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Conference A

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Documentation of the Work of the  
Security Council C

# Security Council C

## Committee Staff

Director	Alfie Jones
Assistant Director	n/a
Chair	Alexandre Macisaac
Rapporteur	n/a

## Agenda

1. *Strengthening United Peacekeeping Operations*

2. *The Situation in Syria*

3. *Peace Consolidation in West Africa*

## Awards

- **Delegate Award:** *France*
- **Outstanding Position Paper Award:** *Australia*

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

<b>Document Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>
SCC/1/1	<i>Strengthening United Peacekeeping Operations</i>
SCC/1/2	<i>Strengthening United Peacekeeping Operations</i>
SCC/1/3	<i>Strengthening United Peacekeeping Operations</i>
SCC/2/1	<i>The Situation in Syria</i>
SCC/2/2	<i>The Situation in Syria</i>
SCC/2/3	<i>The Situation in Syria</i>

## Summary Report

The Security Council met on Sunday evening and debated the setting of the agenda. After some strong debate, delegates eventually voted 9-5 in favor of the proposal from Azerbaijan, to set the agenda in the order 2, 1, 3: Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, The Situation in Syria, and Peace Consolidation in West Africa. The Council concluded the evening's session by beginning to substantively debate ways to improve UN peacekeeping.

On Monday, delegates continued to debate Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. Three working papers were submitted, on the funding of peacekeeping, preventing sexual violence by UN peacekeepers, and reform of training of peacekeeping forces. Delegates debated in a spirit of co-operation and collaboration, and it was clear from the outset there was a great deal of consensus in the committee

The delegates of the United Nations Security Council resumed the discussions on topic 2 in the third committee session. Several rounds of corrections for working papers took place. Delegates successfully corrected their working papers following the feedback from the dais.

The following morning, delegates of the United Nations Security Council completed all corrections on three working papers through effective suspensions of the meeting and friendly formal session discussions. The papers were approved making three draft resolutions on the floor. The delegates introduced amendments on two of the draft resolutions and engaged in further debate on the amendments introduced.

The delegates of the United Nations Security Council debated thoroughly all unfriendly amendments introduced to two of the three draft resolutions on the floor. Following a successful motion for the closure of the speakers list and its exhaustion, the committee proceeded to adopt all unfriendly amendments by acclamation. One sponsor delegate had been absent during a session, which is why those amendments had ended up becoming unfriendly. The delegates adopted Draft Resolution SCC/2/1 on, to the training of peacekeepers with a count of 12 "yes" votes, 1 "no" vote and 1 abstention. The committee followed on to adopt Draft Resolution SCC/2/2 on preventing sexual misconduct in peacekeeping missions with a count of 11 "yes" votes, 1 "no" vote and 2 abstentions. The committee proceeded to adopt Draft Resolution SCC/2/3 on peacekeeping funding by acclamation. Delegates then immediately began discussing topic two, the Situation in Syria.

The delegates of the United Nations Security Council resumed debate on the newly adopted topic on the Syrian crisis. During suspensions of the meeting, the delegates started working on three different working papers.

The next day, delegates continued to debate Syria, and submitted three working papers to the dais. However, the work of the delegates was interrupted by a crisis in the South China Sea. Disagreement within the council, and the constraints of time, meant that a resolution could not be agreed on. However, the Council did unanimously approve a Presidential Statement.

Having resolved the crisis, the delegates of the Security Council successfully motioned to reconsider the topic on the Situation in Syria. The three working papers they had previously been composing were rapidly accepted and become draft resolutions. The first draft resolution, SCC/1/1, themed around finding a diplomatic solution to the crisis, passed with 14 votes in favor and 1 abstention. The second draft resolution, SCC/1/2, on humanitarian aid, was adopted by acclamation. The third draft resolution, SCC1/3, on combating terrorism passed with 12 votes in favor and 3 abstentions.

The dais would like to commend this committee for their fantastic commitment and work ethic during the conference. To complete voting on 2 topics in a few days is a tremendous achievement.

