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 |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCB/1/1</td>
<td>Referral of the case to the ICC</td>
<td>11 votes in favor, 0 against, 2 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCB/1/2</td>
<td>Counter-terrorism and military measures to combat ISIL</td>
<td>11 votes in favor, 0 against, 2 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCB/1/3</td>
<td>Reform of UNAMI’s mandate and humanitarian access</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCB/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation in South Sudan</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Decides to refer the situation in Iraq since 25 June 2014 to the International Criminal Court;

2. Decides that the Government of Iraq and all other parties to the conflict in Iraq, shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to this resolution and, while recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute have no obligation under the Statute, urges all States and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully;

3. Decides that nationals, officials, or personnel of a State not party to the Rome Statute shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of that State for alleged acts related to operations in Iraq to fight ISIL authorized by the Security Council, or the Government of Iraq, unless such jurisdiction has been expressly waived by the State;

4. Emphasizes the need for national processes to promote peace among communities, including truth and reconciliation committees, national courts of inquiry, and inclusive political dialogue, in order to fully establish a lasting peace among communities in the area;

5. Invites the Prosecutor to address the Security Council within two months of the adoption of this resolution and every six months thereafter on actions taken pursuant to this resolution;

6. Recognizes that none of the expenses incurred in connection with the referral, including expenses related to investigations or prosecutions in connection with that referral, shall be borne by the United Nations and that such costs shall be borne by the parties to the Rome Statute and those States that wish to contribute voluntarily;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

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

Reaffirming the Security Council’s commitment to the sovereignty of the State of Iraq and recognizing requests of the Iraqi government for assistance,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Calls upon Member States to establish a voluntary fund for financial, technical, and expert assistance in order to aid Member States in modernizing their border security capacities, including:
a. Improved processing and identification of persons crossing borders;

b. Augmented training for border patrol forces;

c. Increased information sharing between neighboring Member States and regional organizations;

7. Encourages Member States, non-governmental organizations, and regional organizations to contribute to this fund to the fullest extent possible, with respect to each entity’s ability or expertise;

8. Requests the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, within its global research network initiative, to formulate and make available to Member States a comprehensive list of websites, social media accounts, and other online materials used for recruitment or radicalization by ISIL, the al-Nusra Front, and any other terrorist groups, undertakings, and entities designated as associated with Al-Qaida by the Security Council pursuant to Resolutions 1989 (2011) and 2199 (2015);

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

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

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

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,

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

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,

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,

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,

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,

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,

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

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,

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,

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,
Emphasizing the significance of cooperation between the Security Council, Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and regional and sub-regional organizations,

Stressing the necessity to develop inclusive societies that includes all political, cultural and social factions within Member States in an effort to enhance economic development and ensure long term sustainability,

Recognizing the work done by various agencies and organs of the United Nations to address the threat of ISIL, such as DPKO, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), UNAMI and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

1. Encourages the Iraqi government to promote healthy dialogue between all political factions involved in the conflict, through the creation of a bi-annual national forum, overseen by the Arab League to ensure representation of all parties;

2. Suggests that Member States sign and ratify the Convention for the Suppression of the financing of Terrorism (1999) in order to strengthen efforts in curbing the financing of terrorist organizations;

3. Requests an annual report to be conducted by CTC, UNAMI and UNODC, which will then be reported to the Secretary General of the United Nations, in order to address the financing of ISIL through the illicit drug trade, arms trafficking and other forms of illegal financing;

4. Supports cooperation between the Security Council and regional organizations, such as the Arab League, to further enhance dialogue and ensure effectiveness of peacekeeping operations;

5. Calls upon all willing and able Member States to voluntarily increase information sharing and communication efforts with the Iraqi government to strengthen border control, which can be accomplished through regional cooperation, within the Arab League, or bi- or multi-lateral agreements;

6. Endorses personnel training in areas of technical and logistical capabilities, such as knowledge in the trade of goods, product development, the basic principles of technology and other relevant areas of technology, in order to stabilize respective institutions in areas of conflict;

7. Supports the inclusion of women within the Iraqi society, for personnel training in areas of technical and logistical capabilities, in order to increase gender awareness and create a more inclusive society;

8. Invites OCHA to distribute humanitarian aid to conflict areas from all willing and able Member States to ensure accountability and transparency;

9. Recognizes that humanitarian and developmental assistance will be needed in a post-conflict Iraq, in order to aid in its transition into a stable government;

10. Requests that all willing and able Member States provide financial assistance, intelligence, technology, or materials to aid UNAMI in achieving its mission;

11. Asserts that maintaining and protecting relevant humanitarian corridors will respect the national sovereignty of Iraq;

12. Prioritizes the safety and well-being of humanitarian workers and civilians located in the conflict area;

13. Calls upon the Secretary-General to create a detailed study and report as to the effectiveness of newly established humanitarian corridors, and such reports will be published on either a mission by mission, or monthly basis, depending on which is more recent;

14. Decides to expand UNAMI’s mandate to include a peacekeeping mission that will:
a. Establish secure access for the delivery of humanitarian aid through the creation of humanitarian corridors;

b. Protect humanitarian aid workers and civilian populations;

c. Extend to internally displaced and refugee populations, in coordination with agencies working on the ground, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM);

15. Decides to extend the expanded mandate of UNAMI until 2018;

16. Recommends that DPKO and OCHA continue with bi-annual reports to ensure that explicit protection mandates and guidelines and protocols are in place for humanitarian operations, which will be submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations;

17. Requests DPKO to address international crises and threats to international peace and security adequately and effectively, by calling upon the expertise of its Lessons Learned Unit to further address post-conflict stabilization efforts;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

1. Condemns the violation of human rights and war crimes perpetrated within the conflicted areas;

2. Encourages the Republic of South Sudan to allow the African Union (AU) to intervene with military forces to assist in securing South Sudanese economic infrastructure until the resolution of the conflict;

3. Calls upon OCHA and other humanitarian actors present in the country to sustain and increase their humanitarian relief to affected populations in support of and in coordination with the South Sudanese government;

4. Authorizes an increase to 1,550 personnel within the police component of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) pursuant to its mandate;

5. Requests updates in regular reporting on the implementation of the mandate of UNMISS;

6. Strongly urges the continued pursuit of peace talks between all parties to the conflict;

7. Decides to remain seized on the matter.