in order to ensure the respect of the *Convention of the Human Rights* from all the parties
67 and to prosecute the guilty actors;
68
- 69 12. *Decides* to review the adequacy of the humanitarian assistance provided within this resolution, which will be
70 reviewed by a panel of experts selected by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), within six months of adoption
71 and to consider further steps that might be necessary;
72
- 73 13. *Calls upon* Member States, and international and regional organizations to contribute to the implementation of
74 this resolution by sending humanitarian aid and selecting the official to provide assistance to the local authority
75 government;
76
- 77 14. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.



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Code: Resolution 1/2

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Yemen

1 *The Security Council,*

2

3 *Reaffirming its resolutions,*

4

5 *Guided by* Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, which highlights the responsibility of the Security
6 Council in determining the existence of any threat to international peace and security as well as Secretary-General
7 Report Implementing the Responsibility to Protect A/63/677 on implementing the responsibility to protect, and its
8 abilities to take urgent measures to combat terrorist acts,

9

10 *Condemning* all acts of violence and terrorism against civilians in Yemen over the past few weeks by Al-Qaida in
11 Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Al-Hirak al Janoubi and the Houthi rebel forces,

12

13 *Calling attention* to the severity of the rising militancy, the humanitarian crisis and geostrategic instability in
14 Yemen,

15

16 *Fully alarmed* by the current violence in Yemen and the atrocious acts committed by aforementioned the rebels in
17 Yemen,

18

19 *Recognizing* the responsibility of the Security Council to represent the international community protect Member
20 States if national governments are unable to provide safety for their own citizens,

21

22 *Confident* of the ability of peacemaking forces and complementary operations to establish regional political stability,

23

24 *Deeply conscious* of the potential for the escalation of the conflict into a full scale civil war and the risk of
25 destabilization of the whole region,

26

27 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the UN Charter,

28

29 1. *Authorizes* the establishment for 12 months of an United Nations Mission for Assistance in Yemen (UNMAY)
30 to assist Yemen authority in the maintenance of security in Sana'a and its surrounding areas, so that the UN
31 personnel as well as Yemen officials can work in a safe environment:

32

33 a. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the UNMAY and
34 invites these Member States to inform the leadership of the force and the Secretary-General;

35

36 b. *Authorizes* Member States participating in the UNMAY to take all necessary measures to fulfill its
37 mandate;

38

39 c. *Calls upon* the UNMAY to work in close consultation with the Yemen government in the implantation
40 of the force mandate, as well as with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

41

42 d. *Calls upon* the Yemen Authority to ensure security, including to ensure the safety, security and
43 freedom of movement of all United Nations personnel and all other personnel of international
44 governmental and non-governmental organizations deployed in Yemen;

45

46 e. *Encourages* neighboring States and other Member States to provide to the UNMAY necessary
47 assistance as may be requested, including the provision of overflight clearances and transit;

48

49 f. *Stresses* that the expenses of the UNMAY will be borne by the participating Member States concerned,
50 *requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund through which contributions could be

