

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

Security Council A (SC-A)

Committee Staff

Director	Kaitlin Sandin
Chair	Gabrielle Sferra

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCA/RES/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/RES/1/2	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/RES/1/3	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted without a vote
SCA/PS/2/1	The Situation in Kurdistan	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Security Council - A 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, II, I beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts.” By Tuesday, the dais received 3 working papers covering a wide range of subtopics, from increased international and regional data sharing through INTERPOL, to educational measures focused on halting terrorist recruitment through social media. The Security Council amended the agenda on Tuesday evening to discuss the Situation in Kurdistan. The body worked hard to find consensus, despite the controversial human rights violations that allegedly occurred within Syria, Turkey, and Iraq. A representative of the Turkish government spoke in front of the Security Council and answered questions about the situation. The body submitted a press statement, which was adopted by acclamation after tough negotiations, and resumed discussion on the third topic.

By Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The Council adopted the 3 resolutions following voting procedure, all of which were adopted by acclamation. The resolutions represented a wide range of initiatives, including increasing information sharing with INTERPOL, a social media campaign to prevent youth radicalization, and combating terrorist financing. The body had an atmosphere of collaboration throughout the periodic meeting and worked hard to achieve consensus despite the clear differences on many positions within this topic. The Situation in the Central African Republic was briefly discussed before the session concluded.



Code: SCA/RES/1/1

Committee: Security Council A

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* its previous Resolutions on “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts,”
4 especially Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1617 (2005), 2214 (2015), and 2249 (2015),

5
6 *Reaffirming* that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international
7 peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations,
8 whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever committed,

9
10 *Recognizing* that countering this threat requires collective efforts on national, regional and international levels on the
11 basis of respect for international law and the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

12
13 *Recalling* Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*’ (1948) statement that everyone has the right to
14 life, liberty and security of person,

15
16 *Reaffirming* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, ethnic group or
17 civilization,

18
19 *Recognizing* the importance of building capacities of Member States to counter terrorism through information
20 exchange,

21
22 *Reaffirming* its commitment to national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all States in
23 accordance with the Charter,

24
25 *Emphasizing* that only through joint commitment, strong cooperation, and global information sharing can the threat
26 of terrorism be extinguished,

27
28 *Viewing* with appreciation Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which affirms the necessity of continuous
29 involvement of women on all aspects of peacemaking, peacebuilding, and peacekeeping, including United Nations
30 peacekeeping missions,

31
32 *Expressing* its gravest concerns regarding the presence, violent extremist ideology, and actions of ISIL (Da’esh), al-
33 Qaida, al-Nusra Front, Taliban, Boko Haram, al-Shabaab, other entities recognized as terrorist organizations by the
34 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee as well as associated individuals and their
35 affiliates,

36
37 *Reiterating* its unequivocal condemnation of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL or Da’esh), al-Qaida, al-
38 Nusra Front, Taliban, Boko Haram, al-Shabaab, and all other entities recognized as terrorist organizations by the
39 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and associated individuals, groups, and entities
40 for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims,
41 destruction of property, and greatly undermining stability,

42
43 *Welcoming* the continuing cooperation between the Security Council and International Criminal Police Organization
44 (INTERPOL), the United Nations Center for Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee
45 and other United Nations bodies regarding information exchange related to combating terrorism,

46
47 *Strongly encouraging* Member States to further engage with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
48 (CTITF) to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system
49 and INTERPOL,

