

MUNAAL'18

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

1- OPEN AGENDA

STUDY GUIDE

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Honourable Participants,

My name is İnci Çetin and it is an immense pleasure to welcome you as the Secretary General of the very first session of MUNAAL18, on behalf of both academic and organization teams. We are exhilarated to see you join us while we are at one of the benchmarks of our club's history. We worked relentlessly to deliver you a satisfactory academic experience alongside a quality organization to make your experience a remarkable one.

We determined the theme as 'Will For Change' in hopes of emphasizing the much needed initiative taking to make a change in the world. In the upcoming days you will learn how to adopt yourself in times of crises and take actions accordingly. You will understand the dynamics of negotiating and compromising. Most importantly you will deepen your understanding regarding the importance of changing your mind and being able to come together to achieve a solution which will not only make an impact but also last for a long time. Ultimately this is what we strive for this conference as well as aim to make you contemplate through this theme.

Security Council is at the core of every impactful, binding UN decision. It is fast paced, thrilling and full of challenges. Unlike any other committee, it strictly requires actions to be taken in accordance with the related country's policy. Having an open agenda, the Security Council will tackle the already evolving concepts and problems in international relations. The mind behind the committee truly has got all my respect and appreciation. I would like to thank the Under Secretary General of the committee, Mr. Mehmet Tunahan Ceran for everything he has done during the preparation of our conference.

I highly advise you to read the guide thoroughly and make further research to make the most of this experience. The challenges might vary, but your enthusiasm and hard work will surely overcome them all!

Kindest Regards,

İnci Çetin
Secretary General of MUNAAL 2018

LETTER FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

The most honourable and highly esteemed participants,

First of all, I welcome you to our very first conference. I am Mehmet Tunahan CERAN and currently I am a Junior at Ankara University, Faculty of Law. I am very excited and sad at the same moment; this conference is my farewell to the MUN world. And I am also happy that I will be serving as your Under Secretary General in my favourite committee; Security Council, in the very first MUNAAL in history and my jubilee.

As a reminder, please don't forget that; Security Council is a crisis committee. So, please be prepared when you step-in from the door as a delegate. There is chaos, crises, violence at every part in the world and solving it is a burden which Security Council should hunch. The Council will be including you and occur from you, so the problems and the solving the problems will be in your hands. Your attitudes and ideas may change the world.

Thanks to the very valuable woman, who gave me this opportunity to serve as an Under Secretary General, for coming up with the idea and making me a part of it; Secretary General Ms. Inci Cetin.

For all your questions and inquiries you can contact me at mtunahanceran@hotmail.com

Good luck in the conference, and don't forget to take pleasure from what you do.

Kind regards,

Mehmet Tunahan Ceran

Under-Secretary-General responsible for United Nations Security Council

I. Introduction to the United Nations Security Council

A. Scope

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the primary organ of United Nations that is responsible for maintaining international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations. The Council is the sole body of the UN that is able to oblige member states to its decisions. The main purposes of UNSC according to the UN Charter are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To cooperate in solving international peace and security
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations¹

B. Membership

The Security Council comprises of 15 members, five of which are permanent, namely: People's Republic of China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.² Non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly with operational terms of two-years.³ In spite of the efforts of the General Assembly to establish an equitable and evenly distributed membership, more than 60 countries have never obtained membership of UNSC. Thus, to tackle any possible inequality of opportunity resulting from this structural vulnerability, members of United Nations but not of

¹ Un.org. (2018). *About the United Nations Security Council*. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/> [Accessed 6 Apr. 2018].

² Un.org. (2018). *Members of the United Nations Security Council*. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/> [Accessed 6 Apr. 2018].

³ Ibid.

the Security Council, may have the right to participate in discussions without a right to vote whenever the Council deems that they are parties to the dispute at hand or their interests are affected.⁴

C. Functions&Powers

In order to maintain international peace and security, Security Council has a range of options it could implement relative to the acuteness of the crisis at hand. If there is a complaint presented to the Council which threatens the peace, first order of the Council generally would be recommending the parties to come to an agreement while utilizing peaceful methods. Moreover, when a dispute paves way to hostilities, the Council prioritizes to end or halt them but it may occasionally resort to economic sanctions or even use of force. Depending on the situation, the Council may:

- Set forth principles for a possible agreement if the parties are willing;
- Undertake investigation in significant cases;
- Dispatch a mission;
- Appoint special envoys;
- Request the Secretary-General of United Nations to use his good offices to achieve a pacific settlement of the dispute;
- Dispatch military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tensions, separate opposing forces and establish a calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought;
- Implement economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, and travel bans;

⁴ Ibid

- And collective military actions.⁵

II. Civil Wars

A. Definition and Causes of a Civil War

The basic definition of civil war is 'A war between organized groups within the same state'. The Article III of Geneva Convention (1949) has a topic of "*Armed Conflicts not of an International Character*".⁶ This includes civil war; however, this convention did not define the term 'Civil War' or 'Intrastate War'. But, article III is an article which, "*Where at least one party is not a state itself*"⁷ definition about civil war can be expelled from the meaning and the commentary of the article. It means, a civil war can be between two or more than two non-governmental armed organizations or parties, or can be between the government and one or more than one non-governmental armed organizations or parties.⁸ Sometimes, the goal of one side can be overthrowing the government and take control, gaining independence for a region or changing government policies. Due to aforementioned reasons, government may be a part of a civil war as seen in the Turkish-Kurdish conflicts and the French Revolution in 1789. The term civil war can be used as 'Intrastate War'.⁹ Intrastate war is now the dominant form of military conflict in international politics.¹⁰ After the Second World War, since 1945, approximately %70 of wars have been *intrastate wars* rather than *interstate wars*. Though an intrastate war usually has a

⁵ Un.org. (2018). *About the United Nations Security Council*. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/> [Accessed 6 Apr. 2018].

⁶ Un.org. (2018). [online] Available at: http://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocities-crimes/Doc.33_GC-IV-EN.pdf [Accessed 7 Apr. 2018].

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Jackson, R. (2007). Towards an Understanding of Contemporary Intrastate War. *Government and Opposition*, 42(1), pp.121-128.

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Hoeffler, A. (n.d.). On the Causes of Civil War. *Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Peace and Conflict*, pp.1-6.

smaller scale than an interstate war, more than 16 million people have been killed in civil wars.

