



Security Council

BCNMUN 2023

Peace and Conflict: Establishing measures to address the conflict
between Turkey and armed Kurdish groups.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	pg. 2
Introduction	pg. 3
Definition of Key Terms	pg. 4
Background Information	pg. 5
Major Countries and Organizations Involved	pg. 9
Timeline of Events	pg. 10
Relevant UN Treaties and Resolutions	pg. 14
Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue	pg. 14
Possible Solutions	pg. 15
Bibliography	pg. 17

Topic: Topic 1

Chair: Vanessa Shivprasad

Position: Chair

Introduction

The conflict between Turkey and armed Kurdish groups is complex and its origins are deeply rooted in various historical, political, ethnic, and territorial factors. Primarily, this dispute revolves around the Kurdish population's struggle for self-determination and deep-rooted longing for greater autonomy in Turkey.

The Kurdish population numbers an estimated 30 million worldwide and they are an ethnic group with their own distinct language, culture, and identity. Despite their large global population, the Kurds are a stateless nation who are spread across several countries, mainly Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Iraq. Estimated to be around only 15-20% of the population, the Kurds are a minority within Turkey. They have faced numerous accounts of discrimination, marginalization, and other restrictions on their cultural and political rights. This treatment is not exclusive to the conflict within Turkey and it occurs in various other countries too.

In the conflict between Turkey and armed Kurdish groups, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) is the main Kurdish group involved. Initially, the PKK's objective was to establish Kurdistan, an independent Kurdish state. The PKK later shifted its goals: to focus on demanding greater cultural and political rights for the Kurdish population within Turkey. The Turkish government views the PKK as a terrorist organization and they have engaged in military operations against the PKK. Both the Turkish government and the PKK have engaged in armed confrontations against each other, including guerilla warfare, bombings, and military operations that have resulted in significant death, displacement of people, creation of vast amounts of refugees, and social and economic disruption in affected areas. The conflict has witnessed numerous cycles of violence, failed peace talks that were accompanied by periods of relative calm, and renewed hostels.

International actors and neighboring countries have only aggravated the situation as they try to intervene whilst maintaining their own strategic interests, alliances, and concerns regarding Kurdish aspirations for self-determination and autonomy. Other nations and organizations also view the PKK as a terrorist group and some still have ongoing relations with the PKK. Additionally, Turkey's military operations have occasionally strayed from its own borders and extended into neighboring countries Iraq and Syria with the Turkish military targeting Kurdish groups they perceive as threats.

A thorough understanding of the conflict between Turkey and Kurdish groups requires the consideration of the historical, social, political, and cultural dynamics as the conflict is deeply rooted in the tension created from cycles in the past. A comprehensive and lasting resolution will need to address the grievances of the Kurdish people, find a balance between regional stability and the protection of the minority rights of the Kurdish, and ultimately respect the sovereignty of the Turkish government.

Definition of Key Terms

Autonomy

The right or condition of self-government and independence within a defined area.

Ceasefire

A temporary suspension of hostilities or halt in fighting, usually agreed upon by conflicting parties.

Ethnicity

A shared cultural heritage, identity, or ancestry that defines a particular group of people.

Insurgency

A rebellion or uprising against an established authority, often involving armed conflict.

Militia

A military force raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency.

Nationalist

A person who strongly identifies with their own nation and vigorously supports its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interest of other nations.

Secession

The act of formally withdrawing from a federation or body, especially a political state.

Stateless Nation

An ethnic group or nation that does not possess its own state and is not the majority population in any nation-state.

Terrorism

The use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in pursuit of political, religious, or ideological aims.

Background Information

The Kurdish: A Stateless Nation

The Kurds have a distinct language, culture, and historical presence across multiple countries in the Middle East, even though they are a stateless nation.

Historically, the Kurds have experienced marginalization, discrimination, and limitations on their cultural and political rights. In extreme cases, Kurds have suffered discrimination to the level of massacres and even genocide. The Kurdish population within Turkey has faced restrictions on the use of their language, expression of their identity, participation in political processes, and access to equal social and economic opportunities. These circumstances and retributions on the expression of their culture have contributed to the Kurdish desire for autonomy in Turkey. Furthermore, the

absence of a recognized Kurdish state has led to a fragmented Kurdish political landscape. It has additionally caused the creation of different Kurdish groups who all pursue varying strategies and goals, mainly aiming to provide autonomy for the Kurdish population but with each group having varying objectives and levels of violence. Due to this turmoil, many Kurdish nationalist movements have emerged, most significantly the PKK in Turkey. Many of these groups, including the PKK, have resorted to the use of violence to support and enforce their cause.

