

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage  
for **peace**



Compassion  
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

## Security Council B (SC-B)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Jade Palmer
<b>Chair</b>	Brigette Lajoie

### 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

Code	Topic	Vote
SCB/RES/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCB/RES/1/2	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCB/RES/1/3	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCB/RES/2/1	The Situation in Kurdistan	13 votes in favor, 0 votes against, and 2 abstentions
SCB/RES/2/2	The Situation in Kurdistan	Adopted without a vote
SCB/RES/2/3	The Situation in Kurdistan	12 votes in favor, 1 votes against and, 2 abstentions

## 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.



**Code:** SCB/RES/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council B

**Topic:** Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

---

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* resolutions 2249 (2015), 2254 (2015), and 2259 (2015),

4  
5 *Unequivocally* condemning in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks perpetrated by Islamic State of Iraq  
6 and the Levant (ISIL),

7  
8 *Understanding* that any actions carried out by ISIL are a threat to the overall safety of all Member States,

9  
10 *Recalling* that all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with organized terrorism, including  
11 Boko Haram, also constitute a threat to international peace and security,

12  
13 *Reminding* that letters dated 25 June 2014 and 20 September 2014 from the Iraqi authorities denouncing ISIL as a  
14 potent and immediate threat to the security of the Iraqi people,

15  
16 *Emphasizing* governmental stability and security in Syria and Iraq as one of the end goal of all measures dedicated  
17 to stop and remove the threat posed by any terrorist groups and affiliates, specifically ISIL,

18  
19 *Reminding* that the international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law take precedence on the fight against  
20 terrorism,

21  
22 *Stressing* the endorsement of a truce in Syria and the priority given to a unified effort against ISIL through the  
23 unanimously adopted Resolution 2254,

24  
25 *Noting* with approval the actions of the Syrian Army in recapturing the city of Palmyra from ISIL,

26  
27 *Emphasizing* that the military coalition will not focus on the Syrian form of government at present, as the main  
28 threat at hand is ISIL,

29  
30 *Reaffirming* the need to address the *khawarej*, the outlaws of Islam, who thwart cooperation between people of all  
31 faiths and tarnish the name of Islam by their illegitimate association,

32  
33 *Recognizing* the importance of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the work the  
34 committee has done thus far in combatting terrorism,

35  
36 *Expressing* the need for a stability building framework to be created after the effective elimination of ISIL,

37  
38 1. *Approves* the establishment of a United Nations International Coalition Against Terrorism in Syria and Iraq  
39 (UNICAT) for a 12-month period with opportunity for renewal at the end of the cycle in order to assist Syria  
40 and Iraq in the reestablishment of sovereignty in ISIL controlled areas;

41  
42 2. *Calls upon* the assistance of Member States in the form of personnel, equipment, intelligence and other  
43 resources to be allocated to the UNICAT through proper channels;

44  
45 3. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the UNICAT to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate;

- 46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98
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;

- 99 19. *Further recommends* that Member States bolster their defenses in the case of retaliation from insurgency and  
100 terrorist groups against military action in the Middle East by:  
101 a. The strengthening of international borders;  
102  
103 b. Sharing of common intelligence among countries to assure common knowledge;  
104  
105 20. *Encourages* neighboring countries around Syria and Iraq such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey and any  
106 other countries to act as transit points for the transport of military supplies, and humanitarian aid into areas of  
107 operation and the establishment of air bases;  
108  
109 21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SCB/RES/1/2

**Committee:** Security Council B

**Topic:** Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

---

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1373 (2001), 2086 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2167 (2014), 2199  
4 (2015), 2225 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2245 (2015), 2250 (2015), 2255 (2015), 2272 (2016) on the topics of women,  
5 peace and security, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, United Nations peacekeeping  
6 operations, children and armed conflict, and maintenance of international peace and security,

7  
8 *Reaffirming* the Security Council's commitment to maintain international peace and security according to principles  
9 and purposes embodied in the *Charter of the United Nations* to identify threat to peace and recommend suitable  
10 actions,

11  
12 *Emphasizing* Article 21, Paragraph 3 of the Charter which promotes and ensures international cooperation in solving  
13 international problems and Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* outlining the individual rights of  
14 life, freedom and security,

15  
16 *Noting with deep concern* with the heightened international peace and security threats and the approximated twenty-  
17 eight active conflict zones in our current world's system,

18  
19 *Recalling* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, that calls for positive steps must be taken in order to  
20 ensure peace and advancements of women's leaderships roles.