11

B. History

The history of civil wars starts with the conflicts in the Roman Republic about 133 BC. The term 'Civil War' was born in the Ancient Rome as "*Bellum Civile*".¹² Cicero first used the term "*Bellum Civile*" in 66 BC.¹³

Civil wars in history has an important part in the history of World politics, especially some of the civil wars caused a total change in the World and ideologies. Civil wars caused many casualties and costed much, though they caused a big progress in politics, philosophy and ideologies, and human rights, like in the French Revolution which started by a civil conflict and ended as a revolution.¹⁴

1. Ancient and Medieval

Ancient era starts with the invention of writing in 34th Century BC. Ending of the ancient era usually dated by 476 AD, with the fall of rome. The civil wars in ancient era contains mostly in Ancient Rome. While for some 'war that shall not be named' many began to believe that civil war was a permanent structure within Roman politics, because there have been more than 20 civil wars in Ancient Rome. It is believed that, six civil wars have transformed Ancient Rome:

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Damon, C. (n.d.). *Studies on the text of Caesar's Bellum civile*.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Hoeffler, A. (n.d.). On the Causes of Civil War. *Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Peace and Conflict*.

Marian-Sullan Civil Wars, Caesar's Civil War, The War Between Antony and Octavian, The Year of the Four Emperors, The Crisis of The 3rd Century, The civil Wars of the Tetrarchy.¹⁵

After ancient era, for 3-4 centuries, civil wars are mostly happened in Islamic Region. Land-gaining politics of the Muslims and the ideology of spreading Islam by conquest which is 'Jihadist Ideology' caused many civil wars and rebellions.¹⁶

Medieval era civil wars mostly happened in Europe, mostly in England and Byzantine. The causes of these wars often have been major landowners. This era in Europe caused European realms to lose power and also caused arise of the Asian and Anatolian crowns.¹⁷

2. Early-modern

In early modern era, religious civil wars are mostly happened due to difference of religious opinion forms. New ideologies, different intellections in Christianity, the new generations in Christians caused both intrastate and interstate wars. In this era, there have been many civil wars which is important for the change of the religious forms, right of freedom, and one of those civil wars leaded to the establishment of the United States of America. And the most important for the whole humanity, a civil war, a rebellion have happened in France, and it became a revolution that aroused the voices of the human right defenders.¹⁸

¹⁵ Daniel, S. and Michel, L. (1958). *The civil wars*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ HAMPSON, N. (1986). Review. France 1789-1815. Revolution and Counter-revolution. Sutherland, D. M. G. *French Studies*, 40(4), pp.470-470.

3. Modern

The civil wars in modern era mostly caused by the libertarian ideologies which is spread throughout the World after The French Revolution. Spread of the libertarian ideologies caused many civil wars and rebellions, the reason of it was the abundances of the Empires.¹⁹ There are three main civil wars in this era.

The American Civil War, 1861–1865, resulted from long-standing sectional differences and questions not fully resolved when the United States Constitution was ratified in 1789, primarily the issue of slavery and states' rights. With the defeat of the Southern Confederacy and the subsequent passage of the XIII, XIV, and XV amendments to the Constitution, the Civil War's lasting effects include abolishing the institution of slavery in America and firmly redefining the United States as a single, indivisible nation rather than a loosely bound collection of independent states.²⁰

The Russian Civil War was fought from November 1917 until October 1922 between the Communist Red Army and the White Army. Other forces fought against both these groups or sometimes helped one against the other. The Red Army won this war within the lead of Vladimir Lenin. During and after the war, Soviet Russia suffered great damage. Then communists established the United Soviet Socialist Republic in 1922.²¹

Russian Civil War and the victory of the communists influenced through the world and communism is spread. The Chinese Civil War was fought from 1927 to 1950, but the war

¹⁹ Hoeffler, A. (n.d.). On the Causes of Civil War. *Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Peace and Conflict*.

²⁰ Etcheson, N. (2005). The Origins of the Civil War. *History Compass*, 3(1).

²¹ Encyclopedia Britannica. (2018). *Russian Civil War | Causes, Outcome, and Effects*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Russian-Civil-War> [Accessed 10 Apr. 2018].

happened in two stages. The first stage happened between 1927 and 1937 and the second stage was between 1946 and 1950. The war marked a major turning point in modern Chinese history, with the Communists gaining control of mainland China and establishing the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, forcing the Republic of China (ROC) to retreat to Taiwan.²²

4. After UN

After the establishment of the United Nations, the numbers of the civil wars in World are aroused, due to independence of underdeveloped states. From an objective view, the civil wars after 1945 are happened in underdeveloped states especially in Africa. Mostly ended with the Intervene of UN, NATO or the States' themselves. Currently, there are a few civil conflicts in the world as number, but it shows that numbers don't matter, civil war always affects the world widely.

C. War in Donbass

It began as a dispute over a trade agreement. Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich suspends talks in the face of opposition from Russia, which has long opposed Ukraine forming closer ties with the EU. Tens of thousands of protesters hit the streets in the following days, highlighting the deep divide between the pro-European west and Yanukovich's power base in the pro-Russian east of Ukraine. Violence that has been simmering for weeks bubbles over when a gunfight erupts between protesters and police in Maidan Square in central Kiev, leaving dozens of people dead. Then, another blast comes with Russia's parliament signing off on President Vladimir Putin's request to send military forces into Crimea, an autonomous region of

²² Encyclopedia Britannica. (2018). *Chinese Civil War | Summary, Causes, & Results*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Chinese-Civil-War> [Accessed 10 Apr. 2018].

southern Ukraine with strong Russian loyalties. Thousands of Russian-speaking troops wore unmarked uniforms pour into the peninsula. Two weeks later, Russia completes its annexation of Crimea in a referendum that is slammed by Ukraine and most of the world as illegitimate.²³

Then, United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/262 on the topic of “*Territorial integrity of Ukraine*” and officially accepted the attack on the territorial integrity of Ukraine and declared the referendum in Crimea and Sevastopol has no validation.²⁴

Kiev's government launches its first formal military action against the pro-Russian rebels who have seized government buildings in towns and cities across eastern Ukraine. Less than a month later, separatists in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk declare independence after unrecognized referendums.