- 51 channeled to the Member States or operations concerned, and encourages Member States to contribute
52 to such a fund;
53
- 54 g. *Requests* the leadership of the UNMAY to provide periodic reports on progress towards the
55 implementation of this mandate through the Secretary-General;
56
- 57 h. *Calls on* Member States participating in the UNMAY to provide assistance to help the Yemen
58 Government in the establishment and training of new Yemen security and armed forces;
59
- 60 2. *Declaring*, based on the concept of the responsibility to protect, the United Nations Mission for Assistance in
61 Yemen (UNMAY) under the supervision and leadership of the DPKO will implement a ceasefire by:
62
- 63 a. Go into peace facilitation progress to ensure that civilians are being protected by:
64 i. Deployment of a 10,000 UN Blue Helmet troops, the deployment of which will be looked
65 over by the Office of Military Affairs (OMA);
66 ii. Deployment of 100 Military and Political Experts under UN peacekeeping supervision;
67 iii. The OMA will be provided all necessary defensive arms to carry out peacekeeping
68 operations;
69
- 70 b. Sending neutral UN DPKO observer missions to strengthen and support the Office of the UN Special
71 Envoy for the time of the UNMAY and to report to the Security Council every three months:
72 i. On the current status of the political tensions between government and separatists;
73 ii. Numbers of victims, refugees, displaced persons, respect of treaty and status of the
74 governmental reinstating process;
75 iii. Taking note in close collaboration with local Human Rights Watch whether the human rights
76 conventions are being respected within Yemen;
77
- 78 c. *Ensuring* that the DPKO has an exit strategy plan, which includes:
79 i. Exiting the country after stability in the region has been fully restored based on a Security
80 Council vote or after the mandate has expired;
81 ii. Providing expert assistance on political stability and additional resources if requested by the
82 local government through prior mentioned Military and Political Experts after the mandate
83 has expired;
84
- 85 3. *Calling upon* the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Arab League to provide military assistance in
86 accordance to the request of Yemen's government;
87
- 88 4. *Strongly requests* the restoration of the governmental power through the DPKO by:
89
- 90 a. Reinstating the legally elected presidential power in the capitol through containing the rebel influence
91 within the area;
92
- 93 b. Promoting state-building through:
94 i. National conferences similar to the National Dialogue Conference mediated by the GCC in
95 order to give a legal framework of operation and to ensure the self-determination of civil
96 societies;
97 ii. Advancing their inclusive as well as political dialogue and national reconciliation;
98 iii. Development of processes for the safe holding of elections within the next 6 months;
99 iv. Development of processes acceptable to the Government of Yemen to resolve disputed
100 internal boundaries;
101 v. Planning, funding and implementing reintegration programmes for former members of
102 separatist groups;
103
- 104 5. *Encourages* every Country Troops Contributors (CTT) to increase contribution to the peacekeeping mission in
105 order to implement the new mission created under the DPKO mandate United Nations Mission for Assistance
106 Yemen (UNMAY) that would be guided by:

- 107 a. New effective ways of conflict-management such as providing pre-deployment through troop transfers
108 and a Standing Police Capacity (SPC) based on the UN Logistics Base (UNLB);
109
- 110 b. The response unit would allow immediate start-up capability for police components in new UN peace
111 operations and provide police with law enforcement expertise in order to insure civilian security as
112 well as the peacekeepers safety and humanitarian protection;
113
- 114 c. The improvement of the quality of logistical services to field missions, especially through the
115 implementation of the Global Field Support Strategy;
116
- 117 6. *Declaring* the airspace over the whole country of Yemen a restricted-fly-zone for all aircrafts except those
118 providing humanitarian aid and rescue missions made effective by a UN mandate in order to:
119
- 120 a. Insure Security for civilians that should be monitored and supported by the Security Council and the
121 Gulf Cooperation Council as well as the Arab League;
122
- 123 b. Enforce the mandate of the military task in peacekeeping operations to provide a secure environment
124 to support peacemaking and political dialogue;
125
- 126 c. Air patrols provided by the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation,
127 the United Kingdom and the United States of America as well as other willing Member States;
128
- 129 7. *Stresses* the necessity of improved training programs by international community and better coordination for the
130 regional military within the states affected by the terrorist threat posed by AQAP;
131
- 132 8. *Decides* to review the implementation of this resolution within six months of adoption and to consider further
133 steps that might be necessary;
134
- 135 9. *Calls upon* Member States and international and regional organizations to contribute to the implementation of
136 this resolution;
137
- 138 10. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.



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Code: Resolution 2/1

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Deeply disturbed* by the ongoing atrocities committed by Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

4
5 *Expressing* grave concern over the 2.1 million Iraqi refugees including 1.5 million in Iraq and 500,000 in
6 neighboring states created by the actions of ISIL,

7
8 *Taking note* of the 2013 Formalized Regional Response Plan in response to the refugee crisis and furthermore the
9 relationship between international and regional NGOs operating in the area and United Nations High Commissioner
10 for Refugees (UNHCR),

11
12 *Reaffirming* that all states must observe the human right of education through the United Nations Educational,
13 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as pursuant to Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human
14 Rights,

15
16 *Recognizing* the fact that corruption and inefficiency of local governments undermine the goals of regional
17 organization on ensuring the access to needs in the territory,

18
19 *Taking note* of the decrease of the UNHCR Iraqi Operation budget since 2013,