Emergence of PKK and Early Conflict

The marginalization of Kurds, their grievances against Turkey, and the political, social, and economic conditions experienced by the Kurdish population in Turkey provided fertile ground for the emergence of militant Kurdish nationalist movements. The PKK was established in 1978 by Abdullah Öcalan with the primary objective of a secession that would establish Kurdistan, generating autonomy for the Kurds. In its early years, the PKK used guerilla warfare tactics, targeting Turkish security forces and infrastructure. Among its objectives was mobilizing support among the Kurdish population by conducting recruitment drives and establishing a network of underground cells.

The PKK's objectives and strategies later shifted. In the late 1990s, Öcalan initiated a shift within the PKK towards a more moderate stance in the conflict. The PKK declared a unilateral ceasefire in 1999 and sought to engage in political dialogues with the Turkish government to resolve the conflict. However, this ceasefire, similar to many other ceasefires seen throughout the history of this conflict, was only temporary and both sides were unable to find a middle ground. Thus, the cycle of violence ensued.

The PKK has worked alongside numerous other parties and organizations to conduct attacks against Turkish authorities. Among its allies include the left-wing pro-Kurdish party called the People's Democratic Party (HDP) and the armed wing of the Syrian Democratic Union Party (PYD) that has ties to the PKK called the People's Protection Unit (YPG).

In response to the PKK's insurgency, the Turkish government utilized heavy-handed military operations. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the conflict intensified which led to significant casualties and horrific human rights abuse from both sides.

Failed Peace Talks

Despite the apparent process of the ceasefire and hopes of a resolution, the peace process faced numerous challenges, resulting in its failure. These challenges include:

- **Lack of Trust:** After years of armed conflict, violence, and mutual animosity, it was difficult to establish the sufficient trust needed for meaningful negotiations. Both sides accused each other of violating ceasefires and undermining agreements which only fueled the fire and led to further escalation of the violence.
- **Disagreements Over Core Issues:** The peace talks often created disagreements over core issues such as the nature of Kurdish rights, autonomy, and the PKK's status as a terrorist organization. Specifically, Turkey has been reluctant to grant the full political and cultural autonomy of the Kurds that is demanded by the PKK. As a result, peace talks failed and violence ensued since parties could not find a solution to address the core issues of the conflict.
- **Geopolitical Dynamics:** Neighboring countries including Iran, Iraq, and Syria add a complicated geopolitical dimension as they have their own Kurdish population and interests. Also, Turkish military operations have at times crossed into bordering countries.
- **Political Calculation:** Peace talks have been influenced by domestic and international political considerations. For example, shifts in government leadership, especially in Turkey, and the geopolitical interests of external, international actors have affected the commitment to peace negotiations.
- **Lack of Inclusivity:** The peace talks have mostly focused on engaging with the PKK leadership while overlooking other Kurdish political parties and civil society organizations. Due to this lack of inclusivity, past peace talks have failed to address the roots of the conflict and the grievances of the Kurds.

One instance of the failed peace talks occurred in July 2015 when a two-year-cease fire between the Turkish government and the PKK collapsed following a suicide bombing by self-proclaimed Islamic State militants. The suicide bombing killed nearly thirty Kurds near the Syrian border. Following the coup attempt in July 2016, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the president of Turkey, cracked down on the suspected coup conspirators, arrested an estimated fifty thousand people, and increased airstrikes on PKK militants in southeastern Turkey. He also began conducting military

operations in Syria against the YPG and the self-declared Islamic State (IS). However, this only invoked a more aggressive response from the PKK, and the cycle of violence continued once more.

Operation Olive Branch

In recent years, Turkey has launched military operations beyond its borders. Most notable is Turkey's Operation Olive Branch which is a military incursion into the Afrin region of Syria launched by the Turkish Armed Forces in January 2018. Through the use of a combination of airstrikes, artillery bombardments, and ground operations conducted by Turkish forces and their allied rebel Syrian groups, the operation aimed to counter the perceived threat posed by the YPG. The YPG is an armed Kurdish group whom Turkey views as an extension of the PKK, hence making them a terrorist organization as well. Turkish officials feared that if the YPG or its allies were able to establish an autonomous region in Syria for the Kurdish, it would embolden Kurdish separatism within Turkey and pose a threat to Turkey's national security.