298 people are killed when Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 is shot down by a surface-to-air missile above rebel-held territory in eastern Ukraine. Initially, gunmen prevent international monitors from reaching the crash site, exacerbating the grief of the families of the victims, and it takes days before rebels allow investigators to examine the bodies.²⁵ Ukraine and pro-Russian separatists agree to a complete ceasefire and buffer zone that require all sides to pull heavy weaponry back from the front lines of the conflict, two weeks after an initial truce was agreed to. Meanwhile, a convoy of Russian trucks streams into the border area without the Ukrainian

²³ Nick Thompson, C. (2018). *Ukraine: Donbass Conflict*. [online] CNN. Available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/10/europe/ukraine-war-how-we-got-here/index.html> [Accessed 14 Apr. 2017].

²⁴ Securitycouncilreport.org. (2018). *General Assembly Resolution 68/262*. [online] Available at: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_res_68_262.pdf [Accessed 15 Apr. 2018].

²⁵ Nick Thompson, C. (2018). *Ukraine: Donbass Conflict*. [online] CNN. Available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/10/europe/ukraine-war-how-we-got-here/index.html> [Accessed 14 Apr. 2017].

government's approval. Russia insists the trucks are filled with humanitarian aid, but Kiev is skeptical.²⁶

A NATO commander says that Russian tanks, other weapons and troops are pouring across the border into Ukraine, in apparent violation of the September ceasefire, a claim that Moscow denies. And by the end of the year, the U.N. says more than 1.7 million children in the conflict-torn areas of eastern Ukraine are facing 'extremely serious' situations exacerbated by unusually harsh winter conditions. Donetsk International Airport, which was rebuilt ahead of the European soccer championships in 2012, falls to rebels after months of fighting with Ukrainian government forces. Days later, amid spiraling violence, President Poroshenko announces he will ask the International Criminal Court at The Hague to investigate alleged crimes against humanity in the conflict.

Then, a new ceasefire -Minsk II- is signed.²⁷

European leaders are opposed to arming Kiev's government forces, and they fear it could further ignite a conflict that has now killed more than 5,000 people, including many civilians. Three days later, the ceasefire goes into effect, but violations quickly follow. Over the next few days, Ukraine says several of its service members were killed. Ukraine's National Defense and Security Council reports 300 violations of the ceasefire by February 20.

European Union foreign ministers extend sanctions against Russia, imposed because of the country's actions in Crimea and eastern Ukraine. The Kremlin calls the sanctions "*unfounded*

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Telegraph.co.uk. (2018). *Minsk agreement on Ukraine crisis: text in full*. [online] Available at: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/ukraine/11408266/Minsk-agreement-on-Ukraine-crisis-text-in-full.html> [Accessed 19 Apr. 2018].

and illegal." The sanctions, and the events that preceded their imposition, reflect the tug of war between East and West over the future of Ukraine.

Ukraine's prolonged stalemate is causing grief and isolation among millions living in the conflict zone, the United Nations warns. The fragile ceasefire is pierced daily by violations, while the number of conflict-related civilian casualties keeps climbing. Since the beginning of the conflict in April 2014, until 2016, nearly 9,500 people have been killed in the violence and more than 22,100 injured, including Ukrainian armed forces, civilians and members of armed groups, the UN says.

In 2017, UN human rights monitoring mission released a report.²⁸ The report finds that there were daily ceasefire violations and routine use of small arms and light and heavy weapons in the conflict zone. Such attacks and the resulting damage to critical infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and water facilities, raise serious concerns for the protection of civilians, the report notes, warning that, as summer approaches, there is a risk of further escalation in hostilities, as in previous years.

From the start of the conflict in mid-April 2014 up to 15 May 2017, at least 10,090 people, including 2,777 civilians, have been killed, and at least 23,966 injured, according to a conservative estimate.

More than 1.6 million people fled their homes and became internally displaced, while some three million remained in territory controlled by armed groups, the report notes.

²⁸ Ohchr.org. (2018). *Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine*. [online] Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/UAReport18th_EN.pdf [Accessed 18 Apr. 2018].

Among the issues highlighted in the report:

- The socio-economic deprivation in the east of the country has been deepening. A cumbersome verification procedure introduced in 2016 deprived more than 400,000 citizens of Ukraine of their pensions. The report recommends abolishing the requirement that pensioners from armed-group controlled territory should register as internally displaced persons to receive their pension;
- The contact line continues to divide families and communities, infringing daily the right to freedom of movement. Long queues at the checkpoints reached a record peak in March and April, with over 900,000 crossings each month, compared with 550,000 in February;
- The report contains new cases of individuals unlawfully or arbitrarily deprived of their liberty or subjected to enforced disappearances and abductions, particularly in the territory controlled by armed groups. In a number of cases, the victims' families did not have access to those detained and had no information on their whereabouts; and,
- The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine observed systemic violations of the right to a fair trial on conflict-related charges.²⁹

The fighting in eastern Ukraine's Donbas region is entering its fifth year. More than 10,000 people have been killed in this persistent conflict; 2,800 were civilians. Nearly two million people have been internally displaced or put at risk if they remain in their homes. In Donbass,

²⁹ Ibid

hospitals and medical facilities are destroyed — perhaps even targeted — its citizens are being deprived of basic health-care services

With no solution to the conflict in sight, the daily struggle to survive goes on. Every day at the Mayorsk checkpoint, about 40 miles north of Donetsk, more than 7,000 people, brandishing passes and identity cards, queue to cross back and forth between government and rebel-held territory.³⁰

D. Civil Wars in Sudan

Ignited by a political struggle between Salva Kiir and Riek Machar that led to the Machar's removal from as vice president, violence erupted between presidential guard soldiers in December 2013 and immediately took on an ethnic character. Soldiers from the Dinka ethnic group, one of the two largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, aligned with President Kiir and those from the Nuer ethnic group, the other largest ethnic group, supported Riek Machar. In the midst of chaos, President Kiir announced that Riek Machar had attempted a coup and violence spread quickly to Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states. Since the outbreak of conflict, armed groups have targeted civilians along ethnic lines, committed rape and sexual violence, destroyed property and looted villages, and recruited children into their ranks.³¹

Violence has prevented farmers from planting or harvesting crops, causing food shortages nationwide. In July 2014, the UN Security Council declared South Sudan's food crisis the worst

³⁰ Coman, J. (2018). *On the frontline of Europe's forgotten war in Ukraine*. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/nov/12/ukraine-on-the-front-line-of-europes-forgotten-war> [Accessed 19 Apr. 2018].

³¹ Cfr.org. (2018). *Civil War in South Sudan*. [online] Available at: <https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker#!/conflict/civil-war-in-south-sudan> [Accessed 22 Apr. 2018].

in the world. It warned that some four million people—a third of South Sudan's population—could be affected and up to fifty thousand children could die of hunger. The conflict in South Sudan is categorized by the UN as a Level 3 humanitarian emergency, based on the scale, urgency, and complexity of needs.