**Code:** SCC/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council C

**Topic:** Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

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1 *The United Nations Security Council,*  
2  
3 *Stressing* the importance of the resolution S/RES/2086, which recognizes the responsibility of nation states to  
4 maintain international peace and security,  
5  
6 *Affirming* the need for cooperation between United Nations bodies involved in peacekeeping operations,  
7  
8 *Stressing* the importance of such cooperation in order to facilitate communication in establishing a universal training  
9 program,  
10  
11 *Acknowledging* the need for the training of peacekeepers to include gender equality education as a supplement to  
12 peacekeeping training,  
13  
14 *Recognizes* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission includes specifics about the needs and the situation of the  
15 country or region concerned,  
16  
17 *Determined* to create a standardized training program in order to protect peacekeepers, and ensure adequate levels of  
18 preparation for any crisis in today's complex and ever-changing world,  
19  
20 *Recognizes* the work of the United Nations Integrated Training Services to better prepare peacekeepers for  
21 peacekeeping operations,  
22  
23 *Taking into consideration* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) involvement in deciding training  
24 location,  
25  
26 *Noting* the success that Quick Impact Projects have had in building confidence in peacekeeping missions, mandates,  
27 and peace processes, especially in Darfur,  
28  
29 *Understanding* that diplomacy and humanitarian aid take precedence over military force as a means to create  
30 conditions for peacekeeping missions,  
31  
32 *Applauding* the success of the peacekeeping operations in East Timor and Tonga which developed localized police  
33 forces in their respective regions,  
34  
35 *Stressing* that United Nations Security Council will only issue a mandate for military intervention within a mission  
36 under the most dire circumstances, which will be determined at the discretion of the United Nations Security  
37 Council,  
38  
39 *Convinced* that the use of military force is a last resort,  
40  
41 *Recognizing* that the United Nations has no role to play in the facilitation of regime change,  
42  
43 *Noting* the success and lone use of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC's  
44 (MONUSCO) 'Intervention Brigade' as outlined in S/RES/2098,  
45  
46 1) *Calls upon* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to determine clear and finite training standards details  
47 regarding the evaluation of unsuccessful and successful peacekeeping operations, to determine the most efficient use  
48 of tactics and strategy;  
49  
50 2) *Calls upon* Member States to create the conditions necessary for peacekeeping operations to function effectively,  
51 by the possible use of further 'Intervention Brigades' based on MONUSCO's 2013 Brigade in the Democratic  
52 Republic of the Congo;  
53

- 54 3) *Supports* peacekeeping training for local police forces, which focuses on ensuring long-term peace and security,  
55 through measures including, but not limited to;
- 56 a. Police Development Programs, which will help local police to professionalize and become more  
57 efficient relative to their location,
  - 58 b. Delivering appropriate strategic training in order for civilians and police to reinforce their own  
59 leadership;
- 60
- 61 4) Requests that the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission send an annual report to the DPKO that will include  
62 but is not limited to, information:
- 63 a. Outlining and acknowledging peacekeeping servicemen and servicewomen who are best fit to train  
64 future peacekeepers,
  - 65 b. Giving special consideration to those who have;
    - 66 i. Been in similar conflicts or have experienced peacekeeping in that particular country,
    - 67 ii. Demonstrated outstanding behaviour and conduct in the field,
    - 68 iii. Provided effective services to the United Nations;
- 69
- 70 5) *Recommends* collaboration with local NGO's to gain further knowledge on domestic regions and generate local  
71 autonomy for training programs;
- 72
- 73 6) *Requests* an increase in psychological preparation and rehabilitation, to ensure peacekeepers are mentally as well  
74 as physically able to fully enter an operation and return to civilian life;
- 75
- 76 7) *Recommends* the use of Quick Impact Projects to help train local police officers to assist in infrastructure projects,  
77 including but not limited to hospitals and schools;
- 78
- 79 8) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the manner.