Operation Olive Branch generated controversy and was criticized by Kurdish groups, human rights organizations, and other international players due to the resulting civilian casualties, displacement of the local population, and numerous allegations of human rights abuses. It also led to many concerns about the humanitarian impact and further strained the already tense relationship between Turkey and Kurdish groups within Turkey by deepening the sense of marginalization and alienation among the Kurdish population, reinforcing their grievance, and potentially radicalizing some individuals.

On top of that, Operation Olive Branch had numerous geopolitical implications and strained other relations too. For example, it strained relations between Turkey and the United States of America (US), because the US has partnered with the YPG in the fight against the IS in Syria. Oppositely Turkey views the YPG as an extension of the PKK and a terrorist organization.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Turkey

Turkey is a central player in this conflict and this nation has pursued numerous policies and attempts to mitigate the violence that aim at addressing the Kurdish population's demands for greater cultural and political rights. They have also launched numerous military operations and other violent actions throughout the conflict which have resulted in many deaths.

Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)

The PKK is a Kurdish militant and political organization who demands there to be greater cultural and political rights for Kurds within Turkey. This organization has created an armed insurgency and mobilized the Kurdish population within Turkey by advocating for Kurdish rights and promoting a sense of Kurdish nationalism. The PKK's role is complex and controversial as some states and organizations view it as a defender of Kurdish rights and alternatively, others view it as a terrorist group.

Democratic Union Party (PYD) and People's Protection Unit (YPG)

The PYD is a Kurdish political party in Syria and the YPG is the Syrian branch of the Turkey-based PKK. Both organizations are key players in the broader Kurdish political and military umbrella organization. The PYD and YPG have advocated for Kurdish rights, self-governance, and autonomy within a federalized Syria. Some countries, such as Turkey, view them as an extension of the PKK and hence view it as a terrorist organization.

United States of America (US)

The US has alliances and relationships with parties on both sides. It has supported Turkey as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally and supported Kurdish groups such as the YPG as a partner to fight against the IS. The US has provided military assistance to Kurdish forces via training and equipping them. This support has strained the US's relations with Turkey as Turkey considers the YPG to be an extension of the PKK, making it a terrorist organization.

United Nations (UN)

The UN has made limited efforts to address the conflict because of the differing interests of member states and the lack of a clear mandate to mediate the conflict.

Iran, Iraq, and Syria

These countries have been involved due to their own Kurdish population and personal interests in the conflict over Kurdish autonomy. Regional organizations such as the Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Arab League have occasionally addressed the conflict and highlighted the need for dialogue and respect for the sovereignty of states. Also, Turkey's military operations have strayed from its borders and ended up in some of these countries.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
1978	PKK was established by Abdullah Öcalan to create autonomy for the Kurdish and establish Kurdistan, an independent Kurdish state.
November 10, 1980	PKK bombed the Turkish consulate in Strasbourg with the Armenian armed group ASALA, which targeted Turkey's diplomatic missions and other assets in the mid-1970s.
1982	PKK established its first militant training camp in the Bekaa Valley of Syria under the protection of Hafez Assad's regime with the support of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).
1984	PKK launched its first terror attacks against Turkish in Eruh and Semdinli in Hakkari which borders Iran.
1985	As a countermeasure against the PKK attacks, Turkey established a paramilitary group of Village Guards, who were recruited from mostly Kurdish tribes.
1990s	The PKK increased its attacks against security forces and civilians, including an attack in the Pinarcik village which resulted in the death of 30 civilians, mostly women and children. The PKK's actions were heavily criticized by many human rights groups including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, blaming the group for war crimes and other atrocities.