20
21 *Recognizing* that less than 40% of Iraqi refugee children have access to education,

22
23 *Further recognizing* the effectiveness of education policy and practice in Thailand refugee camps,

24
25 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2175 (2014) in which it is demanded humanitarian groups are given
26 unimpeded access to those in need of assistance, and that crimes against humanitarian personnel do not go
27 unpunished,

28
29 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2143 (2014) in which the protection and rehabilitation roles the national
30 governments can play in addressing humanitarian concerns is outlined,

31
32 *Alarmed* by the findings of Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the
33 human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
34 and associated groups A/HRC/28/18 and in particular the concerted effort by ISIL to destroy the Yezidi population
35 of Iraq, the frequency with which women are forced into marriages, and the forcible recruitment and indoctrination
36 of children by ISIL,

37
38 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which established the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace,
39 and Security, a body which is instrumental in recognizing the essential role women play in making and maintaining
40 peace,

41
42 1. *Denounces* all acts of violence by, and under the name of, ISIL;

43
44 2. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize humanitarian assistance to refugees displaced by the violence of ISIL,
45 and ensure their protection during transition;

46
47 3. *Calls upon* the government of Iraq and the regional government of Kurdistan to provide security and logistical
48 support for the UN humanitarian presence in refugee sites;

49
50 4. *Emphasizes* the need to support states which host refugees displaced by the violence of ISIL;

51

- 52 5. *Proclaims* the need to support the civilian population trapped in the most active combat areas by effective and
53 rapid humanitarian response including but not limited to food, clean water, and shelter;
54
- 55 6. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Security Council Subcommittee on Children and Armed Conflict and calls upon
56 the campaign of Children, Not Soldiers to specifically target the acts of ISIL by developing an action plan to
57 address six grade violation affecting children in times of conflict;
58
- 59 7. *Condemns* the trafficking of women by ISIL and calls for joint efforts with the Interagency Taskforce on
60 Women, Peace, and Security to develop a strategy in which women in Iraq are given the opportunity to use their
61 leverage in bringing about abatement to conflict;
62
- 63 8. *Calls upon* the General Assembly to authorize the implementation of temporary education programs through
64 UNHCR within Iraqi refugee camps, modeled after the education program in Thailand's refugee camps which
65 will:
66
- 67 a. Call upon resident refugees to staff and manage the schools;
 - 68
 - 69 b. Encourage local and international NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) to implement
70 and support this system;
 - 71
 - 72 c. Confirm that educational content will be decided at the discretion of Iraqi educational authorities;
73
- 74 9. *Requests* the UNHCR to revise their 2015 Iraqi Operation budget in order to cover the evolving needs of people
75 displaced within the country which will:
76
- 77 a. Strongly encourage local and international NGOs to provide financial aid and basic amenities to
78 refugees for the UNHCR initiative;
 - 79
 - 80 b. Strongly encourage all member states to provide financial aid and basic amenities to the UNHCR
81 initiative in the amount reflective of their gross domestic product (GDP);
82
- 83 10. *Decides to* review the adequacy of the humanitarian assistance provided within this resolution, to be reviewed
84 by a panel of experts selected by the Security Council within six months of adoption and to consider further
85 steps that might be necessary, such as:
86
- 87 a. Deciding whether to provide further resources and funds to support their actions;
 - 88
 - 89 b. Raising efficiency by recommending UNHCR provide instructions to NGOs and the local government;
90
- 91 11. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: Resolution 2/2

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

2

3 *Deeply concerned* with the current threat to political stability in Iraq,

4

5 *Recognizing* the need for national security in conflict and post-conflict nations,

6

7 *Understanding* the positive effect that strong regional cooperation has in regards to maintaining global peace and
8 stability and believing that it will allow for successful counter-terrorism initiatives in regards to the situation in Iraq,

9

10 *Emphasizing* that weak borders contribute to increasing criminal and terrorist activity,

11

12 *Recognizing* the immediate need for an initiative that will strengthen the Arab League,

13

14 *Seeking* to create a counter-terrorism forum under the Arab League,

15

16 *Welcoming* the assistance of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in
17 achieving these programs,

18

19 *Acknowledging* that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) will be a pivotal actor in enhancing
20 successful stability and united cooperation,

