

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preservation of Human Rights in Burundi

Resolution A/1

RESTORING HUMAN RIGHTS IN BURUNDI

Recognizing that President Nkurunziza has broken the Arusha Accords by running, and being elected for a third term as President of Burundi,

Recalling the over 1,000 deaths, 8,000 civilians being held for political reasons, and the 325,000 refugees that have fled the country,

Alarmed by Burundi's refusal to allow the African Union to send 5,000 peacekeepers and the UN to send international police,

Concerned with the threat of genocide in Burundi as ethnic tensions between the Hutu and Tutsi continue to rise,

Reiterating that children are often forced into militias and therefore detained by the government where they face poor conditions;

To the Security Council,

1. Encourages a president from a diplomatic and democratic African nation to serve as a mediator in this conflict which:
 - a. should be close Burundi and highly involved, or affected by the current conflict,
 - b. should be led by a president who:
 - i. encourages reform,
 - ii. upholds his nation's constitution,
 - iii. would follow Nelson Mandela's policies when he acted as the lead mediator in ending the previous civil war,
 - c. may be one of the candidates such as:
 - i. South Africa and President Jacob Zuma,
 - ii. Tanzania and President John Magufuli,
 - iii. Uganda and President Yoweri Museveni;
2. Proposes that the African Union threatens to remove Burundi's troops from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM):

- a. due to the high wages AMISOM gives to its troops which has:
 - i. helped to stabilize the Burundian government,
 - ii. given a steady flow of revenue to the impoverished nation,
 - b. due to the government of Burundi responding to the African Union's approval of the deployment of 5,000 peacekeepers to Burundi by which it claimed that:
 - i. the government would see it as an invasion,
 - ii. Burundian forces would fight this peacekeeping force,
 - c. as a way of incentivising Burundi to allow the approved peacekeeping force to enter the nation and:
 - i. protect human rights in the region,
 - ii. control ethnic tensions,
 - iii. limit the recruiting of child soldiers,
 - iv. prevent another civil war and potential genocide;
3. Invites the re-opening of the currently shut down independent radio stations and other forms of media in Burundi:
- a. as they serve as one of the easiest ways to begin initial negotiations with President Nkurunziza,
 - b. because they are one of the most convenient ways to educate and inform the citizens on:
 - i. the wild rumors of ethnic discourse,
 - ii. events happening outside Bujumbura and Burundi,
 - iii. any mass killings or other violent events,
 - c. through the African Union which can:
 - i. allow local stations to work outside Burundi in a safe zone yet still successfully broadcast to the Burundian people,
 - ii. create their own, unbiased stations which would give information on current events
 - d. by further guaranteeing the personal and professional safety of all journalists as they are:
 - i. released from imprisonment,
 - ii. under the protection of the UNICEF in centres similar to re-education centres for children where they can broadcast their stations;
4. Requests a non-violent, impartial investigation into Rwanda and other states close to Burundi:
- a. to determine whether or not there is evidence proving or disproving that these countries are:

- i. recruiting refugees and impoverished people from Burundi into armed groups,
 - ii. supporting or aiding Burundian armed groups or militias,
 - b. as they may be violating regional African treaties and international law that possibly contributes to the growing human rights violations in Burundi,
 - c. that will be conducted in a peaceful manner by the:
 - i. African Union peacekeepers,
 - ii. United Nation international police;
- 5. Endorses the creation of a unity transitional government in Burundi which:
 - a. will be formed in a process where:
 - i. the government will engage in dialogue with the opposition and local civil leaders,
 - ii. It will be decided exactly how to form this transitional government,
 - iii. The timeline and set goals for the implementation of the transitional government are created,
 - b. will allow for further talks between the government and the opposition once the government has been established where:
 - i. controversial articles in the constitution should be discussed, and if need be, revised,
 - ii. they should focus on avoiding civil war at all costs,
 - c. will help Burundi prepare for free, fair, and safe upcoming national elections for the post-unity transitional government,
 - d. is already being encouraged by the influential Catholic Church in Burundi and needs additional support to ensure a successful transition by the:
 - i. African Union,
 - ii. East African Community,
 - iii. International Community;
- 6. Expresses interest in integrating and distributing microloans to the impoverished people in Burundi:
 - a. which provides a small investment that:
 - i. allows for the creation of a small business,
 - ii. does not have to be repaid for a high amount,
 - b. which would be given to the citizens who:
 - i. lie under the poverty line,
 - ii. can provide an effective business plan,
 - iii. are not in the areas most threatened by attack,
 - c. will allow the people of Burundi to:

