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

Committee Staff

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<th>Director</th>
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<td>Chair</td>
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Agenda

I. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
II. The Situation in Kurdistan
III. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
IV. The Situation in the Central African Republic

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<td>SCB/RES/1/1</td>
<td>Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts</td>
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<td>SCB/RES/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Kurdistan</td>
<td>13 votes in favor, 0 votes against, and 2 abstentions</td>
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<td>SCB/RES/2/2</td>
<td>The Situation in Kurdistan</td>
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<td>SCB/RES/2/3</td>
<td>The Situation in Kurdistan</td>
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Summary Report

The Security Council - B held a periodic meeting to consider the following agenda items:

I. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
II. The Situation in the Central African Republic
III. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts”. By Monday, the Dais received a total of 4 working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics: defining terrorism, an information sharing database regarding terrorist organizations, coalition military intervention, financing of terrorism and youth radicalization. On Monday, the committee started receiving information about a situation with the Iraqi Kurds, specifically a referendum for an independent Kurdistan called by Kurdish leader Masoud Barzani. By Tuesday, all Member States converged on ideas on the basis of “hard” versus “soft” power and developed various solutions, including a lot of debate on the definition of terrorism.

On Tuesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including: a coalition in Syria and Iraq, a UN database of terrorist activity, and youth radicalization. On Wednesday, the committee received updates on the situation in Kurdistan involving bombing in Kobani, Syria. This prompted the committee to amend the agenda to discuss the developing situation in Kurdistan.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, two passed by a roll call vote and one passed unanimously. Resolution 2/1 had 13 in favor, 0 against, and 2 abstentions. Resolution 2/3 had 12 in favor, 1 against, and 2 abstentions. Resolution 2/3 had 12 in favor, 1 against, and 2 abstentions. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including: the imposition of sanctions and removal of the Assad regime in Syria, the condemnation of terrorist attacks in Kobani, and humanitarian aid in Turkey and Iraq.
The Security Council,

Reaffirming resolutions 2249 (2015), 2254 (2015), and 2259 (2015),

Unequivocally condemning in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks perpetrated by Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

Understanding that any actions carried out by ISIL are a threat to the overall safety of all Member States,

Recalling that all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with organized terrorism, including Boko Haram, also constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Reminding that letters dated 25 June 2014 and 20 September 2014 from the Iraqi authorities denouncing ISIL as a potent and immediate threat to the security of the Iraqi people,

Emphasizing governmental stability and security in Syria and Iraq as one of the end goal of all measures dedicated to stop and remove the threat posed by any terrorist groups and affiliates, specifically ISIL,

Reminding that the international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law take precedence on the fight against terrorism,

Stressing the endorsement of a truce in Syria and the priority given to a unified effort against ISIL through the unanimously adopted Resolution 2254,

Noting with approval the actions of the Syrian Army in recapturing the city of Palmyra from ISIL,

Emphasizing that the military coalition will not focus on the Syrian form of government at present, as the main threat at hand is ISIL,

Reaffirming the need to address the khawarej, the outlaws of Islam, who thwart cooperation between people of all faiths and tarnish the name of Islam by their illegitimate association,

Recognizing the importance of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the work the committee has done thus far in combatting terrorism,

Expressing the need for a stability building framework to be created after the effective elimination of ISIL,

1. Approves the establishment of a United Nations International Coalition Against Terrorism in Syria and Iraq (UNICAT) for a 12-month period with opportunity for renewal at the end of the cycle in order to assist Syria and Iraq in the reestablishment of sovereignty in ISIL controlled areas;

2. Calls upon the assistance of Member States in the form of personnel, equipment, intelligence and other resources to be allocated to the UNICAT through proper channels;

3. Authorizes the Member States participating in the UNICAT to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate;
4. Requests to combine ground troops and personnel available and already stationed in Syria and Iraq for the purpose of combatting ISIL under the command of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, and Russia for the UNICAT task force in order to work more efficiently, with the assistance of China and their military troops;

5. Designates a 5,000 person ground troop cap per each Permanent Member State;

6. Emphasizes that Member States who already have troops stationed in Syria and Iraq are not required to transfer all of their troops to the UNICAT task force;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund under the UNDP for the purpose of financing UNICAT, for the function of aiding Member States contributing to the coalition operations in Syria and Iraq, and urges Member States active in the operations to contribute financial support to the trust fund;

