The State of Kuwait

Positions for Security Council

I. Improving the Conditions of Post-Conflict States

The economic development of states in post-conflict situations is imperative, in that the lack of development can create new, and exacerbate already-existing transnational issues affecting multiple members of the international community. **The State of Kuwait** believes the development of Member States in post-conflict zones is paramount to the collective security of each neighboring Member State and the international community. Post-conflict states, if not carefully managed, are more likely to create an unsustainable number of emigrants, produce state fragility, encourage an environment that allows terrorists organizations to thrive and grow unchecked, and facilitate greater humanitarian crises such as episodes of famine and epidemic diseases. According to the Fund for Peace organization, there are 32 countries that remain fragile as of 2018. Many of these have been in entrenched conflict for nearly a decade or more, such as Libya, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, although they are not located only in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.
The State of Kuwait established the **Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)**, under Law No. 35 of 1961, and until 1974 the fund remained closed to the rest of the world and only available to Arab countries, when Law No. 25 was passed, which secured the opening of the fund to be utilized by all developing states in the international community. These loans have supported the creation of desalination plants, roads, sewage and irrigation systems. Today the fund has processed 963 loans to 106 countries, totaling to $21.174 billion dollars in committed loans. In response to the undermined security situation in MENA and abroad in recent years, the State of Kuwait has taken positive steps to ensure the accelerated recovery of the region and elsewhere. To consolidate the international community in support of the Syrian people amid their internal conflict, Amir Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah hosted the International Donors Conference (IDC) in 2013, 2014, and 2015 to improve the humanitarian consensus in Syria. During the third IDC held for Syria in 2015, Kuwait pledged $500 million to assist in mitigating that crisis. Expanding upon this policy of prioritizing development within Member States in post conflict situations, the State of Kuwait is pleased to cite the contributions it has in regards to its limited time in the SC, particularly focusing on post-conflict development here. Augmenting **S/RES/2421(2018)**, the SC was able to reduce the impact of under-development on the critical election process taking place in Iraq, ensuring the peaceful and fair continuation of state matters.
The State of Kuwait recommends the implementation of the **Sustainable-Inclusive Development Strategies (SIDS)**. Once a peacekeeping mission has been completed or a conflict resolved, it becomes important that we support the legitimate ruling government or coalition, with the aid of the international community. Providing immediate relief from the fallout of the conflict is critical and will become the primary concern until the adequate relief has been achieved through the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), following the deployment of a special envoy. This special envoy's responsibility would be to negotiate with the legitimate government; which would highlight the developmental needs with regard to the country's ability to maintain the development after the delivery of loans, grants, and sponsorships to a level of **Self-Sustainability**. In acknowledgement of the deteriorating status of some international financial institutions among fellow Member States, **we suggest** the adoption of financing policies by new, or existing departments, within all financial institutions similar to those found within the KFAED in order to be **Fully Inclusive** of the international community. Creating multiple opportunities for Member States to efficiently re-establish the most basic services and ministrations of which a state should provide.

II. Addressing Intolerance as a Threat to the U.N. and its Values

Within the Charter of the United Nations (UN), we have promised to refrain from the use of violence and to ensure the fair and better treatment of individuals, nations, and humankind as a whole. This standard is to be obtained through many tools and ideas such as: "to practice **tolerance** and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." However, this ideal has come under attack recently, which threatens the very notion and institutions, such as this critical organ of the UN used to promise the maintenance of security and peace. Intolerance threatens the liberal principles of institutions, including mutual respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Levels of intolerance around the globe have grown exponentially in recent years, which have manifested themselves in

governing bodies, policy decisions, and the law. **The State of Kuwait** has promised in its Non-Permanent member capacity of the Security Council (SC) to stand by reaffirming the values of tolerance and co-existence among peoples and nations through the consolidation and promotion of dialogue between cultures and nation.

Domestic policy is often seen as the engine that drives foreign policy and goals, which make unchecked intolerance levels within national politics threatening to the values of United Nations (UN). Intolerance is no longer a simple internal issue; instead waves of intolerance have surged past borders into transnational environments, defeated in some Member States and thriving in others. Each Member State will face intolerance in different manifestations but all of them must be defeated, pertaining to Kuwait, Islamophobia is of particular interest and concern. **Domestically,** no discrimination is tolerated among or between religious communities and religious freedom is a standard within the confines of the state. It is also illegal to promote the supremacy of any one religious group and the instigation of violence based upon the supremacy of peoples or promotion of hatred and contempt of another group. As a result of these policies the protection of individuals within religious minorities is guaranteed. **Regionally,** Kuwait is dedicated to the existing Unified Arab Strategy (UAS), which stipulates the importance of combating intolerance, violence, and racial discrimination, protecting migrants, their cultural, religious, and national identities, and finally achieving understanding between different civilizations and not to leave the forces of isolationism in every civilization to tarnish the image of another.

The State of Kuwait encourages Member States to avoid falling short from eliminating intolerance in the name of being tolerant, to tolerate intolerance would be advocating for the destruction for institutions such as this. Confronting the unique intolerance that attempts to extinguish differential characteristics of other populations is critical abroad and at home. In the spirit of this, **Internationally**, Kuwait welcomes the strengthening of obligations within contracts such as the UN Declaration of Human Rights, resolution **A/RES/36/55**, and revitalizing commitments in the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAC) in the name of combating Islamophobia. Coordinating efforts with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and all willing Member States to implement the recommendations set forth in the 2018 Islamophobia Observatory Report in order to combat Islamophobia such as; working with groups who combat religious based discrimination, while creating centers of study for Islam similar to those in Georgetown and Harvard, and ensuring the proper education of Islam in Muslim communities and countries, etc. Establishing efforts to defeat different types of intolerance facing numerous international communities will strengthen the UN to complete its objectives as set out by the charter.

III. Reassessing the Steps taken to Resolve the Internal Yemen Conflict

The Yemen Civil War has continued for three years and as of March the 26th, 10,000 Yemeni citizens have been killed in the conflict and at least 40,000 other casualties have been reported. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) estimate that 50,000 children have also died as a result of the conflict, while a quarter of a million have sought asylum, mostly in the neighboring countries of Djibouti and Somalia. There is also an increasingly complex web of factions playing in the state as well, vying for influence over the transitional phase. It is in the best interest for all members of the international community to defend the establishment of a stable and prosperous Yemen.

Kuwait has increasingly played a fundamental role in Yemen through multiple aspects in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the state through the multilateral cooperation of regional neighbors. With assistance from its fellow Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members, Kuwait and others have taken several steps to ensure the security of the state through a multilateral defense measure, negotiations with the Houthis at various segments of the conflict, and deliverance of aid and supplies to citizens. However, as in all situations, circumstances are changing and although significant progress has been made, **The State of Kuwait** is looking to improve its overall efforts in order to produce the best post-conflict solution for the people of Yemen.

First, the adjustment of prior resolutions needs to be tailored to the new situation of the conflict, because many of them pertain to the mitigation of factors which could contribute the war. It is necessary now to amend them to assist all of the involved GCC Member States in reducing the length, resources spent, and impact on civilian livelihoods. **Second**, the extension of the adjusted policies outlined in resolutions, **S/RES/2216** and **S/RES/2140** until a the year of 2022 is necessary. **Finally**, we urge the full integration and implementation of said policies with the GCC involved parties to ensure a political, security, and economic solution can be produced out of its efforts while achieving the stability of the population. Through these steps, which have been rearticulated, can Yemen be returned to a legitimate state of peace and governance.