- i. be more self-independent,
- ii. develop their own economy,
- iii. not be as reliant on foreign aid;

7. Expresses hope in the disarmament of child soldiers and youth militias in Burundi by implementing peacekeepers and UN and AU officials who have the specific task of:
- a. educating impoverished children on their threat of being tricked into youth militias,
 - b. investigating militia leaders who recruit children into their armies,
 - c. taking children in Burundi's prisons where they face poor conditions to re-education centers for children in detention where they can:
 - i. serve the remainder of their jail time,
 - ii. are provided with regular meals, beds, and a schedule to account time for activities such as sports,
 - d. reuniting these children, after they are released or pardoned, with their identified families and receive a 3-year school scholarship.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preservation of Human Rights in Burundi

Resolution A/2

SOLUTIONS TO THE QUESTION REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN BURUNDI

Recognizing the various violations of human rights done by both ethnic groups, which are the Hutus and the Tutsis,

Realizing the decade long civil war due to the assassination of President Ndadaye in 1993, sparking conflict nation-wide,

Identifying the fact that even after the cease fire in 2005, Burundi still faces violence and human rights continue to be violated within Burundi,

Recalling that the result of President Nkurunziza's third term has caused further divide within the country of Burundi due to the violation of the law within the nation,

Realizing that there are rebel groups that want President Nkurunziza out of the head office, and will do this by any means necessary,

To the Security Council,

1. Demands the change in government, but still keeping President Nkurunziza in the head office, by

a. ensuring that the government is representative of both the Hutus and the Tutsis, but still keeping President Nkurunziza for stability within the nation,

b. allowing the President Nkurunziza to stay as president due to the fact he technically did not have three terms since the first term was due to lawyers and policy makers choosing him as president,

2. Recommends the protection of the president until his term ends to prevent further turmoil by,

a. sending troops from

i. China, who has shown continued support for President Nkurunziza and his office

ii. UN peacekeepers, who will make sure that the president is safe from the rebels who intend to take President Nkurunziza out of office.

3. Calls for better protection of civilians from the government by including:

a. Police force officers who will

- i. oversee the government and make sure that it is not corrupt
- ii. UN Peacekeepers who will also monitor the Burundi government
- iii. countries within the Security Council, so that if the government within Burundi does commit any crimes, then there will be penalties to the country

b. Sending in UN peacekeepers with no lethal intent to

- i. monitor the rebels within Burundi, making sure they do not do anything drastic to harm anybody
- ii. control the outbreak of riots and protests to the government
- iii. make sure the government does not commit murder to the citizens who voice out their opinions on the current state of their government,
- iv. prevent mass killings and abduction within the Burundi area, especially areas with a high threat level and a large number of rebels

4. Suggests that amendments be made to resolution 2279 to better enforce the deployment of UN troops within Burundi by

a. making sure that this time, there will be a better scattering of police officers from the UN, which will be provided by various countries

b. allowing the police force to check the government and their actions to make sure they are not causing any harm to

- i. citizens who are against the government
- ii. protesters
- iii. rebels stating their opinion without any harm being done

5. Urges for peace talks between the two parties to agree on

a. a single government system so that

- i. there could be unity within the government
- ii. there would be no corruption
- iii. make sure the people are happy with what the government has to offer

b. how to prevent furthering of human rights violations by

- i. making sure that the government stops the mass killings of citizens and protesters of President Nkurunziza,

- ii. make sure that the security within the Burundi area are more qualified so that they themselves do not commit any human rights crimes,
- iii. unite both ethnic groups by creating an integrated government where both policies of both ethnic groups are included within the government,
- iv. setting up refugee camps through the ICR and the UNHCR so that people who are in the midst of danger can turn to these camps in the meantime while conflict occurs.

6. Remains firm that the refugee issue in and around Burundi must be contained by

a. making sure the security officers are

- i. well qualified
- ii. do not commit rape
- iii. do not commit any violent actions upon citizens

b. keeping UN police forces in Burundi at all times to limit the crime and violence within the area such as

- i. rebels
- ii. protests
- iii. conflict

c. making sure that more funding from western countries, along with organizations to create better living conditions within the refugee camps in DR Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia by providing them with proper

- i. food
- ii. water
- iii. shelter

7. Allowing the Burundi economy to be more sustainable and not take funding from countries such as China, United States, France, and Belgium by implemented the G8 Deauville Partnership, which would,

a. assist the transition in the countries to help stabilize economy by

- i. creating jobs in infrastructure such as schools and factories
- ii. creating a EBRD to create special funds so that the infrastructure can be built
- iii. promote entrepreneurship programs in the region through bilateral and multilateral assistance