October 1998	Öcalan was expelled from Syria after Ankara threatened the Assad regime for a ground invasion. Also, PKK's main headquarters moved to the Qandil mountains of northern Iraq allowed by the Iraqi Kurdish group Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) following Öcalan's departure from Syria.
June 1999	Öcalan was sentenced to death by a Turkish court following his high-profile trial. It was later altered to life imprisonment after the Turkish parliament changed its criminal law abolishing the death penalty in a bid to get full EU membership.
August 1999	Öcalan called for the PKK to declare a unilateral ceasefire and pull out from Turkish territory. The ceasefire lasted until 2004.
2004	In early summer, PKK announced it was abandoning the ceasefire and restarting its armed campaign against Turkey. In June, several thousand PKK members crossed into Turkish territories, according to Ankara. In April, the EU named the PKK as a terrorist organization list and the US did the same later in the year, deciding to freeze worldwide assets of the organization.
May 2005	Öcalan announced in March that Kurds no longer needed a nation-state but a structure of democratic confederalism within the existing nation-states. His views were adopted by the PKK during its annual congress which created a new umbrella organization called KCK.
2009	In late July, Turkey's governing Justice and Development Party (AK Party) declared a "Solution Process" that was regarded as a major political development concerning the Kurdish question.
2019	AK Party moved to remove obstacles concerning the Kurdish language and rights under a legal program called the "Human Rights Package".
2011	PKK increased its attacks against security forces which damaged the trust between the parties and undermined the "Solution Process".
2012	This year marked the most violent period of the PKK since 1999, leading to the deaths of hundreds. An important factor of the PKK's actions against the Turkish state was the Syrian civil war which enabled PKK's Syrian extension PYD/YPG to establish control over a swath of territory in northern Syria.
December 2012	Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan revealed the secret talks held with Öcalan on the island of Imrali in the Marmara Sea.

2014	It was the first year of the peace process which was named by the Turkish government as the "Resolution Process."
October 2014	<p>In early October, HDP leader Selahattin Demirtas called the party's supporters to the streets to rally in support of the northern Syrian city Ayn al Arab which was besieged by DEASH militants at the time. On October 6-8, 2014, the protests triggered a bloody fight between Free Cause Party (Huda-Par) supporters and the YDG-H, a PKK affiliate, which is blamed for the attacks and deaths of more than 40 people.</p> <p>Turkey accused the PKK of escalating the Ayn al Arab conflict and extending it in Turkish territories through Ayn Al Arab riots.</p>
March 2015	Despite many differences, Öcalan's letter to PKK leadership and others were read during March Newroz celebrations in Diyarbakir. The letter asked PKK leadership to disarm and end its 40 years of terror campaign against Turkey.
June 2015	On June 7th, Turkey held a crucial general election when as a first the HDP surpassed Turkey's 10 percent electoral threshold to be represented at the Parliament. A week after, PKK's other Syrian extension PYD took over Tal Abyad, a strategic district in northern Syria, joining two of its "cantons" next to the Turkish border.
July 2015	At the end, the PKK's umbrella organization, KCK, unilaterally ended more than two years of ceasefire with the government on July 11 and further threatened Turkey with attacks. After the threats, the PKK has launched various attacks on both police and the Turkish Armed Forces.
July 2015- March 2016	Since the renewed PKK terror campaign, the attacks have led to the deaths of 400 Turkish security officials. In response to the PKK attacks, Turkish security forces have launched a large-scale operation against PKK groups and killed nearly four thousand PKK members, according to Ankara.

- 2017 Turkish top officials have repeatedly warned the US and its Western partners not to ally with the YPG in their fight against Daesh, but Ankara's warnings have not been heard by Washington, which continued to heavily arm and train the PKK's Syrian wing. Ankara has also indicated that it will send its armed forces to clean up YPG forces from its border with Syria if necessary.
- 2018 Turkey has launched the Operation Olive Branch to eliminate YPG forces from Afrin in northwestern Syria. The operation successfully forced the YPG/PKK to leave the city, enabling Turkey and its allied forces to take over the city.
- October 2019 Turkey launched another big operation, Operation Peace Spring, against the YPG in northeastern Syria, taking over crucial border cities of Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ayn in several days. This operation led to the displacement of thousands and raised international concerns.
- 2021 In June, the Turkish military launched military operations to target the PKK in northern Iraq and in August, clashes between the two groups escalated in southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq.
- 2022 Turkey continued operations against PKK in Iraq via airstrikes and ground offensives.
- 2023 In March, Turkey held local elections, and the political landscape in Kurdish majority areas increased conflict. The conflict continued to evolve with continuous reports of violence and military operations.

Relevant UN Treaties and Resolutions

Several UN treaties and resolutions are relevant to the conflict between Turkey and armed Kurdish groups as they address various aspects of the conflict that are related to human rights, protection of minority groups, and self-determination.