**Code:** Draft Resolution SCC/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council C

**Topic:** Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

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1 *The United Nations Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* A/RES/62/214 that condemns all acts of sexual abuse or misconduct perpetrated by peacekeepers,

4  
5 *Recognizing* the importance of issues raised by S/RES/2106, which states that sexual violence is a crime against  
6 humanity, and calls upon nation states to prosecute cases of sexual misconduct in a timely manner,

7  
8 *Deeply concerned* with sexual violence against women in general and deeming any misconduct by United Nations  
9 peacekeepers in particular as unacceptable,

10  
11 *Noting* the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations' (C34) report A/66/19, which suggests the inclusion of  
12 women and promotion of gender equality in Peacekeeping Operations as a means to reduce sexual misconduct,

13  
14 *Recognizing* the instrumental work of gender based violence prevention training workshops organized by the Group  
15 of Friends of Corrections for corrections officers of the United Nations,

16  
17 *Further noting* recommendations made by the International Peace Institute (IPI) regarding the appointment of a  
18 gender advisor for each peacekeeping operation,

- 19  
20 1) *Suggests* appointing a Gender Advisor who will have previously occupied a command position on a  
21 peacekeeping mission, and who will be selected by the Secretary-General, in consultation with officials  
22 from training institutions and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), whose responsibilities  
23 will include but will not be limited to;
- 24 a. Discouraging peacekeepers and other United Nations staff, including policemen and aid workers,
  - 25 from engaging in acts of sexual misconduct by providing the proper and necessary training;
  - 26 b. Reporting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations cases of sexual violence among
  - 27 peacekeepers and other United Nations staff;
  - 28
- 29 2) *Looks favorably upon* assisting civilian women and children who are victims of sexual violence by  
30 peacekeepers and other United Nations staff, through programs implemented by CSW, WHO and NGOs,  
31 and managed by 5<sup>th</sup> committee of the General Assembly, assisted by the Group of Friends of Corrections  
32 and similar organizations, providing assistance including but not limited to;
- 33 a. Psychological support,
  - 34 b. Medical assistance,
  - 35 c. Financial aid;
  - 36
- 37 3) *Encourages* Member States to promote gender equality by including women in all peacekeeping missions  
38 to reduce and eliminate sexual violence against civilian women and children;
- 39  
40 4) *Recommends* that Member States, in addition to NGOs such as the Group of Friends of Corrections, host  
41 training workshops dealing with prevention of gender based violence to promote gender equality among  
42 United Nations correctional officers;
- 43  
44 5) *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with International Criminal Court (ICC) in prosecuting and  
45 upholding sentences for peacekeeping officers found guilty of war crimes and sexual violence against  
46 civilians;
- 47  
48 6) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the manner.



**Code:** SCC/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council C

**Topic:** Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

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1 *The United Nations Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the generous contribution of troops to peacekeeping operations by United Nations Member States,

4  
5 *Understanding* the financial burden that a state incurs in providing resources to the peacekeeping efforts,

6  
7 *Drawing attention to* the report of the Secretary General to the General Assembly A/60/692, which states the  
8 necessity of additional funding for United Nations peacekeeping efforts,

9  
10 *Deeply concerned* by the insufficient funding of peacekeeping operations,

11  
12 *Expressing* hope that all Member States will provide resources for peacekeeping operations and that those that  
13 already contribute continue to provide resources,

14  
15 *Recognizing* the need for more participation from Member States in providing resources to peacekeeping operations  
16 in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations,

17  
18 *Taking into consideration* the fact that some states have a greater ability to provide financial support for  
19 peacekeeping missions,

20  
21 *Further recognizing* the work of United Nations Contingent-Owned System (UNCOS), which meets every three  
22 years to address reimbursing states that contribute to peacekeeping forces,

23  
24 *Welcoming* non-monetary support in terms of voluntary human resources, logistical support, general administrative  
25 support, humanitarian aid, and intelligence,

26  
27 *Acknowledging* the General Assembly fifth committee's authority on budgetary issues,

- 28  
29 1) *Requests* that the UNCOS meets annually rather than every three years to attend to the orders of  
30 reimbursement to state contribution to ease concerns and frustrations;
- 31  
32 2) *Decides* to increase the level of funding from the United Nations Security Council Members for  
33 peacekeeping operations, based on an increase in percentage funding as to be determined by the GA5;
- 34  
35 3) *Urges* the GA5 to consider an increase in Peacekeeping operation funding from all United Nations Member  
36 States;
- 37  
38 4) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the manner.