8. Endorses the creation of a review process, undertaken by an ad hoc committee comprised of Member States contributing to the trust fund, of the UNICAT task force 4 months prior to the mandate’s expiration in order to determine the progress achieved by UNICAT, the necessary extension of resources and mandates, and the possible extension of mandate or conclusion of operations in the area;

9. Resolves that the permanent five members: United Kingdom, France, United States of America, China, and Russia - are committed to contribute to the UNICAT trust fund, where the size of monetary donations will not determine in any way how much say a nation may have on the decision making process;

10. Supports a share cap at 20% on any contribution by Member States, governmental and non-governmental organization, or a non-state actor to the trust fund of UNICAT;

11. Further notes that the cap proposed above does not limit the amount of personnel such as military officers, advisors, naval or air force officers, or humanitarian aid agents, that may be allowed in the ground in Syria and Iraq;

12. Designates the city of Amman, Jordan as the UNICAT Operations Center headquarters location;

13. Strongly encourages Member States currently intervening in the region to combine forces through the allocation of deployed forces to the UNICAT, especially the European Union and the Arab League;

14. Further invites members of the UNICAT to financially and/or militarily support states neighboring Syria and Iraq granted those neighbors and UNICAT members have non-hostile relationships with the civilians targeted by ISIL;

15. Recommends that UNICAT members consult and exchange information with UN bodies such as but not limited to the CTC and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

16. States that the raison d’être of UNICAT is not limited to the threat posed by ISIL, but could serve as a framework for facing future crises as other terrorist groups in other regions - including Africa - attain a similar level of threat to global peace;

17. Requests the leadership of the UNICAT, comprised of military leaders from Member States contributing to the trust fund, to provide periodic reports on progress towards the implementation of its mandate through the Secretary-General;

18. Designates the ad hoc committee responsible for the review of the operation to nominate military leaders;
19. **Further recommends** that Member States bolster their defenses in the case of retaliation from insurgency and terrorist groups against military action in the Middle East by:
   a. The strengthening of international borders;
   b. Sharing of common intelligence among countries to assure common knowledge;

20. **Encourages** neighboring countries around Syria and Iraq such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey and any other countries to act as transit points for the transport of military supplies, and humanitarian aid into areas of operation and the establishment of air bases;

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


Reaffirming the Security Council’s commitment to maintain international peace and security according to principles and purposes embodied in the Charter of the United Nations to identify threat to peace and recommend suitable actions,

Emphasizing Article 21, Paragraph 3 of the Charter which promotes and ensures international cooperation in solving international problems and Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights outlining the individual rights of life, freedom and security,

Noting with deep concern with the heightened international peace and security threats and the approximated twenty-eight active conflict zones in our current world’s system,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, that calls for positive steps must be taken in order to ensure peace and advancements of women’s leadership roles.

Reaffirming the Presidential Statement of the Security Council (S/PRST/2015/2) on post-conflict peace-building, which states the importance the peace building as the foundation for sustainable peace and development in the aftermath of conflict,

Recalling the Presidential Statement of the Security Council (S/PRST/2011/2) on post conflict peacebuilding and institution building which affirms the importance of institution building as a critical component of peacebuilding and ensuring stability in post-conflict states, and states that the primary responsibility rests with affected governments and relevant national actors, while also emphasizing the necessity for mechanisms that have been improved for the disbursement of skilled civilians with expertise in support of institution building nationally in post-conflict societies,

Recalling further the need for the United Nations and the international community to assist conflict and post-conflict states in national capacity development, while making use of existing capacities and perspectives to ensure ownership within a country-specific context,

Taking into consideration the sentiment of many Member States that a more multilateral approach is the most appropriate option for combating terrorism and terrorist threats; this approach takes into consideration all forms of terrorism, not just the immediately publicized cases,

Reaffirming the commitments made in the Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) to increase youth participation, leadership and empowerment at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions, recognizing the connection between youth empowerment and preventing radicalization,

Noting that terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) exploit socioeconomic grievances and feelings of alienation, marginalization, discrimination or victimization, precipitated by a perceived or real lack of good governance, inequality, injustice and lack of opportunity, as a means of recruitment,
Further noting the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism in report 70/674, which describes some of the common elements of radicalization, and recommends Member States to enhance the development of national action plans to combat violent extremism,