21  
22 *Reaffirming* the Presidential Statement of the Security Council (S/PRST/2015/2) on post-conflict peace-building,  
23 which states the importance the peace building as the foundation for sustainable peace and development in the  
24 aftermath of conflict,

25  
26 *Recalling* the Presidential Statement of the Security Council (S/PRST/2011/2) on post conflict peacebuilding and  
27 institution building which affirms the importance of institution building as a critical component of peacebuilding and  
28 ensuring stability in post-conflict states, and states that the primary responsibility rests with affected governments  
29 and relevant national actors, while also emphasizing the necessity for mechanisms that have been improved for the  
30 disbursement of skilled civilians with expertise in support of institution building nationally in post-conflict societies,

31  
32 *Recalling* further the need for the United Nations and the international community to assist conflict and post-conflict  
33 states in national capacity development, while making use of existing capacities and perspectives to ensure  
34 ownership within a country-specific context,

35  
36 *Taking into consideration* the sentiment of many Member States that a more multilateral approach is the most  
37 appropriate option for combating terrorism and terrorist threats; this approach takes into consideration all forms of  
38 terrorism, not just the immediately publicized cases,

39  
40 *Reaffirming* the commitments made in the Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) to increase youth participation,  
41 leadership and empowerment at all levels in local, national, regional and international institutions, recognizing the  
42 connection between youth empowerment and preventing radicalization,

43  
44 *Noting* that terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) exploit socioeconomic  
45 grievances and feelings of alienation, marginalization, discrimination or victimization, precipitated by a perceived or  
46 real lack of good governance, inequality, injustice and lack of opportunity, as a means of recruitment,

47

48 *Further noting* the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism in report 70/674, which  
49 describes some of the common elements of radicalization, and recommends Member States to enhance the  
50 development of national action plans to combat violent extremism,  
51  
52 *Acknowledging* that resettlement of internally displaced people and the eventual return of refugees to their home  
53 states, directly affected by terrorism, is crucial to the eventual resumption of stability in states affected by  
54 destabilizing terrorism, and in strengthening the institutions of these states,  
55  
56 *Bearing in mind* that internally displaced people and refugees are among the most vulnerable classes of people  
57 affected by terrorism and that Member States that are signatories under the 1951 *Refugee Convention* have particular  
58 responsibilities to refugees,  
59  
60 1. *Calls on* Member States in line with the recommendation made by the Secretary-General to develop national  
61 plans of action to prevent the rise of violent extremism and specifically youth radicalization;  
62  
63 2. *Suggests* the national action plans developed by Member States in line with Clause 1 should consider:  
64  
65 a. Grassroots initiatives that aim to empower youth;  
66  
67 b. Input from diverse actors, including governmental and non-governmental actors, civil society  
68 organizations, and the private sector;  
69  
70 c. All relevant international human rights standards;  
71  
72 d. The Sustainable Development Goals;  
73  
74 e. Measures to counter the specific threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters;  
75  
76 3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen educational infrastructure to address radicalization and social  
77 marginalization, aiming to afford access to grade level education, specifically in conflict and post-conflict states  
78 affected by terrorism;  
79  
80 4. *Calls upon* United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations  
81 Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and other relevant United Nations entities to be involved in developing  
82 and strengthening educational infrastructure by:  
83  
84 a. Creating an educational program in accordance with each Member State affected by, or likely to be  
85 affected by terrorism, focused on preventing radicalization and promoting tolerance that will be  
86 tailored to the pre-existing local education systems;  
87  
88 b. Incorporating the learning goals of all children and youth in accordance with UNESCO’s Education  
89 For All (EFA) movement in 2015;  
90  
91 5. *Encourages* Member States to establish diversionary programs for at-risk youth to reduce the risk of  
92 radicalization and susceptibility to recruitment programs of ISIL, Boko Haram, and other terrorist  
93 organizations;  
94  
95 6. *Urges* all Member States to address the growing issue of youth radicalization among young women, and  
96 particularly in the growth of female foreign terrorist fighters, by collaborating with UN-Women and other UN  
97 entities established under resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015), in the formulation of their national action  
98 plans and above mentioned education processes;  
99  
100 7. *Encourages* Member States to work in accordance with the United Nations High Commissions on Refugees  
101 (UNHCR) to protect refugees and internally displaced persons that are directly affected by terrorist acts through  
102 measures such as, but not limited to:  
103



- 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.



