



CONFERENCE B

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

Security Council B (SC-B)

Committee Staff

Director	Pauline Marcou
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Agenda

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

Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCB/1/1	Referral of the case to the ICC	11 votes in favor, 0 against, 2 abstentions
SCB/1/2	Counter-terrorism and military measures to combat ISIL	11 votes in favor, 0 against, 2 abstentions
SCB/1/3	Reform of UNAMI's mandate and humanitarian access	Adopted without a vote
SCB/2/1	The Situation in South Sudan	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II beginning discussion on the topic of the Situation in Iraq.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five working papers with a range of proposals, including strengthening Member States' counter-terrorism practices and strategies, reinforcing the capacities of Iraqi military forces to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and its affiliates, promoting increased humanitarian aid and facilitating its transfer, and referring the situation in Iraq to the International Criminal Court (ICC). The various working groups worked to consolidate their ideas in a true spirit of collaboration among Member States.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted three resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. Resolution 1/1 decided to refer the case of the situation in Iraq to the ICC, in order to investigate and trial the crimes committed by ISIL in the country. Resolution 1/2 provided legal grounds to legitimize the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL that is currently intervening in the country. Resolution 1/3 expanded the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq to include a peacekeeping mission.

After voting on the situation in Iraq, the committee moved to consider the evolving crisis in South Sudan, which was brought to the attention of Member States in the previous sessions. All present delegations worked together to produce a comprehensive paper in response to the recent events in the country. After being approved by the Dais, the body adopted Resolution 2/1 by acclamation. The resolution condemned the human rights violations and war crimes committed, reinforced the police component of the UN Mission in South Sudan, and urged parties to the conflict to pursue the peace negotiations.



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Code: SCB/1/1

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Deeply concerned* by reports of mass atrocities and possible crimes against humanity committed by the Islamic State
4 of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and its affiliates in Iraq,

5
6 *Noting* the finding of violations of international law and human rights by the Office of the High Commissioner for
7 Human Rights (OHCHR) in its Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Armed Conflict in Iraq from 6 July to 10
8 September 2014,

9
10 *Recognizing* that the Government of Iraq has requested international aid in combating ISIL and protecting its
11 civilians,

12
13 *Keeping in mind* that the International Criminal Court was established to end impunity for those accused of the most
14 serious crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,

15
16 *Recalling* article 16 of the Rome Statute (1998) under which no investigation or prosecution may be commenced or
17 proceeded with by the International Criminal Court for a period of 12 months after a Security Council request to that
18 effect,

19
20 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

- 21
22 1. *Decides* to refer the situation in Iraq since 25 June 2014 to the International Criminal Court;
- 23
24 2. *Decides* that the Government of Iraq and all other parties to the conflict in Iraq, shall cooperate fully with and
25 provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to this resolution and, while
26 recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute have no obligation under the Statute, urges all States and
27 concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully;
- 28
29 3. *Decides* that nationals, officials, or personnel of a State not party to the Rome Statute shall be subject to the
30 exclusive jurisdiction of that State for alleged acts related to operations in Iraq to fight ISIL authorized by the
31 Security Council, or the Government of Iraq, unless such jurisdiction has been expressly waived by the State;
- 32
33 4. *Emphasizes* the need for national processes to promote peace among communities, including truth and
34 reconciliation committees, national courts of inquiry, and inclusive political dialogue, in order to fully establish
35 a lasting peace among communities in the area;
- 36
37 5. *Invites* the Prosecutor to address the Security Council within two months of the adoption of this resolution and
38 every six months thereafter on actions taken pursuant to this resolution;
- 39
40 6. *Recognizes* that none of the expenses incurred in connection with the referral, including expenses related to
41 investigations or prosecutions in connection with that referral, shall be borne by the United Nations and that
42 such costs shall be borne by the parties to the Rome Statute and those States that wish to contribute voluntarily;
- 43
44 7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



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Code: SCB/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

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4 *Identifying* the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), its allies and subordinates as a severe threat to
5 international peace,

6

7 *Reaffirming* the Security Council's commitment to the sovereignty of the State of Iraq and recognizing requests of
8 the Iraqi government for assistance,

9

10 *Recognizing* the recent actions undertaken by the coalition led by the United States of America in cooperation with
11 and by request of the government of Iraq to combat ISIL, including the supplying of military aid and conducting of
12 airstrikes,

13

14 *Deeply outraged* by the acts of terrorism and violations of human rights perpetrated by ISIL, including summary
15 executions, sex and gender-based violence, mass killings, and the targeting of ethnic minorities,

16

17 *Emphasizing* the necessity to take action for the eradication of operational capacities, assets, and facilities of ISIL,

18

19 *Recognizing* previous Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2199 (2015), which condemned the actions of
20 ISIL and its affiliates, and sanctioned trade with these groups, among others,

21

22 *Commending* the formulation of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL and its 60 members committed to eliminating
23 the threat posed by ISIL,