Acknowledging that resettlement of internally displaced people and the eventual return of refugees to their home states, directly affected by terrorism, is crucial to the eventual resumption of stability in states affected by destabilizing terrorism, and in strengthening the institutions of these states,

Bearing in mind that internally displaced people and refugees are among the most vulnerable classes of people affected by terrorism and that Member States that are signatories under the 1951 Refugee Convention have particular responsibilities to refugees,

1. **Calls on** Member States in line with the recommendation made by the Secretary-General to develop national plans of action to prevent the rise of violent extremism and specifically youth radicalization;

2. **Suggests** the national action plans developed by Member States in line with Clause 1 should consider:
   a. Grassroots initiatives that aim to empower youth;
   b. Input from diverse actors, including governmental and non-governmental actors, civil society organizations, and the private sector;
   c. All relevant international human rights standards;
   d. The Sustainable Development Goals;
   e. Measures to counter the specific threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters;

3. **Urge** Member States to strengthen educational infrastructure to address radicalization and social marginalization, aiming to afford access to grade level education, specifically in conflict and post-conflict states affected by terrorism;

4. **Calls upon** United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and other relevant United Nations entities to be involved in developing and strengthening educational infrastructure by:
   a. Creating an educational program in accordance with each Member State affected by, or likely to be affected by terrorism, focused on preventing radicalization and promoting tolerance that will be tailored to the pre-existing local education systems;
   b. Incorporating the learning goals of all children and youth in accordance with UNESCO’s Education For All (EFA) movement in 2015;

5. **Encourages** Member States to establish diversionary programs for at-risk youth to reduce the risk of radicalization and susceptibility to recruitment programs of ISIL, Boko Haram, and other terrorist organizations;

6. **Urge** all Member States to address the growing issue of youth radicalization among young women, and particularly in the growth of female foreign terrorist fighters, by collaborating with UN-Women and other UN entities established under resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015), in the formulation of their national action plans and above mentioned education processes;

7. **Encourages** Member States to work in accordance with the United Nations High Commissions on Refugees (UNHCR) to protect refugees and internally displaced persons that are directly affected by terrorist acts through measures such as, but not limited to:
104  a. Providing humanitarian assistance to affected regions;
105
106  b. Providing adequate shelter and aid;
107
108  c. Providing access to education;
109
110  d. Referring to the Victims of Terror Support Portal for any additional assistance;
111
112  8. Encourages governments of conflict and post-conflict states to work with the UNHCR and civil society
113  organizations to develop guidelines for the integration of refugees and internally displaced persons into their
114  home states, including providing access to education, victim support, health care and resettlement programs
115  where possible;
116
117  9. Asks Member States to support the attempts of UNICEF and non-governmental organizations in their existing
118  efforts to rehabilitate and support former child soldiers and children in combat zones, in order to avoid their
119  potential return to terrorist groups;
120
121  10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Deeply concerned about the rising number of terrorist attacks around the world,

Calling upon all countries to oppose insurgency through any necessary means,

Fully aware of the evolving dynamics of the notion of terrorism and of the new forms of terrorist attacks,

Acknowledging the increasing use of social media by terrorist groups,

Expressing its appreciation for the prominent role that INTERPOL plays in international counter-terrorism operations, and its maintenance of the Terrorism Watch List,

Affirming the necessity of utilizing technology as a preventive measure against terrorist acts,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), which recognizes the efforts of INTERPOL to address the threat caused by foreign terrorist fighters, including its secure communication network, databases, and system of advisory notices, procedures to track stolen, forged identity papers and travel documents,

1. Calls for the expansion of the online and internet presence of United Nations bodies and Member States in order to combat terrorism by:

   a. Monitoring online activity for terrorist propaganda, such as instructional videos, recruitment messages, amongst other things, with the aim of recruitment or the spread of radical ideology;

   b. Giving a voice to victims of terrorist recruitment in order to shed light on the reality of radical terrorist organizations and ideology;

   c. Recommending that Member States reduce any legal disincentives that deter defectors from disclosing their narratives, assist them in repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration, and ensure the safety, dignity and privacy of defectors and their families, thereby recognizing the value and credibility of disillusioned former fighters/defectors and their narratives;

   d. Encouraging closely correlated work between the public and the private sector in order to report data on possible internet activity linked to planned terrorist action;

   e. Requesting investigation and research into the use of the internet by terrorist organizations by:

      i. Promoting technology-based action by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to take action into identifying and weakening terrorist websites and broadcasts;

      ii. Enhancing the cooperation and connection among the CTITF, Member States government and internet technology expert to implement further research and investigation;