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Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Urgently Requests* that INTERPOL expand their Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) unit digest and the I-24/7 Network to create a single Comprehensive Information Network on CBRNE Terrorist Threats (CINCTT) further expanding upon the CINCTT to actively inform Member States on possible terrorist threats;
2. *Decides* that eligible information for contribution concerns any individual, group, or entity which is associated with ISIL, Al-Qaida, Al-Nusra Front, Taliban, Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab or any other organization deemed being terroristic and further, inter alia:
3. Participate in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;
 - a. Supply, sell or transfer arms and related material to;
 - b. Recruit for, or otherwise support acts or activities of any individual;
 - c. Include strategic data concerning terrorist positions and weapons in war zones;
 - d. Also include other data that concerns CBRNE;
4. *Urges* all Member States to contribute and share all eligible information outlined in operative clause 2 as stated in this resolution and related information to the CINCTT of the INTERPOL CBRNE unit digest and further:
 - a. Accommodate the participation of private and state run scientific entities and communities within the INTERPOL I-24/7 information sharing network;
 - b. Encourage the participation and sharing of data from existing frameworks on CBRNE threats such as the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), United Nations Center for Counter-Terrorism (UNCCT), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to the INTERPOL I-24/7 network;
5. *Invites* INTERPOL to collaborate with women on the ground, to recognize their significant contribution in data sharing concerning terrorist groups and further:
 - a. Empower women living in conflict States to speak out and to become active agents in counter terrorism activities;
 - b. Encourage women who have fled their homeland due to violence caused by acts of terrorism to speak up in the Member States' INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCB);
 - c. Encourage women peacekeepers to contribute eligible information as stated operative clause 9 to the CINCTT;
 - d. Invite women, the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security, and any other relevant NGOs to communicate and cooperate directly to Member States' NCBs to share data on terrorist groups;
 - e. Invite women to help expose CBRNE red flags which will lead to eliminating threats to international peace and security caused by CBRNE terrorism;
6. *Recommends* that Member States consider the different regional organizations' initiatives in countering terrorism on social media such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's (SCO) Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure (RATS), and other regional initiatives as models to take action in stopping forms of terrorism on

106 social media with respect for national sovereignty in concert with social media and telecommunication
107 companies on a voluntarily basis that:

- 108
- 109 a. Filter information linked to terrorism that can be found on social media that have been reported;
- 110
- 111 b. Remove eligible information from social media platforms;
- 112
- 113 c. Trace where the information came from through IP addresses;
- 114
- 115 d. Report and share information that are linked to terrorism found by Member States to their respective
- 116 INTERPOL NCBs or CINCTT;
- 117

118 7. *Directs* the CTC will advise Member States on the implementation of the CINCTT suggestions and platforms
119 through the already existing INTERPOL I-24/7 information sharing and warning system network in relation to
120 CBRNE terror threats and attacks which will:

- 121
- 122 a. Be reported by the Member States' NCB network on a voluntary premise to the INTERPOL's I-24/7
- 123 information sharing network regarding CBRNE terrorist threats;
- 124
- 125 b. Be overseen by INTERPOL's NCB domestic framework;
- 126

127 8. *Recommends* that INTERPOL share all eligible information associated with operative clause 2 from the
128 INTERPOL CBRNE unit digest to the I-24/7 Network regarding terrorist activity relating to CBRNE usage;

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130 9. *Requests* that INTERPOL and the CTC report through its official Chair, four times per year, to the Security
131 Council on the state of the efforts and necessary adjustments by further requesting the Chair to hold quarterly
132 briefings for all interested Member States regarding CBRNE terrorist related threats;

133

134 10. *Directs* the UNCCT Network Against Terrorism (NAT) unit to encourage INTERPOL and Member States
135 regarding best practices concerning CBRNE related counter terrorism;

136

137 11. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance efforts, being cognizant of national sovereignty, the rule of law, and
138 human rights in accordance with the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* as well as the *Charter of the*
139 *United Nations*;

140

141 12. *Strongly* condemns any action by Member States against the rule of law or international humanitarian rights that
142 suppresses political opposition or ethnic minorities, bearing in mind the universal right of freedom of speech;

143

144 13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/RES/1/2

Committee: Security Council A

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), which created the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC); 1566
4 (2004), which strengthened anti-terrorism measures; and 2253 (2015), which formed a comprehensive
5 counterterrorism strategy with a particular focus on the rising threat of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),
6

7 *Recalling* also Resolution 2250 (2015), a landmark document, which recognizes the rise of radicalization among
8 young people and the long term threat this poses to international peace and security,
9

10 *Bearing* in mind the vital role that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) play in the fight against terrorism,
11 particularly Goals 4, 5, 10, and 17 on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequalities, and global
12 partnerships respectively,
13

14 *Reaffirming* Article 26 of *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which recognizes education as a
15 universal human right, “directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect
16 for human rights and fundamental freedoms,” and in order to “promote understanding, tolerance and friendship
17 among all nations, racial or religious groups... for the maintenance of peace,”
18

19 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of many intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental
20 organizations (NGOs) in dealing with education and refugees,
21

22 *Welcoming* the work of the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence and other such NGOs,
23 which have contributed invaluable work and research on the subject of radicalization and youth radicalization, and
24 *emphasizing* the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism set forth by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism
25 Implementation Task Force (CTITF),
26