21

22 *Aware* of the importance of the inclusion of all ethnic and religious groups in the political process,

23

24 *Noting further* the need for equal representation and the integration of minority groups into Iraqi society,

25

26 *Realizing* that integration of minority groups would greatly reduce current Iraqi insecurity,

27

28 *Alarmed by* the impact that Internet use through recorded terrorist videos and printed media sources have in the
29 recruitment of potential fighters and in the exchange of terrorist activities and information along with the increased
30 spread of terrorist ideologies to larger masses,

31

32 *Reaffirming* the United Nation's belief that maintaining national security falls under the realms of national
33 sovereignty,

34

35 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

36

37 1. *Condemns* all forms of discrimination against any ethnic and religious groups;

38

39 2. *Encourages* the implementation of the rule of law and the enhancement of accountable judicial structures and
40 institutions;

41

42 3. *Urges* the Iraqi government to work in coordination with the selected representatives to ensure proper
43 integration of all citizens into society through such initiatives, such as social and educational programs;

44

45 4. *Considers* the IMF mission in Iraq for economic development to be an important asset that could assist this
46 minority cooperation;

47

48 5. *Encourages* all 22 Member States of the Arab League to unite in creating a counter-terrorism forum where there
49 is a rotating presidency of six months in which every member state has the potential to head the discussions, set
50 the agenda, and discuss the issues they need to bring to the table;

51

- 52 a. *Recommends* that the forum address the following:
- 53 i. Information sharing;
- 54 ii. Enforcement of UN declared sanctions targeting ISIL in which countries may implement the
- 55 following:
- 56 1. Economic sanctions;
- 57 2. Limited access to internet usage;
- 58 3. Illicit transfer of weapons and money;
- 59
- 60 b. Create a research team to understand the regional issues and perspectives which:
- 61 i. Delivers monthly reports on the current situation of the pervasiveness of terrorism in the region by
- 62 including data on controlled territory, measurements of political and social stability, the status of civil
- 63 society and the advances of the forum's goals and carries out regular surveys that document public
- 64 opinion on the topic;
- 65 ii. Will be led by a committee of both Iraqi and UNAMI experts;
- 66 iii. Will be instituted as soon as possible and will be headquartered in Baghdad;
- 67
- 68 6. *Designates* the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum to be a resource available to the Arab League upon requests
- 69 such as:
- 70
- 71 a. Organizational recommendations in creating the Arab League Counter-Terrorism Forum;
- 72
- 73 b. Assistance with challenging regional emergencies involving terrorist activities or serious threats;
- 74
- 75 c. Financial support for emergency situations;
- 76
- 77 d. Supporting multi-sectorial approaches to countering violent extremism, including community
- 78 engagement and community-oriented policing;
- 79
- 80 e. Inspiring and supporting new international centers and initiatives to address critical challenges;
- 81
- 82 7. *Encourages* Iraq to further increase border security in order to prevent transnational crime and terrorism by
- 83 conducting joint border exercises with its bordering neighbors:
- 84
- 85 a. In which they partake in joint training drills and practices, while learning how to tackle insurgency and
- 86 terrorism, thereby:
- 87 i. Promoting healthy military to military relations between the armies in order to build trust and
- 88 peaceful cooperation and;
- 89 ii. Developing joint strategies of conducting operations in counter terrorism environment; and
- 90
- 91 b. Such joint cooperation will achieve the following:
- 92 i. Upholding the values of peace, prosperity and stability in the region by working together to
- 93 eradicate terrorism, and;
- 94 ii. Developing mutual understanding and respect for each others military;
- 95
- 96 8. *Recommends* that steps are taken towards security sector reform by the Iraqi government, supported by United
- 97 Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and funded by International Reconstruction Fund Facility for
- 98 Iraq (IRFFI), in order to restore faith in the government's ability to enforce security, including the following:
- 99
- 100 a. Recommending that the appointment of high security officials are done fairly and based on merit;
- 101
- 102 b. Requests the promotion of transparency and trust through the government actively publishing official
- 103 documents regarding the security sector, that can be accessed by the public;
- 104
- 105 c. Recognizes the need for the creation of educational programs for governmental focusing on political
- 106 ethics in order to fight corruption;
- 107