2. Further supports the fostering of cooperation domestically between all levels of government, and internationally between INTERPOL and the United Nations, regarding the improvement of a common database of terrorists and potential terrorists accessible to the United Nations by:

   a. Encouraging Member States to exchange intelligence on a multilateral basis to enhance information circulation through means including but not limited to:
50  i. Exchanging intelligence regularly on terrorist actions;
51  ii. Exchanging intelligence on the flow of illegal arms as well as materials to produce arms;
52  iii. Updating the list of potential terrorist fighters and their supporters as needed;
53
54  b. Encouraging Member States to establish a national counter-terrorism information-sharing relationship,
55  incorporating national intelligence units, national security units, and local police units into it;
56
57  c. Urging Member States to cooperate with the INTERPOL and CTITF for regional as well as
58  transnational informational sharing;
59
60 3. Encourages Member States to support people who may be vulnerable to radicalization by:
61  a. Raising awareness of the signs of individuals becoming radicalized;
62  b. Providing information and support for peers to better identify the potential radicalization of close
63  acquaintances;
64  c. Providing information and support for peers to assist in the de-radicalization of close acquaintances;
65
66 4. Further recommends the sharing of intelligence, data, and country reports on terrorist activity between Member
67  States’ governments and the Counter-Terrorism Center (CTC), namely information regarding:
68  a. Radicalization activities and potentially suspect behavior;
69  b. Movement of potentially radicalized individuals with criminal records;
70  c. Ex-convicts that have been linked with a radical group within a prison system;
71  d. Amending the Program of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA SALW) reporting
72  obligations under Resolution 2253 (2015) regarding small arms and light weapons and amends it from
73  bi-annual to annual reporting;
74  e. Task the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) with development of and
75  maintenance of the technical infrastructure needed, pursuant to resolution 2129 (2013);
76
77 5. Encourages private companies to take positive steps in order to combat the spread of terrorist on the Internet
78  and social media and work in cooperation with the public sector acknowledging resolution 2253 (2015) by:
79  a. Screening their available databases for individuals on the ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List in
80  accordance with 2253 (2015);
81  b. Reporting specific data about individuals related to terrorist organizations identified by INTERPOL,
82  and/or suspicious individuals identified by technology related companies;
83  c. Implementing a collaborative investigation mechanism between United Nations entities and/or and
84  member states’ government with technology related companies
85  d. Preventing terrorist-related communication on social media;
86  e. Reporting the information and identifying the individual behind recruitment and propaganda messages;
87  f. Developing a data retention policy for the purposes of reporting suspicious activity to authorities;
88
89 6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Recalling Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015),

Recognizing the imperative need to reestablish the integrity and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic under the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the recent attacks on Kobani by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

Recognizing the dire need to minimize the political instability in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Alarmed by the growing instability in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the potential for larger political vacuums being created within,

Emphasizing notions of sovereignty, safety, and justice for the people of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Taking into consideration the results of the Syrian presidential election held on 3 June 2014,

Guided by the intentions of restoring stability in the Syrian Arab Republic and the region,

1. Recommends that the Universal Period Review (UPR) judge the actions of President Bashar Al-Assad towards his people; in cases of human rights violations that result in the unnecessary injury or death of a civilian, or the intimidating suppression of speech of any person, we further request that President Bashar Al-Assad:

   a. Step down from his presidency; in the case where this fails to occur:

      i. Member States should freeze all assets of the Assad Family;

   b. See that sovereign democratic elections are conducted for the Syrian people;

2. Encourages that if wrongdoing towards the Syrian people continues, Member States should:

   a. Request that President Bashar Al-Assad step down from his presidency;

      i. and have Member States consult with the Syrian government to determine whether or not transitional powers are necessary;

      ii. and have Member States freeze all assets of the Assad Family;

   b. If political instability escalates into violence by the hand of President Bashar Al-Assad, Member States should consult among each other to determine the necessary actions;

3. Solemnly affirms that this Resolution be void in the case of a constitutionally legal termination of Bashar Al-Assad’s presidency;