- iv. launch bilateral and regional trade initiatives to expand the market and lower barrier trades, which would increase trade.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preservation of Human Rights in Burundi

Resolution A/3

PRESERVING HUMAN RIGHTS IN BURUNDI

Acknowledging the definition of sovereignty and that every country, developed or not, has the right to it,

Affirming that Burundi is an independent country and thus has the same amount of privilege to sovereignty just as any major developed nation would,

Supporting the idea of no forceful Security Council intervention,

Recognizing the potential human rights violations made by the government under the presidency of President Nkurunziza,

Considering the Supreme Court's ruling over President Nkurunziza's third term was justified as constitutional, as his first term did not count because he was chosen by the parliament of Burundi and not the citizens of the country,

Taking note that all countries have disputes and it is not the world's job to forcefully intervene themselves within them without the initial permission of the government of that country,

To the Security Council,

1. Deplores forceful United Nations action upon Burundi under any circumstances which include:
 - a. Peacekeeping forces,
 - b. Forced conferences,
 - c. Plans to remove the current government,
 - d. Military deployment of any kind;

2. Nevertheless supports private conferences not through the United Nations with any country that wants to peacefully talk with the government of Burundi and has permission by the government themselves to do so;

3. Encourages foreign investments from developed nations in Burundi to increase paying jobs and decrease poverty in hopes of subduing the the amount of protests against the government;
4. Further encourages foreign investments in:
 - a. The mining industry, which will provide people with sufficient paying jobs so they are able to sustain themselves,
 - i. Nickle,
 - ii. Uranium,
 - iii. Copper,
 - iv. Cobalt,
 - v. Vanadium,
 - vi. Gold,
 - b. The agriculture industry, which will supply the country with a more reliable source of food combating the 60% of malnourished people,
 - i. Sweet potatoes,
 - ii. Maize,
 - iii. Sorghum,
 - iv. Beans,
 - v. Taro,
 - vi. Bananas,
 - c. Beneficial infrastructure to attract foreign investment and respectability from other nations of the international community,
 - i. Dams,
 - ii. Government buildings,
 - iii. Residential infrastructure,
 - iv. Roads;
5. Designates support from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) for any nations, such as Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda, dealing with the mass flow of refugees due to the migration outbreak with:
 - a. Reliable food income,
 - b. Sufficient water supply,
 - c. More protection around refugee camps,
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preservation of Human Rights in Burundi

Resolution A/4

PRESERVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BURUNDI

Security Council,

Alarmed by political instability and government corruption found in Burundi, while under its president Pierre Nkurunziza,

Deeply disturbed by the violent tensions between the Hutus and Tutsis that resulted in approximately 150,000 deaths in 1972,

Desiring peace between the states of Rwanda and Burundi as Burundian citizens suffer the political unrest and negligence of human rights because of its corruptive government,

Observing the need for UN police forces to be deployed in the midst of turmoil in Burundi, to monitor peace as stated in resolution 2279 by the United Nations unanimously voted for in April 2016,

To the Security Council,

1. Supports the use of UN appointed advisors to assist the President of Burundi in providing better conditions for the human rights of Burundi's citizens;
 - a. These advisors must be unbiased, and appointed with the approval of the government of Burundi to prevent undermining their sovereignty

2. Emphasizes the need to assist refugees of these nations who are caught in the crossfire of political instability and who witness the brink of an all-out-war;
 - a. These refugees are to be protected in the nations they emigrate to, under humane conditions that said nation's citizens would not enjoy

3. Calls on the reinforcement of UN police forces as suggested by resolution 2279, in order to maintain peace in Burundi, in order to provide citizens with improved human rights;
 - a. These police forces would monitor any hostile situations within the country, and would not abhor any cultural backgrounds and or policies that do not provide citizens with harm

4. Condemns the use of rebel groups trained by Rwanda, to overthrow the president of Burundi, and declares this to be a violation of the sovereignty of Burundi;

- a. It is overstepping of the boundaries in Burundi to train rebel groups to rid them of their leadership,
- b. Peaceful alternatives must be offered before such acts result in the removal of Burundi's president,
- c. Deplores these rebel groups, and immediately calls on their disbanding

5. Further reminds the Security Council of the need to provide peace in Burundi, to avoid the alternative of war with Rwanda and Burundi, and the need to provide its citizens with hospitable conditions with military usage being the absolute, and last alternative.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preservation of Human Rights in Burundi

Resolution A/5

ADDRESSING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION WITHIN BURUNDI