In late December 2013, the UN Security Council authorized a rapid deployment of about 6,000 security forces, in addition to 7,600 peacekeepers already in the country, to aid in nation building efforts. In May 2014, the Security Council voted in a rare move to shift the mission's mandate from nation building to civilian protection, authorizing UN troops to use force. Since reprioritizing protection, the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan has faced extreme challenges due to the deterioration of the security situation and its complex relationship with the government of the Republic of South Sudan, which is a belligerent to the conflict.

Well over 50,000 people have been killed and more than 1.6 million have been internally displaced since civil war broke out in South Sudan in December 2013. Under the threat of international sanctions and following several rounds of negotiations supported by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), President Salva Kiir signed a peace agreement with rebel leader and former Vice President Riek Machar on August 26, 2015. As the first step toward ending the civil war, Machar returned to Juba on April 26, 2016 and was sworn in as vice president, after spending more than two years outside of the country. Soon after his return, violence broke out again between government forces and opposition factions in July 2016, displacing tens of thousands of people yet again. After Machar fled the country, Kiir replaced him as vice president with General Taban Deng Gai. After intense fighting in July 2016,

the UN Security Council authorized a 4,000 strong regional protection force, which after being blocked by the South Sudanese government.³²

The August 2015 peace deal has collapsed and the future of the transitional government remains to be seen. After signing the agreement in August 2015, violence continued and both sides to the conflict blamed the other for violating the ceasefire. The peace talks, which began in January 2014, resulted in several agreements, but both parties to the conflict and other splintering factions repeatedly violated the cease-fires.³³

E. Syrian Civil War

After the uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt –which named Arab Spring-; people in North Africa and Middle East have seen that, the authoritarian regime is opposable. Then, Syrian people started non-violent protests against authoritarian regime and current president Bashar al-Assad and they took it to the streets like other Arab countries. People demanded resignation from both current president and government. Organizers called on Assad to undertake democratic reforms, but his government responded with violence. Some of the protesters then teamed up with military defectors to form the Free Syrian Army, which sought to overthrow the government. By 2012, this armed struggle had devolved into a full-blown civil war.³⁴

³² Ibid

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Washington Post. (2018). *War in Syria*. [online] Available at: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/04/12/syria-explained/?utm_term=.df2d7ebac5a2 [Accessed 19 Apr. 2018].

Al-Assad family had a 4-decade rule on Syria, and people upraised against this authoritarian monarch-like system.³⁵ The government decided to end the protests with violation and killed 4 young people who were drawing graffiti on the walls against government.³⁶ But rather than quelling demonstrations, the brutal crackdown by President Bashar al-Assad's forces provokes more protests.³⁷ Protest started in Deraa as an organized-wide form and spread through the whole country. Government responded violently and harshly, killed hundreds of demonstrators and imprisoned much more. But, soldiers weren't totally on the government's side. Defectors from army announced the formation of Free Syrian Army, a rebel group aiming to overthrow the government and Syria began to slide into civil war.³⁸ Also, Sunni Muslims in country –which is most of the Syrian people- upraised against the administration of an Alawi on the country, who is Beshar al-Assad.³⁹

As the protests increased in strength and size, the regime responded with heavier force. In some cases, this meant encircling cities or neighborhoods that had become hubs of protest, such as Bāniyās or Homs, with tanks, artillery, and attack helicopters and cutting off utilities and communications. In response, some groups of protesters began to take up arms against the security forces⁴⁰. In June, Syrian troops and tanks moved into the northern town of Jisr al-Shugūr. The protests turned into a religion-based civil wars between Sunni Muslims and

³⁵ Cfr.org. (2018). *Syria's War: The Descent Into Horror*. [online] Available at: <https://www.cfr.org/interactives/syrias-civil-war-descent-into-horror#!/syrias-civil-war-descent-into-horror> [Accessed 19 Apr. 2018].

³⁶ (www.dw.com), D. (2018). *Syria civil war timeline: A summary of critical events | DW | 14.08.2017*. [online] DW.COM. Available at: <http://www.dw.com/en/syria-civil-war-timeline-a-summary-of-critical-events/a-40001379> [Accessed 22 Apr. 2018].

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ Aljazeera.com. (2018). *Syria's civil war explained from the beginning*. [online] Available at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/05/syria-civil-war-explained-160505084119966.html> [Accessed 24 Apr. 2018].

⁴⁰ Ibid

Alawi Muslims. The conflict grown up so much that neighbor countries and many countries involved with it. The governments of majority-Shia Iran and Iraq, and Lebanon-based Hezbollah, have supported Assad, while Sunni-majority countries, including Turkey, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia supported anti-Assad rebels.⁴¹ The United States and the European Union were increasingly critical of Assad as his crackdown continued, and U.S. President Barack Obama and several European heads of state called for him to step down in August 2011. The United States, the EU, and the Arab League soon introduced sanctions targeting senior members of the Assad regime.⁴² An early indicator of the international divisions and rivalries that would prolong the conflict came in October 2011 when Russian and China cast the first of several vetoes blocking a UN Security Council Resolution that would have condemned Assad's crackdown.⁴³ Meanwhile, a third party was moving into Syria. The Islamic militant group now known as ISIS had thrived in the political vacuum left in Iraq after US troops moved out in 2011. The similar anarchy that was consuming Syria allowed ISIS to launch an offensive in 2013 to take the Syrian city of Raqqa.⁴⁴

An agreement, brokered by former UN secretary-general [Kofi Annan](#) and sponsored by the UN and the Arab League, produced a short partial cease-fire in April 2012. But violence soon resumed and reached higher levels than before, and the UN team of monitors had to be withdrawn for security reasons.⁴⁵

⁴¹ Ibid

⁴² Berner, N., Ravenna, I., Chang, P., Seshadri, M. and Richman, L. (2018). *An overview of the Syrian Civil War*. [online] HS Insider. Available at: <http://highschool.latimes.com/la-canada-high-school/an-overview-of-the-syrian-civil-war/> [Accessed 23 Apr. 2018].

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Encyclopedia Britannica. (2018). *Syrian Civil War - Civil war*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Syrian-Civil-War/Civil-war> [Accessed 24 Apr. 2018].