**Code:** Draft Resolution SCC/2/1  
**Committee:** United Nations Security Council C  
**Topic:** The Situation in Syria

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1 *The United Nations Security Council,*  
2  
3 *Recalling S/RES/2042, which stresses the importance of all elements of the Six-Point Proposal outlined by the Joint*  
4 *Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States,*  
5  
6 *Further recalling S/RES/2043, which highlights the cessation of armed violence in all forms and by all parties as*  
7 *one of the many steps necessary to achieve a solution to the crisis in Syria,*  
8  
9 *Acknowledging the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Executive Council Decision*  
10 *EC-M-33/DEC.1, which has set an accelerated program for destroying chemical weapons in Syria,*  
11  
12 *Applauding the prior contributions of Denmark, Italy, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States of*  
13 *America in the removal and destruction of chemical weapons in Syria,*  
14  
15 *Expressing its satisfaction with S/RES/2139, which pledges this Council’s commitment to the use of humanitarian*  
16 *relief as a vital aspect of the resolution of the conflict in Syria,*  
17  
18 *Further recalling S/RES/2118, which notes that the future of the Syrian Arab Republic is for the people to decide,*  
19 *and that all dialogue must be inclusive and meaningful,*  
20  
21 *Further recalling the Geneva I Communiqué, especially Article 3, which emphasizes Syrian sovereignty during the*  
22 *peace and restructuring process,*  
23  
24 *Noting with satisfaction the continuation of peace talks via the Geneva II Conference,*  
25  
26 *Bearing in mind A/RES/60/1, which outlines the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine, as well as reaffirming Members*  
27 *States’ duty to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing,*  
28  
29 *Recognizing the aims of the Arms Trade Treaty, which requires the sale and supply of dangerous weapons to be*  
30 *monitored, ensuring they do not fall into the hands of actors who may use them to undermine human rights, or*  
31 *threaten international peace and security,*  
32  
33 *Taking into consideration the fact that, in accordance with Article 94 of the UN Charter, each Member of the UN*  
34 *must comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in any case to which it is a party,*  
35  
36  
37 1) *Strongly encourages* the Syrian Authorities and all Member States to take all appropriate steps towards  
38 meeting the 30 June 2014 chemical weapon removal deadline, including but not limited to;  
39  
40 a. Sending a supplementary team of OPCW experts to Syria to further oversee the process,  
41 b. Contributing additional facilities and resources to expedite the process;  
42  
43 2) *Calls upon* all other UN Member States to halt the sale and supply of weapons to parties involved in the  
44 Syrian conflict, to allow the implementation of a ceasefire;  
45  
46 3) *Implores* all parties involved in the conflict to cease armed violence so the OPCW’s removal of chemical  
47 weapons can continue unhindered, and so that further peace talks may be facilitated;  
48  
49 4) *Strongly encourages* all parties involved in the conflict to continue peaceful, diplomatic discussions at the  
50 ongoing Geneva II Conference and in all future negotiations;  
51  
52 5) *Encourages* Syria to call upon the Department of Political Affairs’ Electoral Assistance Division to hold  
53 UN-assisted elections, which should:  
54  
55 a. Jointly be organized by the Syrian Authorities and United Nations;



- 56                    b. Be supervised by the United Nations to ensure transparency and accountability  
57                    c. Establish a transitional governing body that holds full executive power;  
58  
59                    6) *Demands* Member States remain committed to the sovereignty, independence, national unity, and territorial  
60                    integrity of Syria;  
61  
62                    7) *Encourages* the ICJ to create a committee reporting to the Secretary General investigating violations of the  
63                    ceasefire in Syria;  
64  
65                    8) *Instructs* the ICJ to investigate and prosecute war crimes committed during the Syrian Civil War since  
66                    April 2012, the date of this Council's first resolution regarding the conflict in Syria;  
67  
68                    9) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Code:** Draft Resolution SCC/2/2