4. Recommends the Syrian Government allow more representation of Kurdish people in their national legislative bodies;

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

Deploring the overall humanitarian situation of the Kurdish people,

Desiring the safety and survival of the Kurdish people,

Recalling resolution 2258 (2015), unanimously adopted by the Security Council renewing aid to Syria,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of regional Member States, as well as the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with deep concern the deficit of humanitarian resources within Kurdish territories,

Welcoming all member states to contribute to the fund for humanitarian aid,

Bearing in mind the importance of serving each community with culturally and linguistically appropriate services,

Alarmed by the use of cross-border points for non-humanitarian trade,

Emphasizing the importance of humanitarian aid and the necessity of unimpeded access of humanitarian aid and personnel,

Having examined the humanitarian crisis of the Kurds,

Taking note that the routes required to deliver aid to the Syrian, Iraqi, and Turkish Kurds may differ in each case,

Remembering that the utilization of the local economy may result in a political vacuum, further resulting in the growth of terrorism,

Taking into consideration that failure to utilize the local economy in the course of humanitarian operations may result in further economic hardship, possibly furthering the growth of terrorism,

Reaffirming Article 1, Paragraph 3, of the Charter, which promotes and ensures international cooperation in solving international problems, and Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights outlining the individual rights of life and security,

1. Designates a fund in a form of financial and material support from the international community, to contribute to the humanitarian aid to the Kurds, and recommends that humanitarian aid should include, but be not limited to:

   a. Food staples;
   b. Medical supplies;
   c. Local and non-local medical personnel, engineers and trained school teachers;
   d. Adequate shelter;
   e. Adequate potable water;
f. Electricity;
g. Adequate blankets and other cold-weather clothing, to be sent before the onset of winter;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to establish and facilitate the funding required to extend humanitarian aid to the Kurdish people of Turkey and Iraq;

3. *Requests* that any willing Members States and appropriate non-governmental organizations contribute to the above proposed relief fund organized by the Secretary-General, and further invites the following organizations to fund and assist the relief project, but not limited to:
   a. The World Food Programme (WFP), in efforts to provide food and water;
   b. Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, in efforts to provide emergency aid;
   c. International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), in efforts to promote values and provide medical care;

4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General cooperate with the OCHA, in order to accumulate funding for humanitarian operations for the Kurds in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq;

5. *Requests* that the Secretary-General monitors humanitarian aid progress in Turkey and Iraq, and review the relief fund budget every 3 months, for better allocation of funds and aid;

6. *Creates* a mandate period for the humanitarian operations for the Kurds in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq for the period of one year that that:
   a. Must be reviewed every 6 months by the United Nations Committees and Councils further listed;
   b. If necessary, may be extended under discretion of Security Council;

7. *Emphasizes* the needs for the aid to be easily acceptable and accessible by the Kurds, ensuring that:
   a. Personnel fluent in Kurdi, Kurmanji, and all other area-specific Kurdish languages and dialects be provided;
   b. The food given is culturally and religiously acceptable;
   c. Delivery is as expedient as possible;
   d. The delivery of aid materials can cross borders;

8. *Requests* that, because of the possible compromise of aid delivery mechanisms, security should be sought by:
   a. Utilizing drone technology to avoid checkpoints and security threats in Syrian and Iraqi-surrounded territories with the consent of host and neighboring states;
   b. Launching drones from aircraft carriers on station in the Persian Gulf to deliver aid to Iraqi Kurds, aircraft carriers on station in the Mediterranean to deliver aid to the Syrian Kurds, and a ground route via the Anatolian region to deliver aid to the Turkish Kurds;

9. *Implores* Turkey, Iraq, and Syria to allow the transit of humanitarian aid within their borders and through their borders;

10. *Calls* for the cooperation of neighboring nations such as Jordan, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, by whatever means possible;
11. **Recommends** that the utilization of local resources be prioritized during humanitarian operations, under the condition that oversight bodies are deployed to keep an account of all transactions, in order to prevent black market activity or the inadvertent funding of terrorism;

12. **Calls upon** the international community to continue to promote the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the Charter through continued support of International Humanitarian Law, and allow for aid to be provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Human Rights Council, the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI), WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, IFRC and Amnesty International;

13. **Decides** to extend the mandate of the UNAMI to 31 July 2017;