On 2013, Syrian government used a chemical weapon based on sarin nerve gas, and killed hundreds of rebels and civilians. After that, UN Security Council adopted a resolution on the dismantling of Syria's chemical weapons program and destroy the current chemical weapons as quickly as possible.⁴⁶

In 2013 Islamist militants began to take centre stage as the non-Islamist factions faltered from exhaustion and infighting. The Nuṣrah Front, an al-Qaeda affiliate operating in Syria, partnered with a variety of other opposition groups and was generally considered to be one of the most-effective fighting forces. But it was soon overshadowed by a new group: in April 2013 Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq, declared that he would combine his forces in Iraq and Syria under the name Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL; also known as the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria [ISIS]). He evidently intended for the Nuṣrah Front to be part of the new group under his command, but the Nuṣrah Front rejected the merger, and the two groups ended up fighting with each other.⁴⁷

ISIL's sudden advances in Iraq, which were accompanied by a steady stream of violent and provocative propaganda, added urgency to the international community's calls for action. On 8 August 2014, the United States launched airstrikes in Iraq to prevent ISIL from advancing into the autonomous Kurdish region in northern Iraq and to shield Christian and Yazīdī communities there. The strikes slowed the group's advance, but a series of videos showing ISIL fighters beheading Western aid workers and journalists amplified fears that the group posed a global threat. On 23 September 2014 the United States and a coalition of Arab states expanded

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Ibid

the air campaign to strike ISIL targets in Syria. By this chain of actions, the uprising turned into a small world war.⁴⁸

Russia, traditionally averse to regime change, has provided Assad with critical diplomatic support. Moscow has cited what it calls an illegal intervention in Libya and the ensuing chaos there as justification for vetoing measures in the UN Security Council that would have punished the regime. Russia then entered the conflict directly in September 2015 with the deployment of its air force.⁴⁹ Though Moscow claimed its air strikes would primarily target the Islamic State and al-Qaeda, analysts said it more often targeted other rebel groups, some backed by the United States and many intermingled with al-Qaeda's affiliate near the front lines with the regime. This helped Assad strengthen his control of population centers along the country's western spine. Opposition forces, too, depend on foreign support. A rapprochement between Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Qatar enabled the formation in March 2015 of the Army of Conquest, which was designed to overcome the lack of coordination among rebel groups in the north and comprises an array of opposition and extremist groups. The United States, too, has provided covert training and arms to opposition forces. But official foreign support for opposition forces has been unsteady and uncoordinated.⁵⁰

After the intervention through the country by the foreign powers due to terrorist group DAESH, DAESH lost its power and collapsed. But the conflict between government and rebels continued and chemical strikes against civilians took place again. Then, UN tried to use sanctions against

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Washington Post. (2018). [online] Available at: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/04/12/syria-explained/?utm_term=.62e4cf6990f8 [Accessed 27 Apr. 2018].

⁵⁰ Ibid

Syria on the topic 'usage of chemical weapons' but the resolutions about this topic have been vetoed by Russia and China.⁵¹

The peace talks about Syria is depended on ceasefires for 8 years and none of the ceasefires took effect on the issue. Beshar al-Assad showed no interest on acting according to agreements or ceasefires. United Nations Security Council stood non-effective due to vetoed resolutions.

The government is accused by many war crimes. On the report of Human Right Watch, it can be seen as: *"The Syrian government has launched numerous chemical weapons attacks on civilians in opposition-held areas. With Russia and Iran's support, the Syrian government has conducted deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, withheld humanitarian aid, employed starvation as war tactic, and forcibly displaced Syrians in contravention of international law. The Syrian government's practices of torture and ill-treatment in detention and enforced disappearances continue."*⁵²

Since the start of the war, more than 465,000 Syrians have been killed, 1 million have been injured and 12 million — more than half the country's population — have been forced to flee their homes. Of the 12 million displaced, more than 5.5 million have moved abroad and registered as refugees. More than 4.5 million people have fled Syria since the start of the conflict, most of them women and children. Neighbouring Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey have struggled to cope with one of the largest refugee exoduses in recent history. About 10% of

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Human Rights Watch. (2018). *Report on Syria*. [online] Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/syria> [Accessed 14 May 2018].

Syrian refugees have sought safety in Europe, sowing political divisions as countries argue over sharing the burden.⁵³

With the actions of Beshar al-Assad and Kurdish Forces, Turkey decided to launch an operation within Syria's borders. Turkey made an operation with Free Syrian Army to take control of Afrin, which is a base for Kurdish rebel fighters(YPG). The conflicts still keep going with an international credential. And the situation shows us, the conflict and chaos won't have an end without United Nations' efforts.⁵⁴

III. Transnational Terrorism

A. Definition of Transnational Terrorism

Transnational terrorism, sometimes called international terrorism, has become a major issue in the 21st century as an expanded version of domestic terrorism.⁵⁵ Transformation of domestic terrorism to transnational terrorism has been accelerated by factors such as globalization, religious extremism, and advanced communication tools. Some key elements of transnational terrorism are identified in the literature. Using violence, targeting not only military forces but also civilians and government officials, and having a political aim such as to instill fear to reach political and social change are defined as the key elements of transnational terrorism.⁵⁶ One addition to this definition could be that it must affect at least two states and involve non-state actors. Given these elements, a working definition of transnational terrorism is "*a terrorist*

⁵³ BBC News. (2018). *Syria: The story of the conflict*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868> [Accessed 6 May 2018].

⁵⁴ Ibid

⁵⁵ Yildiz, S. and Beyhan, E. (2018). Transnational Terrorism. In: *Encyclopedia of Social Deviance*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, pp.744-746.