**Committee:** The United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Syria

1 *The United Nations Security Council*

2

3 *Recognizing* the urgency to increase humanitarian aid in Syria,

4

5 *Noting* the destabilizing impact of refugees and internally displaced persons in Syria and its neighboring countries,

6

7 *Alarmed* that the conflict in Syria has created over 2 million refugees, of which 78% are women and girls,

8

9 *Recognizing* S/RES/2139 which demands that all parties involved in the Syrian conflict allow the delivery of humanitarian aid and medical supplies including doctors and support personnel, food, water, and other necessities, as well as permit evacuations of civilians and refugees,

10

11 *Noting with deep concern* the psychological ramifications and damage present as a result of displaced person status,

12

13 *Recalling* the efforts of UN bodies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which has, in recent years, placed particular emphasis on the Syrian conflict,

14

15 *Recalling* resolution S/RES/2139, which stresses the serious deterioration of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, with attention to hundreds of thousands of civilians, kept in besieged locations by Syrian armed forces and opposition groups,

16

17 *Taking into consideration* the escalating number of displaced persons, and the necessary provisions that will be needed in order to accommodate this,

18

19 *Commending* the efforts of United Nations member states that are hosting refugees,

20

21 *Recalling* the resolution S/RES/2143 that deplores the use of children as human shields by rebel groups such as the Free Syrian Army and Syrian opposition coalition from recruiting armed personnel from education facilities,

22

23 *Endorsing* the creation of an evacuation corridor from Homs to allow civilians to escape violence in the city as described in the Geneva Communiqué,

24

25 *Calls upon* resolution S/RES/2143 which stresses that children have the right to education and equal opportunity, and condemns armed forces recruiting armed personnel from education facilities,

26

27 1) *Urges* Syrian authorities and opposition groups to lift sieges in order to allow humanitarian organizations to distribute food, water and medical supplies;

28

29 2) *Requests* that Member States that are already accepting refugees continue to do so;

30

31 3) *Calls upon* Member States that have not already done so, to open their borders to refugees;

32

33 4) *Encourages* better communication between the border agencies of nearby countries that accept displaced persons in order to;

34

35 a. Determine the exact number of individuals flowing in and out of countries,

36

37 b. Establish an efficient flow of displaced persons in order to safely access clinics and facilities,

38

39 c. Determine the intentions of individuals crossing borders;

40

41 5) *Authorizes* cooperation with local Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Syria and other UN bodies such as UNHCR and United Nations Children's Fund to gain further knowledge of the crisis and to provide better assistance in order enact measures including but not limited to;

42

43 a. Expand existing refugee and displaced persons camps,

44

45 b. Better protect women and children from sexual violence and exploitation,

46

- 55 c. Provide food, water, and nutrition to those in greatest need,  
56 d. Provide appropriate psychological counseling and rehabilitation services to displaced  
57 persons,  
58 e. Further education programs which are non discriminatory with regards to gender, age,  
59 and ethnicity;  
60
- 61 6) *Requests* additional financial support from the 5<sup>th</sup> Committee of the General Assembly to fund United  
62 Nations humanitarian work in Syria,  
63  
64 7) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the manner.

**Code:** SCC/2/3

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Syria.

1 The United Nations Security Council,

2  
3 *Recalling* S/RES/1989 which states “that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most  
4 serious threats to peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their  
5 motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and reiterating its unequivocal condemnation of Al-Qaida  
6 and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, for ongoing and multiple criminal  
7 terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims, destruction of property and greatly  
8 undermining stability,”

9  
10 *Keeping in mind* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations which is concerned with the  
11 maintenance of international peace, and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation amongst States,

12  
13 *Recalling* S/RES/2118 that calls upon the Syrian Arab Republic to dispose of its chemical weapons before June 30  
14 2014,