14. **Condemns** the attacks of the hospitals and school by the group ISIL and reminds member states of The Hague Regulations Article 27 which protects hospitals from attack in times of war;

15. **Suggests** that UNAMI enhance the cooperation with UNHCR and Victims of Terrorism Support Portal on the issue of internally displaced persons and refugees caused by the terrorist acts of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant;

16. **Reminds** all Member States to comply with resolution 2258 (2015), that states “the obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law as applicable further demands the full and immediate implementation of all the provisions of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), and 2191 (2014)”;

17. **Proclaims** that in the likelihood that humanitarian aid is blocked by any Member State, the Security Council may discuss measures of to ensure distribution of humanitarian aid;

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

Reiterating the goals of promoting and maintaining international peace and security pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations; the Security Council calls attention to Article 1 of the Charter calling to “develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,”

Reaffirms the principle of self-determination according to Articles 1 and 55 in the Charter, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and further supported by the International Court of Justice in calling for the right of population of a territory to freely determine its political status,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Kurdish people in establishing a region of peace and stability within the Middle East and further expresses gratitude to the Kurdish people in their venture to effectively eliminate the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the region of Iraq and Syria,

Emphasizing that it is in the interests of the international community to see stability in the Middle East, as a region that has long been a source of instability to international peace and security,

Reaffirming any referendum held by the Kurdistan region of Iraq must not violate the sovereignty of Iraq and that the final determinations relating to territorial borders and internal governance are a matter for the Iraqi government,

Noting that the Kurdish people, including the Peshmerga forces, have been central to resistance against ISIL in Iraq, Syria, and Turkey,

Reiterating that ongoing peace talks between the Justice and Development Party (AKP) and the Kurdish Workers’ Party (PKK) are a central element towards finding a permanent solution for the inclusion of the Kurdish peoples in Turkey,

1. Requests an explanation of the attacks on the Syrian town of Kobani, originating from a location within Turkey’s borders and condemns all destabilizing acts of violence;

2. Strongly condemns the targeting of medical facilities and educational institutions, and reiterates that such actions violate Article 27 of The Hague Regulations;

3. Strongly condemns the harboring or endorsement of terrorist organizations by any sovereign state, and further encourages states to disclose all information available to them; the Security Council reminds countries that they should be open and transparent about the occupation of terrorist organizations within their territories, in order to notify the international community of further possible threats, as well as for the international organisms to provide help and support against the aforementioned threats;

4. Affirms that the presence of arms and weapons is necessary within the region to aid the efforts of nations and groups in fighting against terrorist threats, such as ISIL, and are therefore validated by the international community;

5. Regrets the mishandling, poor regulation, and lack of oversight of arms and weapons provided to Kurdish parties, causing these to enter the black market and ultimately reaching the wrong hands in this conflict;
6. Encourages Member States to exercise extreme care in the distribution of weapons from world powers to local nations or groups in their conjoint effort to battle terrorist threats;

7. Recognizes the call of Kurdistan Regional President Masoud Barzani for a referendum in the Kurdish region of Iraq, to determine the will of the people living within the semi-autonomous Kurdish region of Iraq in relation to their future governance and degree of autonomy;

8. Endorses the cessation of hostilities between the PKK and Turkey and deplores the violation of Iraqi airspace in order to carry out these hostilities;

9. Endorses the inclusion of representatives of the Syrian Kurdish people in peace talks between parties to the Syrian conflict, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2254 (2015);

10. Requests its belief that the Turkish government respect the human rights of its Kurdish residents/citizens and work towards a de-escalation of the conflict between the two parties, reiterating that the ultimate goal of the international community and stakeholders is to ensure peace and stability;

11. Condemns the exclusion of media groups and humanitarian aid organizations from key areas within the region;

12. Reaffirms its belief that any referendum held by the Kurdistan region of Iraq must not violate the sovereignty of Iraq and that the final determinations relating to territorial borders and internal governance are a matter for the Iraqi government;

13. Invites Member States to participate in case-by-case studies of proclaimed stateless nations to further discuss the status of these stateless peoples and to propose further action as deemed necessary;

14. Encourages that the Iraqi government honor its revenue-sharing agreement with the Kurds over the Kurdish-controlled oil field and urges that the respect of economic agreements remains vital to the stability of the region;

13. Decides to remain seized of the matter.