⁵⁶ Ibid

*activity having a political aim, using violence. targeting even civilians and involving at least two states".*⁵⁷

B. History

In the previous century, transnational terrorist groups operated mainly for three reasons: to foster and support national liberation, to achieve radical left-wing goals, and to serve the purposes of marginal religious movements. Especially, late 20th century –after 1979- affected the situation today.⁵⁸ The invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 by the Soviet Union created an exploitable atmosphere for the sake of expanding transnational terrorism. After the invasion, thousands of young people from Algeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and other Muslim countries went to Afghanistan to help the Afghans in the war against the Soviet Union. Those trained and equipped young people broadened their activities across Sudan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Yemen, and the United States. These people were members of a holy war, a jihad, against the Soviet Union, in their own eyes and in much of the world's during the Afghan invasion.⁵⁹ However, after the Soviet withdrawal, they changed their targets, mainly to attack Western states, and became widely viewed as terrorists. Osama bin Laden was among these young soldiers. He first proved himself as the leader of militants in Afghanistan, and then organized Al-Qaeda, which committed one of the most shocking attacks of religiously motivated transnational terrorism on September 11, 2001, destroying the World Trade Center in New York City and causing nearly three thousand deaths. This event can be seen as the root cause of the invasion to Iraq⁶⁰. Al-Qaeda, on the other side, organized attacks in several countries especially

⁵⁷ Ibid

⁵⁸ Ibid

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ Ibid

against people, embassies, and soldiers of Israel and the United States. Despite concerted efforts by the USA-led coalition, Al-Qaeda succeeded in attacking Istanbul, Turkey, in 2003 and Madrid, Spain, in 2004. The attack by Al-Qaeda on a Muslim country, Turkey, resulted in widespread questioning of the real motives and aims of the organization, especially in Muslim countries. During the war, many casualties were suffered by the coalition forces, terrorists, and civilian people.⁶¹ The actual number of casualties is not known but it is estimated that approximately one million people were either killed or wounded until 2014.

C. History of War Against Transnational Terrorism

The characteristics and history of transnational terrorism show clearly that efforts to combat it face many challenges. This fight necessitates transnational cooperation, use of advanced technology and above all, a good leadership to manage all of the components in a harmony.⁶² Above all, international cooperation is a must in this fight since the borders are not important for terrorists. Therefore anti-terrorism agencies from different countries must have agreements to be able to operate in other countries. To this end, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was established by NATO in 2001 to fight in Afghanistan. This force performed several military operations. Another example of international cooperation is Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) which was built by Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in order to deal with transnational terrorism in Europe. In the beginning, most of the countries supported JITs; however, JITs could not be used effectively due to the lack of awareness of the availability of JITs, insufficient funding, difficulties in negotiation for creating and operating JITs.⁶³ Several

⁶¹ Ibid

⁶² Ibid

⁶³ Ibid

experiences showed that it is not very easy to cooperate in criminal issues at desired and expected level. Several factors play roles in creation of a good cooperation in criminal investigations, especially those of terrorist activities. Countries must show willingness supported by politicians for intensified cooperation on the strategic issues. However, achieving this willingness is not easy. Cooperation takes time and requires several factors to be complete. On the contrary, transnational terrorists do not necessarily need a lot of cooperation and mostly act quicker than states. This issue creates one of the biggest challenges in the fight against transnational terrorism: lack of cooperation among countries and law enforcement agencies. It is a must to achieve a good cooperation among all components to combat transnational terrorism effectively and to do defeat it.⁶⁴

D. Current Events and DAESH

In recent, the most conspicuous acts of terrorism are performed by the terrorists who claim themselves as a state namely “Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham”, and as Arabic acronym of the name: “DAESH”.

DAESH, started its’ terrorist acts in 2013 and they made all of their attacks in Iraq that year. 14 attacks have been made and the casualties are approximately 1500 death and more than 3200 injuries. In 2014, the attacks spread to other parts of the world.⁶⁵ However, the attacks on 2014 didn’t last with large casualties. DAESH draw attention of the world in 2015 by multiple attacks in Turkey, France and United States. The large civilian casualties of those attacks caught the

⁶⁴ Ibid

⁶⁵ Uniraq.org. (2018). *Civilian Casualties*. [online] Available at: http://www.uniraq.org/index.php?option=com_k2&view=itemlist&layout=category&task=category&id=159&Itemid=633&lang=en [Accessed 14 May 2018].

attention of public. And since, terrorist attacks haven't had an end through all the efforts to end. The common traits of most of those attacks are; they are directed to civilians and they are made by suicide bombings.

DAESH is based on religion and idea of 'jihad'. So, manpower of DAESH usually comes from Muslims. The group uses propaganda, social media and traditional media to seek manpower.

According to a 2015 study by the Financial Action Task Force, DAESH's five primary sources of revenue are as follows:

- proceeds from the occupation of territory (including control of banks, petroleum reservoirs, taxation, extortion, and robbery of economic assets)
- kidnapping for ransom
- donations from Saudi Arabia and Gulf states, often disguised as meant for 'humanitarian charity'
- material support provided by foreign fighters
- fundraising through modern communication networks.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ Fatf-gafi.org. (2018). *Financing of the ISIL*. [online] Available at: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Financing-of-the-terrorist-organisation-ISIL.pdf> [Accessed 14 May 2018].

IV. Middle Eastern Conflicts

A. History

1. After the Dissolution of Ottoman

After the downfall of Ottoman Empire in World War 1 and the loss in Arabian Front, the Sykes-Picot agreement is concluded on 16 May 1916 between Britain, France and Russian Empire about dividing the Middle East in spheres of influence and foreign control. Britain was granted control over Jordan, southern Iraq and Haifa. France was granted control over Syria, Lebanon, northern Iraq, Mosul and south-eastern Turkey. The region of Palestine was set for International Rule under consultation from the Allied Powers and Sharif Husayn of Mecca.⁶⁷

2. Iranian Revolution

In Iran; By the mid-1970s, most of the leftist, liberal, nationalist, and other secular opposition leadership had been successfully repressed through murder, imprisonment or exile, and most of their organizations banned.⁶⁸ It was impossible to suppress the Islamist opposition as thoroughly, however, so it was out of mosques and among the mullahs that much of the organized leadership of the movement against the Shah's dictatorship emerged.⁶⁹ Open resistance began in 1977, when exiled opposition leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called for strikes, boycotts, tax refusal and other forms of noncooperation with the Shah's regime. Such resistance was met with brutal repression by the government. Despite providing rhetorical

⁶⁷ crethiplethi. (2018). *The Sykes – Picot agreement (1916)*. [online] Available at: <http://www.crethiplethi.com/the-sykes-picot-agreement-1916/historical-documents/2009/> [Accessed 14 May 2018].

⁶⁸ Reinbold, D. (2018). *The Iranian Revolution (1977-1979) | ICNC*. [online] ICNC. Available at: <https://www.nonviolent-conflict.org/iranian-revolution-1977-1979/> [Accessed 16 May 2018].