- 108 9. *Supports* the international community to create a program, funded by the IRFFI, under UNAMI's mandate,
109 which has to provide financial, technological and technical assistance in order to maintain border and internal
110 security:
- 111
- 112 a. Emphasizing that this program will be implemented by request of the Iraqi government only;
- 113
- 114 b. Ensuring that the Iraqi government, because of the respect for sovereignty and integrity of all States,
115 has the control of the border's situations;
- 116
- 117 c. Ensuring that this program excludes weapons or military technology;
- 118
- 119 10. *Further requests* the formation of the Iraqi religious and ethnic minority committee that would consist of two
120 elected representatives from each group to coordinate with the Iraqi government in enhancing peaceful
121 coexistence;
- 122
- 123 11. *Calls upon* nations to include all ethnic and religious groups in governmental procedures:
- 124
- 125 a. By creating forums for political debate and participation between the different ethnic and religious
126 groups within Iraq;
- 127
- 128 b. By including the different ethnic and religious groups in the government;
- 129
- 130 12. *Encourages* the strengthening of Iraq's efforts within their Unity Government where there will be additional
131 elected minority representatives to organize annual summits concerning current issues and to negotiate solutions
132 within the state such as:
- 133
- 134 a. Discrimination and xenophobia, systematic oppression and unemployment;
- 135
- 136 b. Lack of access to public services;
- 137
- 138 13. *Further invites* Member States to adopt a national initiative to prevent the spread of video related messages on
139 social media in order to diminish the power of recruitment and to prosecute the recruiters:
- 140
- 141 a. Should target social networks such as Twitter and Facebook;
- 142
- 143 b. Should be based on raising awareness on the negative impact of terrorist ideologies for political
144 stability, cohesion and the protection of civil society;
- 145
- 146 c. Should include a counter-terrorism campaign that uses channels like Twitter and Facebook as a way to
147 discourage the spread of terrorism;
- 148
- 149 14. *Believing* that such a plan will decrease current instabilities within the country;
- 150
- 151 15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: Resolution 2/3

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Guided by* Chapter VII Article 39 of the United Nations Charter, which notes the mandate of the Security Council in
4 determining the acts of threat to international peace and security, and its abilities to take urgent measures to combat
5 terrorist acts,

6
7 *Reaffirms* Security Council resolution 2201 (2015) that focuses on the military assistance to Yemen's government in
8 the existing conflict,

9
10 *Calling attention* to the severity of the rising militancy, the humanitarian crisis, and the rise of religious extremism
11 that continues to cause political, economic, and geostrategic instability in Iraq,

12
13 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2161(2014) which highlights the importance of freezing funds and financial
14 assets, travel, arms embargo, Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) which restricts private individuals affiliated
15 with Al-Qaida from traveling and carrying out financial transaction with ISIL,

16
17 *Expressing its appreciation* of Security Council resolution 2133 (2014), which further develops the goals of the
18 resolution 1373(2001) on preventing the financial and military support of terrorist groups by specifying the issue of
19 kidnapping and hostage-taking by the terrorist and required measures to prevent it,

20
21 *Deeply concerned* by the intercontinental cooperation between different terrorist and extremist groups in terms of
22 training, ideology and exchange of equipment, weapons and intelligence,

23
24 *Aware of* the recent occurrence of desertion within the Iraqi military forces and *thus highlighting* the crucial role of
25 providing technical assistance to effectively train the Iraqi soldiers and build on existing U.S. led bilateral programs
26 such as the Strategic Framework Agreement (SFA), which provides training and equipment to local law
27 enforcement agencies,

28
29 *Further noting* the importance of protecting the civilian population residing in ISIL controlled territories from
30 destruction caused by air strikes,

31
32 *Emphasizing* Security Council resolution 2161 (2014) which requires states to ensure that their citizens and
33 individuals in their territory do not carry out economic transactions with members of ISIL or all other individuals
34 linked with Al-Qaida including trading of oil resources,

35
36 *Strongly condemning* the financing and trading of oil with ISIL, ANF and other individuals or entities affiliated with
37 Al-Qaida, including smugglers and mediators involved in selling crude oil in the market as stated in Security
38 Council resolution 2199 (2015),

