**FORUM:** Security Council

**QUESTION OF**: The situation in Iraq and Syria

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Agreeing* with the statement on the cruelty of the self-proclaimed Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) made by Xi Jinping: ‘’with no regard for human conscience and moral baseline, the terrorist organization still carries out cold-blooded and violent action’’,

*Reaffirming* the resolution 2199 of 12 February 2015 regarding the authority of countries to impose economic sanctions, asset freezing, closure of all financial sources of the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraqi Levant and affiliates as well as condemning the destruction of cultural heritage of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic,

1. Urges all nations to work with the Iraqi government until the international community and the UN can decide that the matter has been resolved or earlier, and help them serve their civilians adequately through a sustainable and successful democracy through means such as but not limited to:
   1. initiating investments and planning funded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in function with UNO’s to help rebuild Iraq to ensure a sustainable future, these investments will be overseen by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and carried out by the mentioned organizations through means such as:
      1. Infrastructural support in aspects such as but not limited to roads, railways systems, and power supplies through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
      2. The development of a suitable education system through help from UNESCO
      3. A proficient health care system, including aspects such as sanitation, access to water, hospitals, and emergency medical care through the collaboration with representatives from the World Health Organization (WHO)
   2. providing basic humanitarian assistance such as but not limited to food, shelter, and water to the displaced children and civilians to ensure that all of the individuals are being cared for until this conflict is resolved through UNOs such as but not limited to:
      1. the International Organization for Migration (IOM)
      2. the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
      3. the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
2. Supporting the Iraqi military by:
   1. Providing specific intelligence pertinent to the military threats posed by extremist groups such as the Islamic State (IS) that have been attained by national entities, or international organizations in order for Iraq to develop a database with reliable and updated statistics on the local situation
   2. providing funding to the local Peshmerga troops through means such as intensive training camps, and equipment’s
   3. Sending military instructors in order to provide `the Iraqi military with the expertise needed to effectively combat ISIL;
3. Demands the creation of a coalition pact with the representatives of the Kurdish resistance to endorse their fight against the IS, the pact requests all nations present in *The Global Coalition to Counter ISIL*, and the nations who are active in the fight against the IS to endorse the Iraqi-Kurdish Peshmerga forces in their fight against the IS in the regions of Northern Iraq and Syria, the endorsement concerns:
   1. Military reinforcements as artillery and arms to be sent to the Kurdish forces, excluding the option of deploying manpower or individual soldier units in the conflict areas,
   2. Supply distribution via airdrops to fulfil the constant request of supplies on behalf of the Kurdish forces,
   3. Economical support to build paramedical facilities in the conflict areas to assist the Kurdish wounded soldiers,
   4. The establishment of long term peaceful relations with the Kurdish forces to encourage future cooperation between the adherent nations and the Kurdish forces and to prevent the escalation of any future conflicts between the previously mentioned parts;
4. Calls for the co-operation of member states in the prevention of Islamic radicalisation, in particular by:
   1. Ensuring the swift arrest and prosecution of those accused of propagating extremist doctrines, in particular the incitement of violence for religious or ideological ends,
   2. Preventing radicalisation in prisons, by providing religious counselling to those imprisoned on charges of terrorism or propagating such extremist doctrines, in a manner that ensures respect for the belief-system of the prisoner while exposing them to alternative forms of Islamic belief,
   3. Ensuring cultural sensitivity towards all Islamic culture, in particular with respect to Iraq and Syria,
   4. Working with Muslim-majority countries to develop counter-radicalisation measures, in particular their acceptance of other religious minorities,
   5. Working with prominent religious figures to prevent jihadist interpretations of Islam,
   6. Promoting the integration of Muslim communities into wider society, in particular by preventing the social isolation of such communities.