⁶⁹ Ibid

support for an improvement in the human rights situation in Iran, the Carter administration continued military and economic support for the Shah's increasingly repressive regime, even providing fuel for the armed forces and other security services facing shortages due to the strikes. Massive protests filled the streets in major cities in December as oil workers walked out again and an ongoing general strike closed the refineries and the central bank. Despite thousands of unarmed protesters being killed by the Shah's forces, the protesters' numbers increased, with as many as nine million Iranians taking to the streets in cities across the country in largely nonviolent protests. The Shah fled on January 16, 1979 and the revolution reached to success.⁷⁰

The Iranian Revolution of 1977-79 was the first in a series of mass popular civil insurrections which would result in the overthrow of authoritarian regimes in dozens of countries over the next three decades. As a summary, the result of the Iranian struggle was not the establishment of liberal democracy but of a new form of authoritarianism. However, except for a series of short battles using light weaponry in the final hours of the uprising, the revolutionary forces themselves were overwhelmingly nonviolent.⁷¹ The autocratic monarchy of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi faced a broad coalition of opposition forces, including Marxists and constitutional liberals, but the opposition ultimately became dominated by the mullahs of the country's Shia hierarchy. Despite severe repression against protestors, a series of demonstrations and strikes over the previous two years came to a peak in the fall of 1978, as millions of opponents of the Shah's regime clogged the streets of Iran's cities and work stoppages paralyzed the country.

⁷⁰ Ibid

⁷¹ Encyclopedia Britannica. (2018). *Iranian Revolution of 1978–79 | Timeline, Causes, Effects, & Facts*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Iranian-Revolution-of-1978-1979> [Accessed 16 May 2018].

The Shah fled into exile in January 1979 and exiled cleric Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned from exile to lead the new Islamic Republic.⁷²

3. Iraq War and the Invasion of Iraq(2003-2011)

In 2002 the U.S. president of the time, George W. Bush, argued that the vulnerability of the United States following the September 11 attacks of 2001, combined with Iraq's alleged continued possession and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction, and its support for terrorist groups -according to the Bush administration, the perpetrators of the September 11 attacks- made disarming Iraq a renewed priority.⁷³ UN Security Council Resolution 1441, passed on November 8, 2002, demanded that Iraq readmit inspectors and that it comply with all previous resolutions. Iraq appeared to comply with the resolution,⁷⁴ but in early 2003 President Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair declared that Iraq was actually continuing to hinder UN inspections and that it still retained proscribed weapons. On March 17, seeking no further UN resolutions and deeming further diplomatic efforts by the Security Council futile, Bush declared an end to diplomacy and issued an ultimatum to Saddam, giving the Iraqi president 48 hours to leave Iraq. The leaders of France, Germany, Russia, and other countries objected to this build up toward war.⁷⁵

When Saddam Hussein refused to leave, U.S. and allied forces launched an attack on the morning of March 20. This was followed by a series of air strikes directed against government

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ Encyclopedia Britannica. (2018). *Iraq War | 2003–2011*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Iraq-War> [Accessed 18 May 2018].

⁷⁴ Un.org. (2018). *Resolution #1441*. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/Depts/unmovic/documents/1441.pdf> [Accessed 25 May 2018].

⁷⁵ Encyclopedia Britannica. (2018). *Iraq War | 2003–2011*. [online] Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Iraq-War> [Accessed 18 May 2018].

and military installations, and within days U.S. forces had invaded Iraq from Kuwait in the south. Isolated groups of regime loyalists continued to fight on subsequent days, but the U.S. president declared an end to major combat on May 1.⁷⁶ Iraqi leaders fled into hiding and were the object of an intense search by U.S. forces. Saddam Hussein was captured on December 13, 2003,⁷⁷ and was turned over to Iraqi authorities in June 2004 to stand trial for various crimes; he was subsequently convicted of crimes against humanity and was executed on December 30, 2006. After the execution, President Bush announces a new way forward in Iraq, vowing to commit an additional twenty thousand troops to bring stability in and around Baghdad. U.S. forces began recruiting Sunni tribe members, many former insurgents, to take up arms against militants working with al-Qaeda in Iraq.⁷⁸ After the election of Barack Obama, the new president announced a plan of withdrawal until 2011. In 2010, combat operations have ended and in 2011, war and invasion took a final.⁷⁹

4. Arab Spring

The initial protests of late 2010 and early 2011 in North Africa and the Middle East began in Tunisia.⁸⁰ The protests were initiated after Mohammad Bouazizi set himself on fire after a Tunisian police authority told him that he was unable to set up his fruit-stand.⁸¹ This event then set off a chain of protests in Tunisia calling for Zine Abedine Ben Ali to step down from office.

⁷⁶ Council on Foreign Relations. (2018). *The Iraq War*. [online] Available at: <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/iraq-war> [Accessed 22 May 2018].

⁷⁷ Ibid

⁷⁸ Archive.nytimes.com. (2018). *Overview: The Iraq War - New York Times*. [online] Available at: https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/ref/timestopics/topics_iraq.html [Accessed 19 May 2018].

⁷⁹ Council on Foreign Relations. (2018). *The Iraq War*. [online] Available at: <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/iraq-war> [Accessed 22 May 2018].

⁸⁰ Muedini, F. (2018). Islam and Democracy in the Context of the 'Arab Spring'. *Islam and Muslim Societies : A Social Science Journal*, [online] 5(1). Available at: http://www.muslimsocieties.org/Vol5/Islam_and_Democracy.pdf [Accessed 18 May 2018].

⁸¹ Ibid

After Ben Ali resigned from the Presidency on January 15th, 2011, many heralded this event and ability for citizens to remove a leader from power--in the name of human rights--without violence. In terms of international support, a number of leaders spoke out positively in regards to the protests against the authoritarian regime of Ben Ali, whose regime committed a number of human rights violations.⁸²

Following the protests in Tunisia, citizens in Egypt also took to the streets, as they begin to publicly protest against Hosni Mubarak.⁸³ Mubarak himself has had a history of authoritarian governing. Mubarak reversed Egypt's course and began to deliberalize by renewing controls on opposition parties, elections, Islamist activity, civil society organizations, and the press.⁸⁴

Egyptians took to the streets beginning on January 25th, 2011. These protests spread through the whole country. Seeing little reprise from the protesters, Mubarak did then say that he would not run in upcoming 2011 elections. However, protests continued, and shortly after, Hosni Mubarak also resigned his position as the leader of Egypt, thus leading to a second successful uprising in North Africa.⁸⁵

The causes of this chain of events, main roots of this uprising is determined as; youth and the alteration on the opinions of youth, mobility based activism and easy transmission of activist opinions, high poverty and unemployment rates, authoritarian regimes, and frustration with corruption.⁸⁶

⁸² Ibid

⁸³ Internationalrelations.org. (2018). *The Arab Spring*. [online] Available at: <http://internationalrelations.org/the-arab-spring/> [Accessed 22 May 2018].