UN Council Resolution 1373

Introduced in the aftermath of the September 11th attack, this resolution focuses on countering terrorism. It calls upon all member states to take measures to prevent and suppress terrorist activities and Turkish officials have cited this resolution as a means to justify their actions against the PKK, whom they consider to be a terrorist group.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

This resolution aims to eliminate racial discrimination and promote equality among different racial and ethnic groups. In relation to the conflict, it obligates states to take measures to prevent and combat racial discrimination. This includes ensuring the rights of minority groups such as the Kurdish population within Turkey.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

The complex nature of the conflict, deep-rooted grievances, and lack of trust have hindered previous attempts to find a solution. Achieving lasting peace will require sustained political will, genuine dialogue, compromise from all sides, and addressing the fundamental issues of Kurdish rights and autonomy while ensuring the integrity and sovereignty of the state of Turkey.

“Solution Process”

The term “Solution Process” refers to previous attempts for the resolution of the conflict between Turkey and armed Kurdish groups. Specifically, it refers to peace processes that occurred between Turkish authorities and the leader of the PKK. Although many events occurred throughout the peace process which brought distress, such as bomb attacks in the Turkish Justice Ministry, both

parties were determined to resolve the issue. In 2013, a letter written by the PKK leader was read out in a traditional holiday celebration, announcing a unilateral ceasefire between the opposing forces. A month later, the PKK withdrew its men from the area stretching from Turkey to Northern Iraq, marking the finish of the conflict. However, the ceasefire was short-lived. In July 2015, after a number of attacks, Turkish forces announced that they would be starting a violent campaign against PKK forces in the area which in turn, made the PKK resume its hostility.

Oslo Process

The Oslo Process refers to a series of secret negotiations between the Turkish government and the PKK in Oslo, Norway from 2009 to 2011. While the talks showed promise, they ultimately failed due to lack of trust, disagreements over terms, and shifts in political dynamics.

Possible Solutions

The conflict between Turkey and armed Kurdish groups is deep-rooted and any permanent solution must take into account the diverse perspectives and aspirations of all stakeholders involved, being the state of Turkey and the Kurds residing there. Sustainable peace requires both desire and commitment from all sides to engage in dialogue, seek compromises, and reconcile. Ultimately, a solution that respects the rights of the Kurds while ensuring the integrity, security, and sovereignty of Turkey will be crucial for long-term stability in the region.

Some experts believe that a sustained ceasefire accompanied by confidence-building measures may have the ability to create an environment conducive to negotiation, reduce violence, and ultimately solve the conflict. These confidence-building measures may include the release of political prisoners, amnesty or reduced sentences for certain individuals, and establishing joint committees to address grievances and build trust. However, this method has many critiques as ceasefires have been held in the past, but due to lack of trust, disagreement on core issues, and other factors, the conflict has continued. Hence, it is unlikely that a ceasefire alone can completely resolve the conflict, even with confidence-building measures.

Other parties view that constitutional reforms, economic development, and social integration would provide a long-term solution by implementing reforms that guarantee equal rights

and some form of local autonomy for the Kurdish within Turkey, investing in economic development initiatives in Kurdish-majority regions to alleviate socio-economic disparities, and building infrastructure to promote cultural exchange and understanding. This would alleviate the grievances of the Kurds against Turkey for restrictions on their language, identity, and culture while respecting the sovereignty of Turkey.

Another, more extreme solution is establishing an autonomous region within Turkey or an independent Kurdish state. Some experts believe that an independent state could accelerate secessionist movements in other Kurdish areas of the Middle East and result in a conclusion to the conflict. However, others view this as an impediment to the sovereignty of Turkey and believe that the creation of a Kurdish state would only lead to an escalation of violence as this solution would fulfill the Kurdish desire for autonomy that Turkey opposes.

Bibliography

Bodette, Meghan. "Opportunities for De-Escalation in the Kurdish-Turkish Conflict." *New Lines*

Institute, 5 May 2023,

<https://newlinesinstitute.org/turkey/opportunities-for-de-escalation-in-the-kurdish-turkish-conflict/>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"Conflict Between Turkey and Armed Kurdish Groups | Global Conflict Tracker." *Council on Foreign Relations*,

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-between-turkey-and-armed-kurdish-groups>. Accessed 10 July 2023.