**Code:** SCB/RES/1/3

**Committee:** Security Council B

**Topic:** Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

---

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* about the rising number of terrorist attacks around the world,

4  
5 *Calling upon* all countries to oppose insurgency through any necessary means,

6  
7 *Fully aware* of the evolving dynamics of the notion of terrorism and of the new forms of terrorist attacks,

8  
9 *Acknowledging* the increasing use of social media by terrorist groups,

10  
11 *Expressing its appreciation* for the prominent role that INTERPOL plays in international counter-terrorism  
12 operations, and its maintenance of the Terrorism Watch List,

13  
14 *Affirming* the necessity of utilizing technology as a preventive measure against terrorist acts,

15  
16 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), which recognizes the efforts of INTERPOL to address the threat  
17 caused by foreign terrorist fighters, including its secure communication network, databases, and system of advisory  
18 notices, procedures to track stolen, forged identity papers and travel documents,

19  
20 1. *Calls for* the expansion of the online and internet presence of United Nations bodies and Member States in order  
21 to combat terrorism by:

22  
23 a. Monitoring online activity for terrorist propaganda, such as instructional videos, recruitment messages,  
24 amongst other things, with the aim of recruitment or the spread of radical ideology;

25  
26 b. Giving a voice to victims of terrorist recruitment in order to shed light on the reality of radical terrorist  
27 organizations and ideology;

28  
29 c. Recommending that Member States reduce any legal disincentives that deter defectors from disclosing  
30 their narratives, assist them in repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration, and ensure the safety,  
31 dignity and privacy of defectors and their families, thereby recognizing the value and credibility of  
32 disillusioned former fighters/defectors and their narratives;

33  
34 d. Encouraging closely correlated work between the public and the private sector in order to report data  
35 on possible internet activity linked to planned terrorist action;

36  
37 e. Requesting investigation and research into the use of the internet by terrorist organizations by:

38  
39 i. Promoting technology-based action by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force  
40 (CTITF) to take action into identifying and weakening terrorist websites and broadcasts;

41  
42 ii. Enhancing the cooperation and connection among the CTITF, Member States government and  
43 internet technology expert to implement further research and investigation;

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

47  
48 a. Encouraging Member States to exchange intelligence on a multilateral basis to enhance information  
49 circulation through means including but not limited to:

- 50
- 51           i.     Exchanging intelligence regularly on terrorist actions;
- 52           ii.    Exchanging intelligence on the flow of illegal arms as well as materials to produce arms;
- 53           iii.   Updating the list of potential terrorist fighters and their supporters as needed;
- 54
- 55           b.    Encouraging Member States to establish a national counter-terrorism information-sharing relationship,  
56           incorporating national intelligence units, national security units, and local police units into it;
- 57
- 58           c.    Urging Member States to cooperate with the INTERPOL and CTITF for regional as well as  
59           transnational informational sharing;
- 60
- 61   3.   *Encourages* Member States to support people who may be vulnerable to radicalization by:
- 62
- 63           a.    Raising awareness of the signs of individuals becoming radicalized;
- 64
- 65           b.    Providing information and support for peers to better identify the potential radicalization of close  
66           acquaintances;
- 67
- 68           c.    Providing information and support for peers to assist in the de-radicalization of close acquaintances;
- 69
- 70   4.   *Further recommends* the sharing of intelligence, data, and country reports on terrorist activity between Member  
71   States' governments and the Counter-Terrorism Center (CTC), namely information regarding:
- 72
- 73           a.    Radicalization activities and potentially suspect behavior;
- 74
- 75           b.    Movement of potentially radicalized individuals with criminal records;
- 76
- 77           c.    Ex-convicts that have been linked with a radical group within a prison system;
- 78
- 79           d.    Amending the Program of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA SALW) reporting  
80           obligations under Resolution 2253 (2015) regarding small arms and light weapons and amends it from  
81           bi-annual to annual reporting;
- 82
- 83           e.    Task the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) with development of and  
84           maintenance of the technical infrastructure needed, pursuant to resolution 2129 (2013);
- 85
- 86   5.   *Encourages* private companies to take positive steps in order to combat the spread of terrorist on the Internet  
87   and social media and work in cooperation with the public sector acknowledging resolution 2253 (2015) by:
- 88
- 89           a.    Screening their available databases for individuals on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List in  
90           accordance with 2253 (2015);
- 91
- 92           b.    Reporting specific data about individuals related to terrorist organizations identified by INTERPOL,  
93           and/or suspicious individuals identified by technology related companies;
- 94
- 95           c.    Implementing a collaborative investigation mechanism between United Nations entities and/or and  
96           member states' government with technology related companies
- 97
- 98           d.    Preventing terrorist-related communication on social media;
- 99
- 100          e.    Reporting the information and identifying the individual behind recruitment and propaganda messages;
- 101
- 102          f.    Developing a data retention policy for the purposes of reporting suspicious activity to authorities;
- 103
- 104   6.   *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