24

25 *Reaffirming* the Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) condemning ISIL, the Council's Presidential Statement
26 2014/1/1 (2014), and the Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism (1999), yet deeply concerned by
27 ISIL's continued sources of funding,

28

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

30

31 1. *Authorizes* Member States to take action in order to protect and restore the sovereignty of the Iraqi government
32 on its territory, upon the request of the Iraqi government itself, and emphasizes the responsibility of Member
33 States acting pursuant to this resolution to respect the sovereignty of Iraq;

34

35 2. *Recognizes* past actions taken by Member States at the request of the Iraqi government to aid in the fight against
36 ISIL as legitimate and in accordance with international law;

37

38 3. *Appeals* to all Member States and the international community to take necessary action to address the threat
39 posed by ISIL, and to assist the Iraqi State, at their request, in regaining sovereignty over their territory;

40

41 4. *Encourages* Member States to voluntarily provide technical assistance, including training as well as material
42 support, to the Iraqi national army in order to strengthen the State of Iraq's capacities to appropriately counter
43 significant domestic national security threats;

44

45 5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Council with a written report on 1 June 2015, and every six
46 months thereafter, on the scope of international military assistance to Iraq, the preservation of the sovereignty of
47 Iraq, and recommendations for future United Nations action regarding the situation in Iraq;

48

49 6. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a voluntary fund for financial, technical, and expert assistance in order to
50 aid Member States in modernizing their border security capacities, including:

50

- 51 a. Improved processing and identification of persons crossing borders;
52
53 b. Augmented training for border patrol forces;
54
55 c. Increased information sharing between neighboring Member States and regional organizations;
56
57 7. *Encourages* Member States, non-governmental organizations, and regional organizations to contribute to this
58 fund to the fullest extent possible, with respect to each entity's ability or expertise;
59
60 8. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, within its global research network initiative, to
61 formulate and make available to Member States a comprehensive list of websites, social media accounts, and
62 other online materials used for recruitment or radicalization by ISIL, the al-Nusra Front, and any other terrorist
63 groups, undertakings, and entities designated as associated with Al-Qaida by the Security Council pursuant to
64 Resolutions 1989 (2011) and 2199 (2015);
65
66 9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



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Code: SCB/1/3

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

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4 *Recalling* the powers given to the Security Council under Chapter 7, Article 39, of the Charter of the United Nations,

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7 *Keeping in mind* that State sovereignty is a fundamental principle behind the Charter of the United Nations,

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10 *Condemning* the existence of terrorist organizations and their exactions against civilian populations, against local and national infrastructure and their use of illegal funds to finance their activities,

11

12

13 *Recalling* the importance of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) in preventing the funding of terrorist activities,

14

15

16 *Noting with concern* the rapid destabilization of the State of Iraq as a result of the regional violence perpetuated at the hands of extremist groups like the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and the consequential humanitarian crisis that has arisen within Iraq,

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18

19 *Alarmed by* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates stating that more than half of the Iraqi population has been affected by the violence between armed groups and government forces, and that 1.5 million Iraqis are in need of humanitarian assistance,

20

21

22 *Further recalling* that under Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), every individual has the right to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, and necessary social services, as well as the right to security, employment, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond their control,

23

24

25 *Affirming* the Security Council's commitment to stabilize the humanitarian crisis in Iraq by securing the delivery of humanitarian aid to populations in need, which has been made effective by the work of OCHA and its staff,

26

27

28 *Further noting with satisfaction* the achievements of OCHA in providing clean water, food, basic supplies, health services, and protection to displaced populations in areas of conflict,

29

30

31 *Noting with concern* that violence against humanitarian aid workers reached record highs in the past years, with 155 aid workers killed globally in 2013,

32

33

34 *Considering* the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) in promoting and facilitating the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance under Security Council resolution 1770 (2007), and acknowledging the work of UNAMI's Integrated Coordination Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs (ICODHA) in monitoring and informing the Mission's headquarters of the evolution of humanitarian needs across the country,

35

36

37 *Bearing in mind* the Human Rights Up Front Initiative, implemented by the UN Secretary-General, to ensure the United Nations effectively takes action on violations of human rights by operation changes in information sharing among Member States on human rights violations,

38

39

40 *Recognizing* the independent study conducted by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and OCHA in 2009, which found that there are no explicit guidelines on how to design peacekeeping operations with mandates to protect civilians,