15  
16 *Convinced* that there is an urgent need to adopt appropriate and effective measures to counteract the current threats  
17 of terrorist activity in the Syrian Arab Republic,

18  
19 *Recalling* the United Nations High Level Panel report on terrorism that defines terrorism as “any action, in addition  
20 to actions already specified by the existing conventions on aspects of terrorism, the Geneva Conventions and  
21 Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), that is intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-  
22 combatants, when the purpose of such an act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a  
23 Government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act,”

24  
25 *Emphasizes* Resolution S/RES/2133 which stresses concern about the presence of terrorist organizations in the  
26 Syrian Arab Republic and the serious threat they pose to international diplomatic relations,

27  
28 *Believing* that it is the responsibility of the international community to provide assistance to Syria in their fight  
29 against terrorism within their borders,

30  
31 *Recognizes* the importance of peace talks as a key element of ending the conflict in Syria,

32  
33 *Reaffirming* that the use of chemical weapons goes against the fundamental principles of peace and security,

34  
35 *Recalling* S/RES/2139 which demands a ceasing of attacks against civilians, and stresses the importance to eradicate  
36 weapons which cause unwarranted injury and unnecessary suffering,

- 37  
38 1) *Urges* neighbors of the Syrian Arab Republic to work to secure their borders and establish checkpoints, in  
39 order to decrease terrorist movement between states, while allowing refugees to pass through;
- 40  
41 2) *Requests* that the neighbors of the Syrian Arab Republic cooperate in order to exchange information  
42 regarding terrorist activity in the Syrian Arab Republic;
- 43  
44 3) *Condemns* any activity of the terrorist group Al-Qaida in the Syrian Arab Republic, and recognizes that  
45 their presence there is harmful to establishing peace and security within Syria;
- 46  
47 4) *Strongly Condemns* the use of weapons or tactics which cause superfluous and excessive suffering,  
48 including aerial bombardment, barrel bombs, and shelling;
- 49  
50 5) *Calls upon* the international community to consider the relaxation of sanctions against the Syrian Arab  
51 Republic should their chemical weapons be disposed of by June 30 2014;
- 52  
53 6) *Invites* the relevant parties in the Syrian Arab Conflict to encourage the Syrian Authorities to efficiently  
54 and rapidly remove the chemical weapons within the Syrian Arab Republic;

55

56

7) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the manner.

## **Statement by the President of the Security Council**

The President of the Security Council made this statement, on the developing situation in the South China Sea, on behalf of the whole council:

“The Security Council recognizes the serious crisis that has recently occurred in the South China Sea and is fully devoted to ensuring that the situation does not escalate further.

The Security Council is devoted to finding a peaceful diplomatic solution to the South China Sea crisis.

The Security Council recognizes the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that recognizes 200 nautical miles of the South China Sea as an Exclusive Economic Zone to the Philippines.

The Security Council affirms the principles of the Search and Rescue (SAR) convention of the International Maritime Organization on establishing a SAR response protocol for all accidents.

The Security Council notes the stipulations of the SAR Convention that state that “Parties should take measures to expedite entry into its territorial waters of rescue units from other Parties.”

The Security Council urges the Philippine frigates to conduct Search and Rescue operations until such time that an international Search and Rescue mission, under the auspices of the IMO, can arrive and conduct further operations.

The Security Council mandates the non-combative nature of the SAR mission, which should include only non-combat ships and unarmed helicopters and focus purely on minimizing all casualties and saving human lives.

The Security Council emphasizes that any attempt to sabotage, steal, or otherwise tamper with Chinese or American military equipment at the collision site is a violation of the mandate outlined in clause 2, and is subject to economic and political sanctions under international law;  
Urges the creation of a combat free zone around the collision site, in which no military vessels from any country may be present.

The Security Council emphasizes that the United States, the People’s Republic of China, or any other actor must abstain from using military force throughout the Search and Rescue mission.

The Security Council decides to begin a formal dialogue on an operation to extract both Chinese and American military equipment in a safe and secure fashion that respects the integrity and property of both countries.”