27 *Noting* that lack of community and sense of belonging are factors in driving youth to violent extremism, and
28 *expressing concern* about the increasing use of social media to promote violent extremist ideologies,
29

30 *Noting* with concern that while radicalization can happen at any age, young people aged 15 to 24 are particularly
31 vulnerable, and *recognizing* that the rise of radicalization, especially among youths, will lead to the increase of
32 violent extremism and terrorism in the future,
33

34 *Further noting* that youth from developing Member States and all Member States that harbor terrorist networks are
35 at an increased risk for radicalization, and *recognizing* that refugees are particularly vulnerable to the influence of
36 the ideologies of violent extremism, while still *acknowledging* that youth from all Member States, regardless of
37 religious background, socioeconomic status, or education level, can be at risk of radicalization,
38

39 *Reaffirming* that those who are best-placed to affect change, including youth, families, women, and civil society,
40 must be empowered to develop positive counter-narratives to the violent extremist agenda, as set forth by The
41 Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters
42 Phenomenon (2014),
43

44 *Acknowledging* the importance of monitoring online behavior of youth in order to identify at-risk individuals and to
45 prevent youth radicalization, and *further recognizing* the importance of education as the single most effective tool to
46 prevent youth radicalization by promoting social cohesion and the creation of opportunities for minority groups to
47 participate in society,
48

- 49 1. *Encourages* Member States in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
50 Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to prioritize education as a
51 powerful mechanism to combat radicalization and to:
52
- 53 a. Implement quality education that promotes intercultural awareness and equips youth to critically assess
54 online content to resist the far reaching touch of radicalization;
55
 - 56 b. Provide, as appropriate, financial and logistical support, as well as expertise, to Members States facing
57 a higher risk of youth radicalization including:
58
 - 59 i. Member States in regions with active terrorist networks;
 - 60 ii. Developing Member States, particularly those with weaker education systems;
 - 61 iii. Member States affected by refugee crises directly, particularly those providing support to
62 refugees, for the purpose of building and improving education systems;
63
- 64 2. *Recommends* public-private partnerships with the cyber security and social media sectors, with the goal of
65 identifying youth at risk of radicalization, while respecting state sovereignty and data privacy concerns, and
66 making information available to local authorities focusing on deradicalization efforts, and to:
67
- 68 a. Develop tools to flag patterns of behavior relating to radicalization and extremism, identifying at risk
69 youth;
70
 - 71 b. Establish social media analysis tools that would report on radicalizing influences and grant the ability
72 to take action to trace, filter, and remove these influences and their perpetrators;
73
- 74 3. *Encourages* the creation and support of regional or local social media campaigns, in collaboration with
75 organizations such as UNICEF and UNESCO, to offer alternatives to radicalization and violent extremism and
76 illustrate the consequences and negative effects that terrorism has on individuals, families, communities, and
77 society as a whole through methods such as:
78
- 79 a. Show the pain and damage caused by terrorist attacks in anti-terrorism campaigns;
 - 80
 - 81 b. Carry out social media campaigns, including testimonials of families, former radicalized youth, and
82 former foreign terrorist fighters;
83
- 84 4. *Encourages* Member States to consider the SDGs, particularly Goals 4, 5, 10 and 17, aiming at the betterment
85 of people as a driving force in the context of peace and security in conjunction with respective regional
86 organizations pursuant of Article 52 of the *Charter of the United Nations* to:
87
- 88 a. Ensure the protection of all persons, especially women and children, refugees and nationals in conflict
89 areas and areas with potential conflict by addressing the deep rooted causes of terrorism such as
90 extreme poverty, social exclusion, lack of education, government institutional weakness, and the lack
91 of prospective opportunities, and collaborating on regional best practices;
92
 - 93 b. Expand upon the implementation of the SDGs for the betterment of all peoples and the maintenance of
94 international peace and security by promoting transparency and collaboration on international,
95 regional, and subregional levels through NGOs, regional organizations, and United Nations bodies
96 including the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF);
97
- 98 5. *Draws attention to* the paramount role that women must have in counter-terrorism efforts, to:
99
- 100 a. Be role models and positive influences for their families, homes, and communities;
 - 101
 - 102 b. Participate in local, regional, and international organizations supporting international peace and
103 security;
104