39
40 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

41
42 1. *Calls upon* Member States to improve international and regional intelligence sharing in order to strengthen
43 border control in favor of reducing the reach of the trade route of ISIL and prevent the flow of entering illicit
44 products, such as oil and antiquities:

- 45
46 a. Increasing Iraqi authority presence with the assistance of Member States of the Combined Joint Task
47 Force Operation Inherent Resolve at crucial locations that are suspected to be used for the illegal
48 trafficking of oil and antiquities, which will be identified through the above mentioned exchange of
49 local and international intelligence;

- 50 b. Preventing the traffic of illegal antiquities coming especially from Syria and the smuggling of Syria's
51 cultural heritage by enabling and promoting a global ban on the trade of illegally obtained Syrian
52 artifacts;
53
- 54 2. *Acknowledges* the necessity of the delivery of further small and heavy weapons to Iraqi military as well as the
55 sharing of military intelligence information on a local level concerning ISIL with the regional troops:
56
- 57 a. Small and heavy weapons will be distributed on the voluntary basis from Member States and they are
58 expected to be returned after the empowering of the exit strategy;
59
- 60 b. Additionally providing the Iraqi military with improved technology in order to give support in gaining
61 sufficient information regarding the whole operation;
62
- 63 c. Ensure that distributed weapons are marked and registered in accordance with the UN Small Arms
64 Programme of Action (UNPoA) in case they are illegally obtained;
65
- 66 d. Highlighting that training equipment, small and heavy weapons ought to be distributed only to the
67 legitimate Iraqi government;
68
- 69 3. *Calls upon* Member States to acknowledge the Combined Joint Task Force in order to resolve ISIL related
70 hostage issue that will:
71
- 72 a. Adopt a bilateral approach of Iraq and involved Member States in which it will work closely with
73 legitimate local authorities;
74
- 75 b. Have Military advisors that as part of the task force will actively engage in programs that will train
76 local authorities and ground forces, increase their capabilities to preserve stability;
77
- 78 4. *Urges* Member States to contribute military aid and military advisors to organized missions conducted by the
79 United Nations Assistance Missions in Iraq;
80
- 81 a. *Emphasizing* the necessity for active military involvement through regional troops recognized by a
82 legal framework that includes a clear mandate and exit strategy;
83
- 84 b. *Encouraging* the foundation of bilateral partnerships and an implementation of a local framework of
85 cooperation within Iraq and the neighboring countries;
86
- 87 5. *Stresses* the necessity of improved training programs by the international community to better coordinate
88 regional military within the States affected by ISIL's terrorist threats and *urges* the Secretary General in
89 accordance to Security Council resolution 2199 to dispatch a group of United Nations observers to monitor the
90 coordination;
91
- 92 6. *Emphasizes* the necessity of strategic air strikes to eliminate control of oil refineries by ISIL, through
93 coordination by members of the international coalition solely targeting territories controlled by ISIL, a mandate
94 devised by the Security Council in close collaboration with all 22 member states of the Arab League;
95
- 96 7. *Requests* all Member States further to expand and implement sanctions on all governments, organizations and
97 individuals that trade with or provide support to terrorist organizations and extremist groups such as Al-Qaida
98 and ISIL by:
99
- 100 a. Freezing financial assets and accounts of all organizations and individuals directly recognized as
101 participating in, planning or supporting terrorist activities;
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- 103 b. Establishing travel restrictions on and suspension of passports from all individuals who travel for the
104 purpose of perpetrating, planning of participating in terrorist acts enforced by the Global Counter
105 Terrorism Forum which is composed of a strategic-level Coordinating Committee;

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8. *Strongly suggests* that helping the local governments shall diversify their economy away from heavy reliance on oil through methods such as microfinance is important to create an economy resilient to both economic changes as well as threats posed by terrorist organizations;
 9. *Encourages* international organizations including the World Bank to provide low interest micro-loan credits to Iraqi stakeholders for the purpose of revitalizing the long term economy of Iraq;
 10. *Decides* that the implementation of this resolution will be reviewed by the Security Council within six months of adoption and further steps will be considered if necessary;
 11. *Calls upon* Member States and international and regional organizations to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;
 12. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.