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7230th Meeting (AM)

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE OF UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN IRAQ, TEXT CALLS FOR SECURITY, LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT, WELCOMES MEMBER STATE HELP

The Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for another year until 31 July 2015.

The 15-member body adopted resolution 2169 (2014) unanimously, deciding that both UNAMI and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would continue to pursue their mandates.

It called for security and logistical support from the Iraqi Government and welcomed financial, logistical and other support from other Member States.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report on the Mission's fulfilment of its responsibilities every three months and expressed its intention to review the mandate in 12 months or sooner, if requested by Iraq's Government.

During the meeting, the Council had before it the Secretary-General's report (document [S/2014/480](#)) pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2107 (2013), and the Secretary-General's report (document [S/2014/485](#)) pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2110 (2013).

The meeting began at 10:10 a.m. and ended at 10:15 a.m.

Resolution

The full text of resolution 2169 (2014) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular 1500 (2003), 1546 (2004), 1557 (2004), 1619 (2005), 1700 (2006), 1770 (2007), 1830 (2008), 1883 (2009), 1936 (2010), 2001 (2011), 2061 (2012), 2110 (2013), and resolution 2107 (2013) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

“Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

“Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region, and the international community,

“Expressing grave concern at the current security situation in Iraq as a result of a large-scale offensive carried out by terrorist groups, in particular the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and associated armed groups, involving a steep escalation of attacks, heavy human casualties including children, the displacement of more than 1 million Iraqi civilians, and the threats against all religious and ethnic groups, *condemning* the attacks perpetrated by these terrorist groups and associated armed groups, in particular the events in Anbar Province in January 2014 and the city of Mosul and other parts of the country in June 2014 by ISIL, against the people of Iraq in an attempt to destabilize the country and region, and *reiterating* its commitment to Iraq’s security and territorial integrity,

““Noting that the advance of ISIL on Iraq’s sovereign territory is a major threat to Iraq’s future, *underscoring* that the only way to address this threat is for all Iraqis to work together by addressing needs in the security as well as the political realm, *stressing* the long-term solution to the instability will require the political leadership of Iraq to make decisions that will unite the country, and *emphasizing* the importance of the international community supporting Iraq in this regard,

“Calling on all political entities to overcome divisions and work together in an inclusive and timely political process aimed at strengthening Iraq’s national unity, sovereignty and independence; and for Iraq’s leaders to engage, as quickly as possible, to form a Government that represents the will and sovereignty of all segments of the Iraqi population and that would contribute to finding a viable and sustainable solution to the country’s current challenges; and *reaffirming* its belief that through its democratic institutions, in cooperation with Iraqi society, Iraq can work to address the challenges facing the country for the benefit of all Iraqis,

“Underscoring the need for all segments of the Iraqi population to participate in the political process, an inclusive political dialogue, and in the economic and social life of Iraq, to refrain from statements and actions which could aggravate tensions, to reach a comprehensive solution on the fair distribution of resources, and to ensure stability and develop a just and fair solution for the nation’s disputed internal boundaries and work to strengthen national unity, and *stressing* the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive Iraqi-led political process to support dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations including ISIL, and respect the constitution,

“Reiterating its praise for Iraq’s Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC), the Iraqi security forces, and the Iraqi people, candidates and coalitions for the successful holding of parliamentary elections despite the security challenges Iraq faces,

“Encouraging the Government of Iraq to continue strengthening democracy and the rule of law, improving security and public order, combating terrorism and sectarian violence, and countering incitement motivated by extremism and intolerance across the country, and *reiterating* its support to the people and the Government of Iraq in their efforts to build a secure, stable, federal, united and democratic nation, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights,

“Emphasizing the need to continue efforts to promote international and regional cooperation aimed at supporting Iraq and to prevent terrorist groups included on the sanctions list established by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), in particular ISIL, from using the territories of Iraq and neighbouring States to carry out violence or other illicit acts to destabilize Iraq and the region, *expressing* its readiness to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who are supporting ISIL, *also expressing* grave concern over reports of access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Committee, *strongly condemning* any engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil from Iraq involving these terrorist groups, and *emphasizing* that such engagement constitutes financial support for such terrorists and may lead to further sanctions listings by the Committee,

“Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society, and Government to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation according to the Constitution, facilitate regional dialogue, develop processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries, aid youth and vulnerable groups including refugees and internally displaced persons, promote the protection of human rights, gender equality, children and youth, and vulnerable groups, and promote judicial and legal reform, and *emphasizing* the importance of the United Nations, in particular UNAMI, prioritizing advice, support, and assistance to the Iraqi people, including civil society, and Government to achieve these goals,

“Urging the Government of Iraq to continue to promote and protect human rights and also to consider additional steps to support the Independent High Commission for Human Rights in carrying out its mandate,

“Recognizing the efforts of the Government of Iraq in the promotion and protection of the rights of women and *reaffirming* its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013) on women, peace, and security and *reiterating* the need for the full, equal, and effective participation of women; *calling* on all parties to protect the civilian population, in particular women and children, especially in light of recent violence; *expressing* grave concern at the recruitment and use of children by ISIL and other armed groups in violation of international law; *reaffirming* the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of society and *stressing* the need for their full political participation, including in peace and political-decision making processes and the development of national strategies in order to take into account their perspectives, and *looking forward* to the full implementation of Iraq’s National Action Plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000),

“Expressing grave concern for the more than one million individuals seeking refuge in other areas of Iraq, reiterating its gratitude to the host communities, *emphasizing* the importance of addressing humanitarian issues confronting the Iraqi people, *stressing* the need to continue to plan and implement a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues, *encouraging* Member States to support the United Nations’ humanitarian response in Iraq, working with the Government of Iraq, to assist all Iraqi individuals affected by the ongoing conflict, and *commending* the efforts of Member States that have contributed to the humanitarian effort,

“Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, *reaffirming* that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and to develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, *welcoming* commitments and encouraging

continued efforts of the Government of Iraq for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, *noting* the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government of Iraq, in coordination with UNAMI on these issues, and *encouraging* the Government of Iraq to continue working with UNAMI and humanitarian agencies to ensure the delivery of humanitarian relief to those in need,

Urging all those concerned to comply fully with international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations, as applicable, and to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations staff, its associated personnel and their assets, and also to respect and protect health care workers and medical transport and facilities,

Recognizing that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661 (1990), and further recognizing the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661 (1990),

Expressing deep gratitude to all the United Nations staff in Iraq for their courageous and tireless efforts, and commending the leadership and good offices role of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Iraq, Nickolay Mladenov,

"1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 July 2015;

"2. *Decides* further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2014/523, annex), shall continue to pursue their mandate as stipulated in resolution 2110 (2013); and recalls the provisions of resolution 2107 (2013);

"3. *Recognizes* that security of United Nations personnel is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq and calls upon the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the United Nations presence in Iraq;

"4. *Welcomes* the contributions of Member States in providing UNAMI with the financial, logistical, and security resources and support that it needs to fulfil its mission and calls upon Member States to continue to provide UNAMI with sufficient resources and support;

"5. *Expresses* its intention to review the mandate of UNAMI in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all UNAMI's responsibilities;

"7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."