Reiterating the fact that human rights violations in Burundi receive support from private investors and other affiliated groups, as well as the corrupt and fallible governing bodies and leaders of sub-Saharan African countries,

Emphasizing the importance of disabling rebel groups at the bases of the power, as well as taking away the prominence the groups have in certain countries that enable them to enact acts in violation of human rights,

Taking into consideration that many rebel groups have partnered with terrorist groups and have recruited members countries with terrorist holdings, as well as other sub-Saharan countries struggling with economical, social, and political issues,

Keeping in mind that the government of Burundi has shown support for specific aspects of Resolution 2279 including human rights observers within the country, regional support for peaceful resolution, a cessation of regional training of hostile forces, and an unarmed international presence,

Stressing that the civilian casualties and political unrest between rebel groups and the government, have had a negative effect on the people of the region, creating the potential disadvantage of progressing further and creating a humanitarian crisis within Burundi,

To the Security Council,

1. Calls upon regional cooperation with neighboring countries in order to successfully contain and eradicate human rights violations by;
 - a. creating a cessation of aid to rebel groups in the form of deadly weapons, high magazine firearms, and military training to the general population that has only served to exacerbate the situation,

2. Encourages the government of Burundi to increase cooperation with the multiple human rights councils, committees, and treaties that they have ratified, most prominently being the;
 - a. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG), and the United Nations Convention Against Torture (Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - CAT CIDTP),
 - b. Acknowledging and enforcing Articles 13 through 19 that emulate and embody the rights stated and ratified in the suggestion above,
3. Endorses the usage of the National Independent Human Rights Commission, an establishment of the Burundian government by;
 - a. Creating more funding for the the NIHRC through contributions by countries of the African Union and the United Nations to fund the organisation,
 - b. Impressing the importance of funding human rights organisations to the government of Burundi to ensure that the people feel that their rights are respected and that violations can be rectified,
4. Demands that the international community respects the sovereignty of Burundi and respects the government and integrity of the country;
 - a. Even though contentions to violation of rights has been repeated, cessation of violations should be in cooperation with the government,
 - i. Through cooperation with the National Independent Human Rights Commission,
 - ii. Through an allowance of the government to make the final call between violence and protest, as well as free speech and insurgency,
 - b. Ensuring that foreign countries do not impress their opinions upon the government of Burundi in the form of incentives or through the United Nations,
 - i. The government of Burundi will have the power to make the final call on all clauses pertaining to human rights,

- ii. This is especially concerning the rights of homosexuals and laws regarding capital punishment for which the Burundian government has shown dissent.
 - 1. Countries will respect the sovereignty of Burundi and respect the decision of the legislature,
- 5. Recommends joining and communicating with organizations affiliated with political tension and prevention to improve different areas of difficulty in Burundi including;
 - a. Using the NGO ICAfrica (International Charity for Africa), that can raise money to bring people away from the poverty that causes turmoil based on political situation,
 - b. Using the ISHR or International Society for Human Rights that works towards nonviolent recognition of human rights for marginalized or tumultuous peoples and nations,
- 6. Further recommends that third party influence be taken into consideration for human rights cases already existing or for those that reach the international community;
 - a. This will be implemented through proper utilization of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights,
 - i. Burundi accepted the court at its creation through Article 1 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights that created the court therefore creating no problem for Burundi to accept its jurisdiction in current contentious cases,
- 7. Suggests the implementation of demilitarized zones on the Burundian borders and areas experiencing violence;
 - a. Regional countries will recognize demilitarized zones and cease transfer of dangerous weapons and arsenals to civilians and security forces,
 - b. The zones will be,
 - i. Patrolled by civilians of Burundi ensuring equal representation of all groups including the Hutus and Tutsis,
 - ii. Supervised by the UN Border Liaison Office:
 - 1. Who will send personnel as Border Liaison Officials to watch the zones,
 - 2. Armed with Computer Based Training, inter-alia computers, and safety equipment to create safety within stricken areas of Burundi,

8. Supports the implementation of United Nations Observer programs within Burundi;
 - a. The programs will work with the main goal of gathering comprehensive, unbiased, intelligence on the actual human rights available and the actual violations.
 - i. The information will help determine the amount of resources needed and will maximize efficiency and allocation of attention to specific areas or peoples experiencing violations,
 - ii. Programs will also determine the external actions including support of education, violence, and determination:
 1. Determination refers to whether the people wish to see certain rights such as homosexual and LGBT rights,
9. Stressing the importance of implementing practices that allow for the integration of human rights into the fraught political landscape while respecting the rights that the majority wish to see;
 - a. Implementing practices that promote awareness and management that promote methods of protest that are not insidious,
 - i. Education programs will focus on educating people about their rights,
 - ii. Programs will also follow the political mindset of the people of Burundi instead of the political mindset of foreign countries,
 - iii. Education programs will be held by unbiased blocs led by the DPRK to create the utmost success and integration.

