

## The Republic of Poland

### Positions for the Security Council

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#### **I. The Kurdish Struggle in relation to Poland**

The Republic of Poland, hereinafter referred to as Poland, notably began its relations with the Kurdistan Region in 2003 when Poland joined the American-led invasion of Iraq and acquired responsibility for the northern parts of Iraq, including the Kurdistan Region. Kurdistan Region has been represented in Poland since 2004, in Warsaw. Carefully placed policies were instituted towards the Kurdistan Region after they gained autonomy, but the opening of a Polish consulate in 2012 mitigated those policies and what followed was support and espousing to the Kurdistan Region and its people. Validation and verification of the progressive cooperation between the two Member States is put forth by, for example, the signing of a declaration of cooperation between regions of the two Member States in November 2011. Poland is present in both the US-led coalition in the fight against the Islamic State (IS) and the provision of humanitarian support to refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS). In 2014, Poland allotted eight tons of humanitarian aid to Erbil, the capital of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in Iraq, due to their growing number of IDPS. Poland acknowledges that stability is crucial for the Kurdistan Region and *raison d'être* aims to extend its humanitarian assistance and provide educational support to the people of the Kurdistan Region. In February 2019 Poland initiated the Warsaw Process that contains constructive dialogue that over 60 delegations took part in, under joint leadership with the United States. This forum will allow active working groups to discuss and enhance cooperation at an expert level for those Member States involved in the Warsaw Process. Justifiably the Warsaw Process will have seven different prioritized working groups, one of which is “countering terrorism and illicit finance.” Poland acknowledges hostilities aimed at the Kurdistan Region and would thus strongly encourage capable Member States to take decisive actions in support of dismissing dictatorial behavior against the Kurdistan Region. The halting of arms supply to Member States like Turkey who has carried out ethnic and religious purges on the Kurdish people, reconsideration of arsenal made available to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) who has misplaced thousands due to missile availability and activity, and the creation of a no-fly zone would highlight the seriousness of the Kurdish struggle, and the extent to which their allies would vow for the protection of the Kurdistan people. Economic and Political sanctions against Turkey is also strongly advised for by Poland, to prevent the progressing repression of the Kurdish people.

#### **II. The Conflict in Jammu and Kashmir**

The Republic of Poland held the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) presidency in August 2019, monitored the situation vigilantly, and affirmatively expressed that Poland advocates for a bilateral solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, that would conclusively be mutually beneficial to both India and Pakistan. Poland also made it known that it is fully

prepared to engage in any preventative measures that is needed to be taken to cease the ongoing actions impacting the security of Jammu and Kashmir, as a result of the change in their status. Notably, Pakistan has emphasized their desire to internationalize Article 370 concerning Jammu and Kashmir. With the UNSC demanding a bilaterally addressed proposal, Poland in accordance plebiscites for an improved renewal of the Shimla Agreement of 1972 and the Lahore Declaration of 1999, bilaterally compromised, as it continues to remain an internal matter between Pakistan and India. Poland recognizes the involvement of United Nations Peacekeepers deployed to observe ceasefire between India and Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir, since 1949. Additionally, the Karachi Agreement established in 1949 is fully supported by Poland, calling on both Member States to transparently allow for a ceasefire line supervised by military observers, in order to maintain nonviolent status. To assure violations of ceasefire and the Karachi Agreement does not occur, Poland encourages the reimplementing of Resolution 214 which demands Member States to gravely honor their commitments listed in the Karachi Agreement and Resolution 211 which calls upon the Member States to withdraw armed personnel completely, be strictly implemented and observed, and if not obeyed, both Member States be held accountable. Conclusively, Poland recognizes the UNSC Resolution 47 which consists of a three-step process to resolve the dispute. Precedingly, no vote on the resolution was taken as both India and Pakistan raised opposition to the Resolution but welcomed conciliation by the United Nations (UN) Commission. With compromise, two different Resolutions were implemented, and in December 1949 the UN Commission declared the failure of these two Resolutions. Thus, Poland endorses the consideration of implementing the original Resolution 47, which has yet to be endeavored.