- 105 6. *Invites* all Member States to recognize the needs of marginalized or minority groups, as necessary in order to
106 prevent the threat of radicalization and particularly youth radicalization;
107
108 7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/RES/1/3

Committee: Security Council A

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

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international
4 peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations,
5 whenever and by whomsoever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhance the
6 effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level,

7
8 *Recognizing* the challenge in balancing international security, state sovereignty, and individual liberties in
9 countering terrorism and violent extremism,

10
11 *Deeply alarmed* by the amount of extraordinary military and logistical support some terrorist organizations, such as
12 the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

13
14 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), which was instrumental in combating terrorism by urging
15 Member States to adopt a set of legal and political actions to combat the support of terrorist activities,

16
17 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) which defines terrorist acts as “criminal acts, including against
18 civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to
19 provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population
20 or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute
21 offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are
22 under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious
23 or other similar nature,”

24
25 *Commending* the work of organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the International
26 Organization for Standardization (ISO) for creating effective international standards for financial security such as
27 Transport Level Security (TLS) and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES),

28
29 *Further commending* the important work that has already been done by regional organizations on financial control to
30 combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including the Inter-American Committee against
31 Terrorism (CICTE), the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE),
32 and the African Union Counter-Terrorism Framework (AUCTF),

33
34 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy described in General Assembly resolutions
35 66/282 (2012) and 60/825 (2006) presenting five pillars for this common strategy, including having states refrain
36 from supporting terrorist groups, as well as the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of*
37 *Terrorism* (1999), which criminalizes the act of financing terrorism,

38
39 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2199 (2015), which encourages Member States to implement a number of
40 financial measures to combat terrorism, such as assets freezing and closure of any sources of financing for terrorist
41 organizations, and welcomes positive incentives as opposed to coercive measures such as economic sanctions put
42 onto those Member States trading with terrorist groups,

43
44 *Condemning* the delivery of any form of support, including financial assistance, to groups directly or indirectly
45 involved in carrying out acts of terrorism as defined in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004),

46
47 *Keeping in mind* Security Council resolution 2249 (2015), which condemns terrorist attacks conducted by ISIL and
48 furthermore highlights the importance of suppressing the financing of terrorism and urges all Member States to
49 redouble and coordinate programs to suppress terrorist acts by all necessary measures,

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Recognizing Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), which reiterates the importance of eradicating the influence of ISIL, while laying the foundation for peace processes in Syria while also taking into consideration all the other recognized terrorist organizations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to provide equipment and capacity building measures including technical assistance to the private sector and financial institutions of all Member States to be able to detect suspicious transactions by terrorist organizations through:
 - a. Examine transactions conducted with large amount of cash determined by every state;
 - b. Strengthen border control mechanisms for the avoidance of cash couriers;
 - c. Monitor financial institutions with records of money laundering;
 - d. Tighten the control on money transfers and transactions;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the role of regional organizations in observing international and national transactions to improve the management of funds in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism to:
 - a. Enhance transparent communication between regional and international financial institutions on banking transactions suspected of being prohibited and related to terrorism;
 - b. Increase cooperation between regional organizations;
 - c. Monitor the origin of transactions through adequate national regulation;
 - d. Improve border control through verification processes of identification and travel documents;
3. *Encourages* Member States to immediately freeze any kind of directly or indirectly controlled financial assets and economic resources proved to be connected to terrorist organizations;
4. *Further encourages* Member States to sanction financial institutions and the private sector operating on their territory involved in sponsoring terrorist activities, fraudulent transactions and money laundering, including but not limited to fines, commercial bans, block illegal transactions, freeze assets, capital restraints, trade and commercial funding, and trade and commercial restrictions;
5. *Strongly suggests* that Member States willingly adhere to the rules and regulations set by international organizations including, but not limited to, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) that:
 - a. Prohibit money laundering;
 - b. Outline financial laws and regulations;
 - c. Monitor suspicious transactions;
 - d. Identifies illegal investments;
 - e. Conduct intelligence analysis of trends and patterns in exchanges;
6. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to strategically widen their search for sources of terrorist financing by examining the strong possibility that such groups evade detection through charity donations by:
 - a. Reviewing the registration criteria for charities;