B/RES/1

Creating a Kurdish State

Noting with deep concern at the continued spill of unnecessary blood,

Expecting both sides to be pleased with the passed solution,

Guided by the suffering that the Kurds have experienced,

Observing the large amount of Kurdish people that want their own country,

Reaffirming the previous relations that have worked and hope new ones can be reached,

1. Approves another ceasefire between Turkey and the PKK for two years

a. This ceasefire will be monitored and made sure to be kept by peacekeepers being deployed if thought necessary

i. It will be monitored by UN observers and if fighting breaks out Peacekeepers will be deployed

b. If either side violates the ceasefire force will be used and more peacekeepers will be placed in these areas to hopefully keep both sides peaceful

c. If a side continues the following consequences will be in this order light sanctions, medium sanctions, heavy sanctions, and if they still continue to rage war then they will just further delay the possibility of becoming their own state and be thought of as a terrorist group inside the country and thought unreasonable;

2. Authorizing the holding of talks while ceasefire is in place

a. These talks will be with the leaders of all of the Kurdish rebel groups and the governments of the countries they reside in, to help to identify a possible area for their country to be in,

b. These talks will be monitored and held by the UN and will be held over the 2 years that the ceasefire is in place,

c. At the end of these two years in 2019 there will be a vote on whether the area that was agreed and mapped out over those two years will become the new Kurdish state

d. The vote will be made by the entire international community, because a motion this large of creating an entire new state should be a worldwide decision not just the middle east or an AU vote,

e. This vote will be a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote which will ensure that the Kurdish state is wanted worldwide

3. Draws attention to the UN's prevention of genocide and more specifically the responsibility to protect:

a. This states that a state has the main responsibility to protect its own populace from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and many other crimes that would destroy a populace,

b. This also says that the international community has the responsibility to encourage and assist a state in fulfilling that goal,

c. The document finally says that the International community has a responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic and humanitarian solutions to protect populations from these crimes,

d. This document shows the necessity to help Turkey and other countries solve this problem and help them, but also keep in mind that it is their country and it is not the international community's duty if it doesn't save an entire populace which in this case it doesn't;

4. Considers that if and only if a Kurdish state is made, to help protect them from being invaded by Turkey or attacked by ISIL:

a. For the first ten years after the creation of the new country it will be closely monitored and peacekeepers and peacemakers will be on standby if there is an attack since it will be vulnerable;

5. Approves of the joining of the different Kurdish fighting forces such as PKK, PYD, YPG, KRG, KDP, and Peshmerga:

a. These forces will join together to show unification of the Kurds and prove to the international community that they deserve their own land,

b. This will also make Turkey or whatever country they wish to reside in to want to have a ceasefire and to help listen since this will make the Kurds a bigger threat if the country doesn't comply or agree.

A STATE WELL-DESERVED

Security Council,

Accounting for the mass amounts of people who are of Kurdish descent with the unique language of Sorani and hold a very distinct culture,

Conscious that 6 million people of the Kurdish culture live under the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in Iraq, 12 million reside in one heavily concentrated region in southeast Turkey, 6 million occupy one region in Iran, and a small amount of 2 million inhabit the north of Syria close to the border of Turkey,

Recognizing the efforts put forth by the Iraqi government to bestow an autonomy government upon the Kurds which includes their own capital of Erbil, the ability to sovereignly elect representatives, make laws within their given land, have their own law enforcement,

Denouncing the immense amount of disregard for the Kurdish culture among the states of Turkey, Iran, and Syria,

1. Puts forth the Sustainability Pact for Kurdistan (SPK) which central idea is to incentivise countries in exchange for annexation of Kurdish majority areas in Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Iraq to form the longed for country of Kurdistan;
2. Pushes Turkey to annex land to kurds as it will:
 - a. Make a boundary between them and Syria and Iraq, thus having a closer chance to be emitted into the European Union,
 - b. Ultimately stop the violent protests, therefore not having to deploy their military,
 - c. Get rid of the burden of having a heavily populated impoverished area as a great majority of the land the Kurds are living on is below the poverty line;
3. Strongly Urges Iraq to consider that since oil fields in the Kurdish state are not accounted for in many reports and their revenues are at \$80 billion United States Dollars and still rising, to annex land for Kurdistan in exchange for:
 - a. major help and funding for the refugee crisis within their country including,
 - i. Reliable food income,
 - ii. Sufficient water supply,
 - iii. More protection around refugee camps,