⁸⁴ Ibid

⁸⁵ Ibid

⁸⁶ Cavatorta, F. (2012). Arab Spring: The Awakening of Civil Society. A General Overview. In: *IEMed Mediterranean Yearbook*. [online] Barcelona: European Institute of the Mediterranean, pp.75-81. Available at:

B. Ongoing Problems

1. Israel-Palestine

The conflict between Israel and Palestine is so unique. It started in mid-20th century and even 10 United Nations Emergency Special Sessions couldn't make effect to the solvation of the conflict and it still goes on. In 1967, Israel occupied Palestinian areas and Israeli troops stayed there for years. Israelis hoped they might exchange the land they won for Arab countries recognizing Israel's right to exist and an end to the fighting.⁸⁷

Israel finally left Gaza in 2005 but soon after, Hamas won a majority of seats in the Palestinian legislative elections. The US, Israel and several European countries cut off aid, citing the movement's rejection of Israel's right to exist.⁸⁸ Hamas and Fatah groups formed a united-coalition government. In 2007, Israel refused to talk to the unity government, said that it fails to meet international demands - renouncing violence, recognizing Israel and honoring past peace deals.⁸⁹ Ehud Olmert, the Israeli prime minister, described Ismail Haniya, his Palestinian counterpart and senior Hamas leader, as a terrorist.⁹⁰ 1 month after that, Israel planned Gaza invasion, a day after Ehud Olmert, Israeli prime minister, called for a regional peace conference with Arab states. After Israel started the invasion, Palestinian aid embargo lifted. The US and the European Union resumed aid to the Palestinian territories. Abbas announced it is time to resume peace talks with Israel. But that didn't mean anything and Israel stepped up militarial

http://www.iemed.org/observatori-es/arees-danalisi/arxius-adjunts/anuari/med.2012/Cavatorta_en.pdf
[Accessed 24 May 2018].

⁸⁷ Bbc.co.uk. (2018). *Guide: Why are Israel and the Palestinians fighting over Gaza? - CBBC Newsround*. [online] Available at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/20436092> [Accessed 19 May 2018].

⁸⁸ Aljazeera.com. (2018). *Palestine: What has been happening since WWI*. [online] Available at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/focus/arabunity/2008/02/20085251908164329.html> [Accessed 26 May 2018].

⁸⁹ Ibid

⁹⁰ Ibid

actions on Gaza and Hamas. Israel powerfully invaded Gaza and left Palestinians in a humanitarian crisis without food, power, water and fuel. Israel kept going on attacking and invading Gaza. In March 22, 2010; The UN adopted Resolution 65/179 calling for the permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem,⁹¹ but that was non-effective too. In 2011 September, Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas handed over a request to UN chief Ban Ki-moon, asking the UN to admit the state of Palestine as a full member. Then, UN General Assembly upgraded status of Palestine as a non-member observer state.⁹² In 2013, Palestinian Hamas movement rejected a revised Middle East peace initiative put forward by the Arab League, saying outsiders cannot decide the fate of the Palestinians. Israeli actions kept continued and in 2016 Fourteen UN Security Council members voted for the Egypt-drafted resolution that demanded Israel to "immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem."⁹³ In the same month, the UN welcomed a resolution that calls on Israel to end settlements on occupied Palestinian land. In 2017 December, a shocking event happened. United States president Donald Trump recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and most of the member states of United Nations made statements highly against this profession.⁹⁴

United Nations and its bodies tried to solve this conflict but the Israeli actions against United Nations decisions, resolutions ended the conflict up here today.

⁹¹ Unispal.un.org. (2018). *A/RES/65/179 of 22 March 2011*. [online] Available at: <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/3F8F382BF9874A50852578770064392B> [Accessed 25 May 2018].

⁹² Aljazeera.com. (2018). *Palestine: What has been happening since WWI*. [online] Available at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/focus/arabunity/2008/02/20085251908164329.html> [Accessed 26 May 2018].

⁹³ Ibid

⁹⁴ Ibid

2. Iraqi Conflict (2011-Present)

After US troops withdrew from Iraq, Iraqi Civil War or Iraqi Insurgency has escalated and resulted in violent conflict between central government and the religious groups in Iraq.⁹⁵ Sunni militant groups stepped up attacks targeting the country's majority Shia population and Shia led government.⁹⁶ In 2013, Sunni insurgency intensifies, with levels of violence matching those of 2008.⁹⁷ By July the country is described as being yet again in a state of full-blown sectarian war. Then, Al-Qaeda in Iraq merged with Jabhat al-Nusra and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS-DAESH-ISIL) have been created.⁹⁸ With the existence of DAESH, the government of Iraq slowly lost control of some parts of country.⁹⁹ Sunni rebels led by Isis surge out of Anbar province to seize Iraq's second city of Mosul and other key towns. Tens of thousands flee amid atrocities. Kurdish forces, US and Iran assisted government in repelling attacks. From 2015 to 2018, Iraqi government took back the regions that have been lost to DAESH but however DAESH still has ten million people under their rule.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁵ Securityassistance.org. (2018). *U.S. Security Cooperation with Iraq: A Timeline from 2003 to 2018 | Security Assistance Monitor*. [online] Available at: https://securityassistance.org/fact_sheet/us-security-cooperation-iraq-timeline-2003-2018 [Accessed 22 May 2018].

⁹⁶ Ibid

⁹⁷ BBC News. (2018). *Iraq profile*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14546763> [Accessed 24 May 2018].

⁹⁸ Ibid

⁹⁹ Harding, L. (2018). *Iraq war inquiry: timeline of conflict*. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/05/iraq-war-inquiry-timeline-of-conflict> [Accessed 27 May 2018].

¹⁰⁰ BBC News. (2018). *Iraq profile*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14546763> [Accessed 24 May 2018].

V. Conclusion

There are ongoing crises with the credibility of international agreements, killing of civilians, violence, human rights violations and many more. Most of the aforementioned issues are connected to each other. Currently the problems in middle-eastern region is based on DAESH and this causes civil wars in middle east. Civil wars are causing humanitarian problems, refugee problems and human rights violence. The terrorism in the region is avoiding the peaceful solutions to be reach achievement. So, the duty is on the United Nations Security Council to make efforts and take steps. The attitude of the council and the member states will be the measures on the effectiveness of the solution ideas.