**Code:** SCB/RES/2/1

**Committee:** Security Council B

**Topic:** The Situation in Kurdistan

---

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015),

4  
5 *Recognizing* the imperative need to reestablish the integrity and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic under the  
6 principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

7  
8 *Alarmed* by the recent attacks on Kobani by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

9  
10 *Recognizing* the dire need to minimize the political instability in the Syrian Arab Republic,

11  
12 *Alarmed* by the growing instability in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the potential for larger political vacuums being  
13 created within,

14  
15 *Emphasizing* notions of sovereignty, safety, and justice for the people of the Syrian Arab Republic,

16  
17 *Taking into consideration* the results of the Syrian presidential election held on 3 June 2014,

18  
19 *Guided* by the intentions of restoring stability in the Syrian Arab Republic and the region,

20  
21 1. *Recommends* that the Universal Period Review (UPR) judge the actions of President Bashar Al-Assad towards  
22 his people; in cases of human rights violations that result in the unnecessary injury or death of a civilian, or the  
23 intimidating suppression of speech of any person, we further request that President Bashar Al-Assad:

24  
25 a. Step down from his presidency; in the case where this fails to occur:

26  
27 i. Member States should freeze all assets of the Assad Family;

28  
29 b. See that sovereign democratic elections are conducted for the Syrian people;

30  
31 2. *Encourages* that if wrongdoing towards the Syrian people continues, Member States should:

32  
33 a. Request that President Bashar Al-Assad step down from his presidency;

34  
35 i. and have Member States consult with the Syrian government to determine whether or not  
36 transitional powers are necessary;

37  
38 ii. and have Member States freeze all assets of the Assad Family;

39  
40 b. If political instability escalates into violence by the hand of President Bashar Al-Assad, Member States  
41 should consult among each other to determine the necessary actions;

42  
43 3. *Solemnly affirms* that this Resolution be void in the case of a constitutionally legal termination of Bashar Al-  
44 Assad's presidency;

45  
46 4. *Recommends* the Syrian Government allow more representation of Kurdish people in their national legislative  
47 bodies;

48  
49 5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



**Code:** SCB/RES/2/2

**Committee:** Security Council B

**Topic:** The Situation in Kurdistan

---

- 1 *The Security Council,*  
2  
3 *Deploring* the overall humanitarian situation of the Kurdish people,  
4  
5 *Desiring* the safety and survival of the Kurdish people,  
6  
7 *Recalling* resolution 2258 (2015), unanimously adopted by the Security Council renewing aid to Syria,  
8  
9 *Reaffirming* the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of regional Member States, as well as the  
10 purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
11  
12 *Noting* with deep concern the deficit of humanitarian resources within Kurdish territories,  
13  
14 *Welcoming* all member states to contribute to the fund for humanitarian aid,  
15  
16 *Bearing in mind* the importance of serving each community with culturally and linguistically appropriate services,  
17  
18 *Alarmed* by the use of cross-border points for non-humanitarian trade,  
19  
20 *Emphasizing* the importance of humanitarian aid and the necessity of unimpeded access of humanitarian aid and  
21 personnel,  
22  
23 *Having examined* the humanitarian crisis of the Kurds,  
24  
25 *Taking note* that the routes required to deliver aid to the Syrian, Iraqi, and Turkish Kurds may differ in each case,  
26  
27 *Remembering that* the utilization of the local economy may result in a political vacuum, further resulting in the  
28 growth of terrorism,  
29  
30 *Taking into consideration* that failure to utilize the local economy in the course of humanitarian operations may  
31 result in further economic hardship, possibly furthering the growth of terrorism,  
32  
33 *Reaffirming* Article 1, Paragraph 3, of the Charter, which promotes and ensures international cooperation in solving  
34 international problems, and Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* outlining the individual rights  
35 of life and security,  
36  
37 1. *Designates* a fund in a form of financial and material support from the international community, to contribute to  
38 the humanitarian aid to the Kurds, and recommends that humanitarian aid should include, but be not limited to:  
39  
40 a. Food staples;  
41  
42 b. Medical supplies;  
43  
44 c. Local and non-local medical personnel, engineers and trained school teachers;  
45  
46 d. Adequate shelter;  
47  
48 e. Adequate potable water;  
49