Gürçay, Esra. "The U.S.-YPG Relationship: U.S. Foreign Policy & the Future of the Kurds in Syria and Turkey." *Middle East Policy Council*,

<https://mepc.org/commentary/us-ypg-relationship-us-foreign-policy-future-kurds-syria-and-turkey>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

Hacaoglu, Selcan. "The YPG, the Syrian Kurdish Militia Dividing Turkey and the US." *Bloomberg.com*,

22 November 2022,

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-11-22/all-about-the-ypg-the-syrian-kurds-ve-xing-turkey-quicktake>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"How Turkey's prosperity relies on a Kurdish solution." *Washington Kurdish Institute*, 19 October 2022,

<https://dckurd.org/2022/10/19/turkeys-prosperity-kurdish-solution/>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination." *ohchr*,

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-elimination-all-forms-racial>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

Karaveli, Halil. "Is There Any Solution to Turkey's Kurdish Problem?" *Turkey Analyst*, 29 September 2021,

<https://www.turkeyanalyst.org/publications/turkey-analyst-articles/item/674-is-there-any-solution-to-turkey%E2%80%99s-kurdish-problem?.html>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

Khattar, Rose. "The State of the Turkish-Kurdish Conflict." *Center for American Progress*, 12 August

2019, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/state-turkish-kurdish-conflict/>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"The Kurds in Turkey." *MERIP*, <https://merip.org/1984/02/the-kurds-in-turkey/>. Accessed 10 July 2023.

"Kurds in Turkey | Religion and Public Life at Harvard Divinity School." *Religion and Public Life at Harvard Divinity School*, <https://rpl.hds.harvard.edu/faq/kurds-turkey>. Accessed 10 July 2023.

Mehvar, Ameneh. "Conflict Watchlist 2023: Kurdish Regions." *ACLEd*, 8 February 2023,

<https://acleddata.com/conflict-watchlist-2023/kurdish-regions/>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

O'Grady, Siobhán, and Miriam Berger. "Who are the Kurds, and why is Turkey attacking them?" *The Washington Post*, 14 October 2019,

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2019/10/11/who-are-kurds-why-is-turkey-attacking-them/>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"PKK / Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Foreign Affairs." (www.mfa.gov.tr),

<https://www.mfa.gov.tr/pkk.en.mfa>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"Potential solutions to the Kurdish-Turkish conflict." *The Left in the European Parliament*, 17 February

2016, <https://left.eu/potential-solutions-to-the-kurdish-turkish-conflict/>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

Radpey, Loqman. "The Sèvres Centennial: Self-Determination and the Kurds | ASIL." *American Society of International Law*, 10 August 2020,

<https://www.asil.org/insights/volume/24/issue/20/sevres-centennial-self-determination-and-kurds>. Accessed 14 July 2023.

"S/RES/1373 (2001) Security Council." *UNODC*, 28 September 2001,

https://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/terrorism/res_1373_english.pdf. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"The State of the Turkish-Kurdish Conflict." *Center for American Progress*, 12 August 2019,

<https://www.americanprogress.org/article/state-turkish-kurdish-conflict/>. Accessed 10 July 2023.

"A timeline of the PKK's war on Turkey: 1974-2019." *TRT World*, 11 October 2019,

<https://www.trtworld.com/magazine/a-timeline-of-the-pkks-war-on-turkey-1974-2019-12729806>. Accessed 10 July 2023.

"Timeline: The Kurds' Long Struggle With Statelessness." *Council on Foreign Relations*,

<https://www.cfr.org/timeline/kurds-long-struggle-statelessness>. Accessed 10 July 2023.

"Turkey's Kurdish Question and the Peace Process, Commentaries Yılmaz Ensaroğlu." *Insight Turkey*, 1 April 2013,

<https://www.insightturkey.com/commentaries/turkeys-kurdish-question-and-the-peace-process>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"Turkey's Military Operation Has Displaced Thousands of Civilians, Worsened Syria's Dire

Humanitarian Crisis, Top Official Warns Security Council | UN Press." *UN Press*, 24 October 2019, <https://press.un.org/en/2019/sc13994.doc.htm>. Accessed 10 July 2023.

"Turkey v Syria's Kurds: The short, medium and long story." *BBC*, 23 October 2019,

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-49963649>. Accessed 28 August 2023.

"Türkiye's PKK Conflict: A Visual Explainer." *Crisis Group*,

<https://www.crisisgroup.org/content/turkiyes-pkk-conflict-visual-explainer>. Accessed 28 August 2023.