- 106 b. Expanding the definition of prohibited charitable contributions;
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108 c. Monitoring the use of funds by charitable organizations through already existing platforms and
109 mechanisms;
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111 d. Assisting charities in developing strict criteria when selecting their beneficiaries;
112
113 e. Enhancing security checking of the employees of charities suspected of financing terrorist individuals
114 or organizations;
115
116 f. Monitoring the transactions of charities frequently that operate on an international basis;
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118 a. Flagging any recurring transactions from charities suspected of financing terrorist individuals or
119 organization within a six-month period;
120
- 121 7. *Recommends* Member States incentivize financial institutions to publish accurate reports, establish financial
122 intelligence organizations, and implement mechanisms for strengthening counter-terrorism efforts to:
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124 a. Provide tax benefits and reduction;
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126 b. Award monetary bonuses;
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128 c. Expand credit lines;
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130 d. Allocate Micro Financing investments;
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132 e. Offer business and entrepreneurship consultations;
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134 f. Support pro-bono accounting services;
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136 g. Extend micro loans to communities and individuals;
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138 h. Aid business plan creation;
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- 140 8. *Further recommends* the elimination of illegal operations to finance terrorism derived from activities, including
141 but not limited to selling and trading oil, natural gas, and other natural resources, kidnappings, extortion,
142 blackmailing, selling and trading of historic artifacts and art, trading of small arms and light weapons, drug and
143 human trafficking, and demanding the release of imprisoned and other detained personnel;
144
- 145 9. *Requests* that Member States establish a legal framework to oblige financial institutions to undertake
146 appropriate due diligence on major international and national transactions of individuals and entities;
147
- 148 10. *Requests* that Member States adopt appropriate security measures on transactions of individuals and entities
149 with the intent of protecting sensitive data, including taking measures including:
150
151 a. Protecting the personal and financial information of customers;
152
153 b. Taking measures to trace and follow up on attempted attacks;
154
155 c. Ensuring the implementation of international standardized security measures such as TLS as specified
156 in the IETF's RFC 5246 and AES as specified in the ISO's 18033-3 document;
157
- 158 11. *Urges* Member States to submit a bi-annual report to the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions
159 Committee regarding the domestic legal repercussions and sanctions imposed on entities associated with
160 terrorist organizations or involved in terrorist actions;
161

- 162 12. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) to include compliance reviews of the
163 obligations set forth in Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) in their assessment of Member States;
164
165 13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/PS/2/1

Committee: Security Council A

Topic: The Situation in Kurdistan

1 **Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Kurdistan**

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3 The following Security Council press statement was issued today by the Council President:

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5 The Members of the Security Council noted with deep concern the alleged human rights violations relating to forced
6 displacement and food rationing by the Turkish military and police force. These alleged human rights violations
7 were sparked by the restriction of citizens' access to basic services such as water, food, and healthcare. Additionally,
8 the Members of the Security Council condemned in the strongest possible terms the 30 March 2016 attacks on
9 hospitals and civilians.

10
11 The Members of the Security Council underlined the need for Member states to provide humanitarian aid and
12 resources to the hospitals and clinics affected by the bombings in Kobani and other destruction throughout the
13 region. Further, the members of the Security Council reaffirmed the need for resources to be provided to victims of
14 displacement, assuring the health and wellness of Kurdish people and all other affected civilians within the region.

15
16 The Members of the Security Council reiterated that any violation of human rights is unacceptable and called on all
17 involved parties to end such actions without delay.

18
19 The Members of the Security Council further condemned any form of violent attack by any party directly or
20 indirectly involved in the emerging conflict and recognized the importance of national stability for international
21 peace and security.

22
23 The Members of the Security Council expressed the need for the government of Turkey to cooperate with United
24 Nations observers for the purpose of investigating the allegations made against the Turkish government by the
25 Kurds in Syria and Turkey.

26
27 The Members of the Security Council further expressed the need for Member States and regional actors affiliated
28 with the conflict, particularly within the region, to pledge to provide peaceful and humane treatment for the Kurdish
29 people, especially those who have been displaced from their homes and region, or have faced threats such as the
30 deprivation of fundamental human rights. The Security Council also reiterated to all parties the necessity to behave
31 according to the *Geneva Conventions*.

32
33 The Members of the Security Council also asked that the parties involved brief the Security Council regarding the
34 situation and the concerns of each party without delay.

35
36 The Members of the Security Council call for bilateral and multilateral peace talks between the Kurds and their
37 governments, including Turkey, Iraq, and Syria, for the purpose of restoring peace.