- 50 f. Electricity;
- 51
- 52 g. Adequate blankets and other cold-weather clothing, to be sent before the onset of winter;
- 53
- 54 2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to establish and
- 55 facilitate the funding required to extend humanitarian aid to the Kurdish people of Turkey and Iraq;
- 56
- 57 3. *Requests* that any willing Members States and appropriate non-governmental organizations contribute to the
- 58 above proposed relief fund organized by the Secretary-General, and further invites the following organizations
- 59 to fund and assist the relief project, but not limited to:
- 60
- 61 a. The World Food Programme (WFP), in efforts to provide food and water;
- 62
- 63 b. Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, in efforts to provide emergency aid;
- 64
- 65 c. International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), in efforts to promote values and provide medical care;
- 66
- 67 4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General cooperate with the OCHA, in order to accumulate funding for
- 68 humanitarian operations for the Kurds in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq;
- 69
- 70 5. *Requests* that the Secretary-General monitors humanitarian aid progress in Turkey and Iraq, and review the
- 71 relief fund budget every 3 months, for better allocation of funds and aid;
- 72
- 73 6. *Creates* a mandate period for the humanitarian operations for the Kurds in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq for the period
- 74 of one year that that:
- 75
- 76 a. Must be reviewed every 6 months by the United Nations Committees and Councils further listed;
- 77
- 78 b. If necessary, may be extended under discretion of Security Council;
- 79
- 80 7. *Emphasizes* the needs for the aid to be easily acceptable and accessible by the Kurds, ensuring that:
- 81
- 82 a. Personnel fluent in Kurdi, Kurmanji, and all other area-specific Kurdish languages and dialects be
- 83 provided;
- 84
- 85 b. The food given is culturally and religiously acceptable;
- 86
- 87 c. Delivery is as expedient as possible;
- 88
- 89 d. The delivery of aid materials can cross borders;
- 90
- 91 8. *Requests* that, because of the possible compromise of aid delivery mechanisms, security should be sought by:
- 92
- 93 a. Utilizing drone technology to avoid checkpoints and security threats in Syrian and Iraqi-surrounded
- 94 territories with the consent of host and neighboring states;
- 95
- 96 b. Launching drones from aircraft carriers on station in the Persian Gulf to deliver aid to Iraqi Kurds,
- 97 aircraft carriers on station in the Mediterranean to deliver aid to the Syrian Kurds, and a ground route
- 98 via the Anatolian region to deliver aid to the Turkish Kurds;
- 99
- 100 9. *Implores* Turkey, Iraq, and Syria to allow the transit of humanitarian aid within their borders and through their
- 101 borders;
- 102
- 103 10. *Calls* for the cooperation of neighboring nations such as Jordan, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, by whatever means
- 104 possible;
- 105

- 106 11. *Recommends* that the utilization of local resources be prioritized during humanitarian operations, under the  
107 condition that oversight bodies are deployed to keep an account of all transactions, in order to prevent black  
108 market activity or the inadvertent funding of terrorism;  
109
- 110 12. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to promote the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and  
111 the Charter through continued support of International Humanitarian Law, and allow for aid to be provided by  
112 the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the  
113 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations High  
114 Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Human Rights Council, the United Nations Assistance Mission to  
115 Iraq (UNAMI), WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health  
116 Organization, IFRC and Amnesty International;  
117
- 118 13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the UNAMI to 31 July 2017;  
119
- 120 14. *Condemns* the attacks of the hospitals and school by the group ISIL and reminds member states of The Hague  
121 Regulations Article 27 which protects hospitals from attack in times of war;  
122
- 123 15. *Suggests* that UNAMI enhance the cooperation with UNHCR and Victims of Terrorism Support Portal on the  
124 issue of internally displaced persons and refugees caused by the terrorist acts of Islamic State of Iraq and the  
125 Levant;  
126
- 127 16. *Reminds* all Member States to comply with resolution 2258 (2015), that states “the obligations under  
128 international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law as applicable  
129 further demands the full and immediate implementation of all the provisions of Security Council resolutions  
130 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), and 2191 (2014)”;  
131
- 132 17. *Proclaims* that in the likelihood that humanitarian aid is blocked by any Member State, the Security Council  
133 may discuss measures of to ensure distribution of humanitarian aid;  
134
- 135 18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SCB/RES/2/3