- b. A partnership with Kurdistan in their oil industry as Iraq does have oil refineries within the vicinities and does take credit for the pre existing infrastructure within the area;
- 4. Keenly Requests Iran to donate their portion of land inhabited by the Kurds to the establishment of Kurdistan in interchange for:
 - a. The implementation of the CETO 6 on behalf of the United nations which will help with the pollution problem in many major cities as the CETO 6 is a dual apparatus that both desalinates water and provides clean wave powered energy for a low and efficient cost of \$10,000 United States Dollars,
 - b. Support in their water shortage which includes,
 - i. Funding for CETO 6 desalination plants which will be bought from the company Carnegie,
 - ii. Digging more wells for the obtaining of ground water;
- 5. Reminds Syria that the Kurds have participated and assisted greatly in the fight against the Islamic State and further encourages them to reward the fighting group with a country of their own in return for:
 - a. The Kurds becoming stronger in military thus being able to pursue the Islamic State in the ongoing war,
 - b. Having an ally that can potentially make deals with them on oil due to Syria's exponential decay on oil within the past seven years going from 2.5 billion barrels per day to only 379,000 barrels per day
- 6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

B/RES/3

Regarding the Kurdish People

Aware of the nationless 20-30 million Kurds spread across the nations of Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Turkey,

Recalling the recent expansion of the Kurdistan Regional Government in Iraq as they continue to battle the Islamic State,

Recognising Kurdish control over the city of Kirkuk which maintains a spiritual focus as well as an economic one as the city sits on one of Iraq's biggest oil fields,

Reiterating that Iran has strengthened ties with the Kurdish Regional Government and sees them as an ally in the fight against the Islamic State,

Witnessing Turkey's offensive, the Shield of Euphrates, in which Turkey has launched a full out attack on both the Islamic State and the Kurds as a means to secure borders and prevent the creation of a Kurdish state;

1. Encourages that the PKK engages in negotiations with Turkey, which will be mediated by the KRG, and lead to both peace between the Kurdish faction and Turkish troops and the established security of Turkey's borders by:
 - a. Turkey agreeing to cancel their offensive, the Shield of Euphrates, on the Kurdish people and instead:
 - i. work militarily with the KRG and PKK,
 - ii. place their main military focus in combating the Islamic State,
 - b. the Kurds agreeing to make certain that their desired independent state does not include territories within the borders of Turkey,
 - c. Turkey's further agreeing to:
 - i. revise their constitution to recognize the rights and freedoms of the Kurdish minority in Turkey,
 - ii. remove the PKK from the country's list of terrorist organizations,
 - iii. release all Kurdish political prisoners;
2. Calls for the weakening of the Kurdish anti-government groups that have broken away from the PKK and wish to continue their guerrilla warfare in Turkey by:
 - a. beginning with an attempt by the PKK's to bring them back under their control,

- b. having foreign intelligence services and and emigrant centers in Europe end their ties and aid to these extremist groups,
 - c. having the KRG and PKK monitor their controlled borders for the organized crime in which these armed groups take part in such as:
 - i. smuggling across borders,
 - ii. human and drug trafficking,
 - iii. arms trade;
- 3. Supports negotiations and an eventual agreement between Syria and Syrian Kurds following the current civil war which will result in:
 - a. the Kurds agreeing not to seek autonomy as:
 - i. the Kurdish leaders in the area are not currently in favor of it,
 - ii. some Kurds in Syria live in condensed populations, but many are spread across all the major cities and are not unified,
 - b. the Syrian government agreeing to give the Kurds rights and freedoms equal to the Arab population with:
 - i. proportional representation within governmental agencies,
 - ii. a separated Kurdish culture, giving Kurds their own language, media, clothing, and customs that are all permitted;
- 4. Prioritizes the need for the KRG strengthen and stabilize their economy after being threatened with bankruptcy by:
 - a. re-establishing the previous trade agreement in which:
 - i. the KRG received a 17% of Iraq's state budget,
 - ii. The KRG sold its oil through Baghdad,
 - b. peacefully ending the agreement with Turkey in which:
 - i. oil was exported from the KRG to Turkey,
 - ii. oil was sold from the Turkish port of Ceyhan,
 - iii. a Turkish state-owned bank processed the transactions;
- 5. Further Suggests that the KRG work to strengthen its relationship with Iraq and devise a system in which both can follow where:
 - a. they negotiate what additional territory the KRG should obtain where:
 - i. the KRG maintains control Kirkuk,
 - ii. Iraq takes back control over a majority of the KRG's gained land,
 - b. the KRG continues to have it's own president, foreign policy, and capital, while still abiding to the sovereignty of Baghdad,
 - c. the KRG and Iraq resumes previous trade arrangements in which they maintained a shared economy,