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50 *Emphasizing* the significance of cooperation between the Security Council, Member States, non-governmental
51 organizations (NGOs) and regional and sub-regional organizations,
52
53 *Stressing* the necessity to develop inclusive societies that includes all political, cultural and social factions within
54 Member States in an effort to enhance economic development and ensure long term sustainability,
55
56 *Recognizing* the work done by various agencies and organs of the United Nations to address the threat of ISIL, such
57 as DPKO, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), UNAMI and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
58 (UNODC),
59
60 1. *Encourages* the Iraqi government to promote healthy dialogue between all political factions involved in the
61 conflict, through the creation of a bi-annual national forum, overseen by the Arab League to ensure
62 representation of all parties;
63
64 2. *Suggests* that Member States sign and ratify the Convention for the Suppression of the financing of Terrorism
65 (1999) in order to strengthen efforts in curbing the financing of terrorist organizations;
66
67 3. *Requests* an annual report to be conducted by CTC, UNAMI and UNODC, which will then be reported to the
68 Secretary General of the United Nations, in order to address the financing of ISIL through the illicit drug trade,
69 arms trafficking and other forms of illegal financing;
70
71 4. *Supports* cooperation between the Security Council and regional organizations, such as the Arab League, to
72 further enhance dialogue and ensure effectiveness of peacekeeping operations;
73
74 5. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to voluntarily increase information sharing and communication
75 efforts with the Iraqi government to strengthen border control, which can be accomplished through regional
76 cooperation, within the Arab League, or bi- or multi-lateral agreements;
77
78 6. *Endorses* personnel training in areas of technical and logistical capabilities, such as knowledge in the trade of
79 goods, product development, the basic principles of technology and other relevant areas of technology, in order
80 to stabilize respective institutions in areas of conflict;
81
82 7. *Supports* the inclusion of women within the Iraqi society, for personnel training in areas of technical and
83 logistical capabilities, in order to increase gender awareness and create a more inclusive society;
84
85 8. *Invites* OCHA to distribute humanitarian aid to conflict areas from all willing and able Member States to ensure
86 accountability and transparency;
87
88 9. *Recognizes* that humanitarian and developmental assistance will be needed in a post-conflict Iraq, in order to aid
89 in its transition into a stable government;
90
91 10. *Requests* that all willing and able Member States provide financial assistance, intelligence, technology, or
92 materials to aid UNAMI in achieving its mission;
93
94 11. *Asserts* that maintaining and protecting relevant humanitarian corridors will respect the national sovereignty of
95 Iraq;
96
97 12. *Prioritizes* the safety and well-being of humanitarian workers and civilians located in the conflict area;
98
99 13. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to create a detailed study and report as to the effectiveness of newly
100 established humanitarian corridors, and such reports will be published on either a mission by mission, or
101 monthly basis, depending on which is more recent;
102
103 14. *Decides* to expand UNAMI's mandate to include a peacekeeping mission that will:
104

- 105 a. Establish secure access for the delivery of humanitarian aid through the creation of humanitarian
106 corridors;
107
- 108 b. Protect humanitarian aid workers and civilian populations;
109
- 110 c. Extend to internally displaced and refugee populations, in coordination with agencies working on the
111 ground, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International
112 Organization for Migration (IOM);
113
- 114 15. *Decides* to extend the expanded mandate of UNAMI until 2018;
115
- 116 16. *Recommends* that DPKO and OCHA continue with bi-annual reports to ensure that explicit protection mandates
117 and guidelines and protocols are in place for humanitarian operations, which will be submitted to the Secretary
118 General of the United Nations;
119
- 120 17. *Requests* DPKO to address international crises and threats to international peace and security adequately and
121 effectively, by calling upon the expertise of its Lessons Learned Unit to further address post-conflict
122 stabilization efforts;
123
- 124 18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



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Code: SCB/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Crisis in South Sudan

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national unity of the Republic of
4 South Sudan,

5
6 *Deploring* the persistence of conflict and violence enacted in South Sudan, the recruitment of child soldiers, the
7 destruction of social and economic infrastructure, as well as the killings and displacement of South Sudanese
8 civilians,

9
10 *Acknowledging* the humanitarian aid provided in South Sudan to affected populations, in particular vulnerable
11 groups such as women and children, and internally displaced populations, by United Nations agencies and non-
12 governmental organizations, including the UN Office for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations
13 Children's Fund (UNICEF),

14
15 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1894 (2009) demanding that parties to armed conflict comply strictly with the
16 obligations applicable to them under international human rights and refugee law, as well as to implement all relevant
17 decisions of the Security Council and in this regard, urging them to take all required measures to respect and protect
18 the civilian population and meet its basic needs,

- 19
20 1. *Condemns* the violation of human rights and war crimes perpetrated within the conflicted areas;
- 21
22 2. *Encourages* the Republic of South Sudan to allow the African Union (AU) to intervene with military forces to
23 assist in securing South Sudanese economic infrastructure until the resolution of the conflict;
- 24
25 3. *Calls upon* OCHA and other humanitarian actors present in the country to sustain and increase their
26 humanitarian relief to affected populations in support of and in coordination with the South Sudanese
27 government;
- 28
29 4. *Authorizes* an increase to 1,550 personnel within the police component of the United Nations Mission in South
30 Sudan (UNMISS) pursuant to its mandate;
- 31
32 5. *Requests* updates in regular reporting on the implementation of the mandate of UNMISS;
- 33
34 6. *Strongly urges* the continued pursuit of peace talks between all parties to the conflict;
- 35
36 7. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.