**Committee:** Security Council B

**Topic:** The Situation in Kurdistan

---

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Reiterating* the goals of promoting and maintaining international peace and security pursuant to the *Charter of the*  
4 *United Nations*; the Security Council calls attention to Article 1 of the Charter calling to ‘develop friendly relations  
5 among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other  
6 appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

7  
8 *Reaffirms* the principle of self-determination according to Articles 1 and 55 in the Charter, the *International*  
9 *Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966) and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political*  
10 *Rights* (1966) and further supported by the International Court of Justice in calling for the right of population of a  
11 territory to freely determine its political status,

12  
13 *Expressing* its appreciation for the efforts of the Kurdish people in establishing a region of peace and stability within  
14 the Middle East and further expresses gratitude to the Kurdish people in their venture to effectively eliminate the  
15 Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the region of Iraq and Syria,

16  
17 *Emphasizing* that it is in the interests of the international community to see stability in the Middle East, as a region  
18 that has long been a source of instability to international peace and security,

19  
20 *Reaffirming* any referendum held by the Kurdistan region of Iraq must not violate the sovereignty of Iraq and that  
21 the final determinations relating to territorial borders and internal governance are a matter for the Iraqi government,

22  
23 *Noting* that the Kurdish people, including the Peshmerga forces, have been central to resistance against ISIL in Iraq,  
24 Syria, and Turkey,

25  
26 *Reiterating* that ongoing peace talks between the Justice and Development Party (AKP) and the Kurdish Workers’  
27 Party (PKK) are a central element towards finding a permanent solution for the inclusion of the Kurdish peoples in  
28 Turkey,

- 29  
30 1. *Requests* an explanation of the attacks on the Syrian town of Kobani, originating from a location within  
31 Turkey’s borders and condemns all destabilizing acts of violence;
- 32  
33 2. *Strongly condemns* the targeting of medical facilities and educational institutions, and reiterates that such  
34 actions violate Article 27 of The Hague Regulations;
- 35  
36 3. *Strongly condemns* the harboring or endorsement of terrorist organizations by any sovereign state, and further  
37 encourages states to disclose all information available to them; the Security Council reminds countries that they  
38 should be open and transparent about the occupation of terrorist organizations within their territories, in order to  
39 notify the international community of further possible threats, as well as for the international organisms to  
40 provide help and support against the aforementioned threats;
- 41  
42 4. *Affirms* that the presence of arms and weapons is necessary within the region to aid the efforts of nations and  
43 groups in fighting against terrorist threats, such as ISIL, and are therefore validated by the international  
44 community;
- 45  
46 5. *Regrets* the mishandling, poor regulation, and lack of oversight of arms and weapons provided to Kurdish  
47 parties, causing these to enter the black market and ultimately reaching the wrong hands in this conflict;
- 48



- 49 6. *Encourages* Member States to exercise extreme care in the distribution of weapons from world powers to local  
50 nations or groups in their conjoint effort to battle terrorist threats;  
51
- 52 7. *Recognizes* the call of Kurdistan Regional President Masoud Barzani for a referendum in the Kurdish region of  
53 Iraq, to determine the will of the people living within the semi-autonomous Kurdish region of Iraq in relation to  
54 their future governance and degree of autonomy;  
55
- 56 8. *Endorses* the cessation of hostilities between the PKK and Turkey and deplores the violation of Iraqi airspace in  
57 order to carry out these hostilities;  
58
- 59 9. *Endorses* the inclusion of representatives of the Syrian Kurdish people in peace talks between parties to the  
60 Syrian conflict, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2254 (2015);  
61
- 62 10. *Requests its belief* that the Turkish government respect the human rights of its Kurdish residents/citizens and  
63 work towards a de-escalation of the conflict between the two parties, reiterating that the ultimate goal of the  
64 international community and stakeholders is to ensure peace and stability;  
65
- 66 11. *Condemns* the exclusion of media groups and humanitarian aid organizations from key areas within the region;  
67
- 68 12. *Reaffirms its belief* that any referendum held by the Kurdistan region of Iraq must not violate the sovereignty of  
69 Iraq and that the final determinations relating to territorial borders and internal governance are a matter for the  
70 Iraqi government;  
71
- 72 13. *Invites* Member States to participate in case-by-case studies of proclaimed stateless nations to further discuss  
73 the status of these stateless peoples and to propose further action as deemed necessary;  
74
- 75 14. *Encourages* that the Iraqi government honor its revenue-sharing agreement with the Kurds over the Kurdish-  
76 controlled oil field and urges that the respect of economic agreements remains vital to the stability of the region;  
77
- 78 13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.