- d. the KRG and Iraqi forces begin to work together and coordinate in planned, cooperative attacks against the Islamic State in order to:
 - i. rid the terrorist threat from Iraq,
 - ii. strengthen the struggling Iraqi army;
6. Advocates for Kurdish militia forces and the KRG to continue to fight the Islamic State:
- a. knowing that independence is not in the near future but instead fighting for:
 - i. the safety of their people and territory,
 - ii. potential alliances and negotiations that could lead to an improvement in their freedoms and rights in the future,
 - b. in coalition with Iraq, Syria, Turkey and other Kurdish armed groups instead of battling each other,
 - c. with continued foreign aid from developed nations such as the United States,
 - d. while capturing territory under ISIS and then returning it to the state as to avoid:
 - i. breaking international sovereignty,
 - ii. Looking like a potential threat to the security of nations' borders;
7. Further invites that any vote or attempt to gain independence for Iraqi Kurdistan be denied or delayed for the time being as:
- a. the independence of Kurdistan could see the final collapse of rump Iraq and its separation into Sunni and Shiite territories which would further intensify their conflict,
 - b. the new independent nation would face several economic challenges such as:
 - i. having no access to the sea and therefore relying on its neighbors to trade its oil and other exports,
 - ii. dealing with an extreme shrinking of its domestic market from 35 million Iraqis to just its 6 million citizens,
 - iii. no longer receiving any portion of Iraq's state budget,
 - c. Turkey would only become more hostile to the PKK as it is already concerned with losing security over its borders,
 - d. the battle with the Islamic State would no longer serve as much importance to the Kurds as:
 - i. Iraq will no longer provide support for Kurdish military,
 - ii. they will already have their own state and have no desire to gain territory.

B/RES/4

The Situation Between Nations and the Kurdish Peoples

The Security Council,

Recognizing the that human rights violations of Kurdish peoples that have occurred in the past and the oppression the Kurdish people have faced under other ethnic governments including forced assimilation,

Emphasizing the importance of recognizing the Kurdish peoples through international recognition of an ethnic majority, and through basic recognition of universal human rights,

Desiring the support of the Kurdish peoples through humanitarian aid, affirmation of rights, and a respect for cultural as well as ethnic identity,

Keeping in mind that the Iraqi and Syrian government's have shown support for the Kurdish people, including almost-autonomous rule in both countries in organs such as the Kurdish Regional Government and affiliated armed forces within Syria,

Taking into consideration the territorial integrity of the countries of Turkey, Iraq, and Syria as well as the political sovereignty of each country when defining the rights of the Kurdish people,

Stressing that an abundance of foreign involvement in this situation is not necessary and participating countries should be those without substantive relations with participating groups to eliminate bias and to provide the most agreeable solutions for all parties,

1. Reaffirming the fact that regional cooperation must happen in order to successfully ensure human rights and eradicate human rights violations of the Kurds by;
 - a. Implementing UN Observer Programs within the countries with current violations of political rights of Kurdish peoples,
 - i. Observers will be under governmental jurisdiction and will be tasked solely with observation,
 - ii. Observers will be non-military and unarmed unless in areas prone to conflict.

2. Encourages the governments of involved countries to work with leaders of the PKK, KDP, and KYD to ensure that ties between the Kurdish people and the countries they inhabit do not weaken;
 - a. The special envoy (operative three) will aid in this,
3. Recommends all creation of a demilitarized zone under control of International Security Service and UNSC;
 - i. Demilitarized zone will be held to use proper implementation of the aid and nutritious assistance.
 - ii. Demilitarized zone will be primarily focused in conflict areas within Turkey and Iraq where conflict is between governments and Kurdish militant groups,
4. Endorses the application of a United Nations special envoy to smooth relationships;
 - a. the presence of the envoy will use government involvement to create amicable relations for the Kurdish people and current leaders,
 - b. the special envoy will have the ability to establish alliances and garner international support for the relations between the Kurdish peoples and current sovereign nations,
 - c. the envoy will also be made up of representatives from third-party nations and will be led by a representative from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure maximum efficiency,
5. Recommends joining or communicating with organizations affiliated with political tension diffusion to further contribute peace to the situation;
6. Encourages the Great Return Program in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq as an effective method to relocate displaced Kurdish peoples within the region;
 - i. Which involves the construction and resettlement of displaced persons through the use of:
 1. Allocation of funds from the international community,
 - ii. Encourages the establishment of an organization partnered with the UN Special envoy with the involvement of organizations like the UNHRC,

iii. With additional assistance from Refworld and the Internally Displaced Monitoring Committee,

7. Supports the implementation of new federal legislation that works to move past any animosity or violence that has occurred and seeks to rectify political tensions;
 - a. Kurdish militias will limit military response to government security,
 - i. Limits do not apply to forces defending against potential terrorism,
 - b. Legislation will respect the civilians, minorities, and government to be truly representative of the Kurdish peoples,
 - c. The Special Envoy will be the mediator during organisation of legislation,
 - d. Will also affirm that the countries are not to be divided into factions or autonomous regions to prevent animosity if peoples are isolated by potential divides.

B/RES/5

Solutions to the Question Regarding the Creation of a Kurdish State

Realizing the Kurds have been oppressed all throughout the Middle East,

Recalling that there are Kurds in all different regions in the Middle East such as Turkey, Northern Iraq, and Syria,

Knowing that there are various militant groups within the ethnic group, yet they all seek for an independent state,

Reviewing the fact that the nations within the UN have failed to create an independent safe haven for the Kurds due to the prosecution they face and the fear of a new nation,

Recognizing that Kurdish fighters are backed by many western countries such as the United States with military aid,

Showing that the Kurds have been a helping force in the conflict against ISIL,

Agreeing with the fact that Turkey has shown disrespect in regards to the creation of an independent Kurdistan and fails to give the Kurds an opportunity by refusing to aid them in their endeavor,

1. Encouraging peace talks between Turkey, Iraq, the Kurds, and the rest of the Middle East to discuss

a. the possibility of a Kurdistan, which would require many different factors such as

- i. the borders in which Kurdistan would lie
- ii. which country in which they would take the land from
- iii. the type of government that would be implemented within the newly created Kurdistan,
- iv. the economy within the newly found nation
- v. the stability of refugees and the Kurds within different areas

b. peace between Turkey and the Kurds by

- i. holding political discussions with the Security Council involved to ensure diplomatic and progressive conversation
- ii. making sure the Turkey supports the Kurds in their endeavor to create their own state
- iii. giving them aid and resources to upstart their new country

2. Ensure that Iraq and Turkey stop the oppression of the Kurds and not allowing them to create their own independent state within the Middle East by

a. coming to terms with the various Kurdish militant groups such as the

- i. PYD
- ii. PKK

b. in exchange for peace talks and an agreement on the new creation of a Kurdistan, the Kurdish fighters will help in the conflict against the Islamic State to push back and in exchange get freedom

c. make sure that Turkey provides assistance and a place of refugees to the Kurds so that they can recuperate until they finally have a home to call their won

3. Calls upon the creation of a unifying government between the different Kurds in Iraq, Syria and Turkey, to come to a consensus on

- a. the democracy that the Kurds should have, which many of them use, such as the Iraqi Kurds in order to pick leaders
- b. the different militant groups and how they could unite as one to lead the newly found Kurdistan
- c. take policies from all of the different groups and concurring on a simple democracy that will not fail
- d. making sure that the Kurdish government is fully representative of the various Kurds in the different regions
- e. being monitored for the first 10 years by the United Nations to ensure that they are running their government smoothly without any corruption

4. Supports the creation of a Kurdish state by

- a. Using the ideals of the “Declaration of Independence of the Slovak Nation”, the formal document that separated Slovakia and the Czech Republic, with no violence whatsoever,
- b. creating talks between the Middle East and the United Nation sto discuss borders and different government types
- c. using the G8 Deauville Partnership as a guideline to ensure a smooth transition into a new Kurdish State

5. Demands that an economic system be in place to make sure that the country is stable when it is created by

- a. Using different aspects of the G8 Deauville Partnership such as
 - i. using a transition fund to help support the newly created Kurdistan
 - ii. allowing entrepreneurship within the area to promote different job opportunites
 - iii. creating infrastructure such as schools and workplaces to create jobs within Kurdistan
 - iv. hold workshops for different jobs to make sure that the Kurds can find various jobs and increase the economy when the country is created

- b. Gaining funding from microfinancing organizations such as,
 - i. Grameen Bank, a Nobel Peace Prize-winning company for small business loans,
 - ii. Kiva International, a microfinancing site that encourages person to person micro loans, so donors can see directly where their money is going,