**United Nations** S/RES/201 (2014) Kent-Littleton MUN

**SECURITY COUNCIL**



**Resolution 201**

**Topic 2: Hostages and Ransom Payments**

**Security Council**

**Submitted by: Argentina**

*The Security Council*

*Recognizing* that Security Council Resolutions 2133 (2014) explicitly prohibits member states from indirectly or directly paying ransom or making political concessions to secure the release of hostages,

*Concerned* that Resolution 2133 lacks the legal specification and definitions necessary to ensure compliance by all member states,

*Acknowledging* the Islamic State's tactic of high-publicity hostage-taking and execution to punish countries who refuse to pay ransoms,

*Aware* of the tendency of member states who violate Resolution 2133 to do so with the help of intermediaries, such as third-party governments or corporations,

*Recognizing* that when any country or private party gives in to ransom demands this only emboldens terrorist organizations to continue kidnapping civilians for ransom,

*Confident* that the international community can take a united stand against this inhumane practice,

The United Nations Security Council,

1. Reminds member states of their commitment to comply with Resolution 2133 as well asprevious resolutions prohibiting the funding of terrorist organizations;
2. Urges member states to call upon the international community for support with responding to hostage situations;
3. Calls Upon the Security Council to take swift action to censure member states or non-state actors who violate Resolution 2133, either directly or with the assistance of intermediaries;
4. Authorizes the Security Council to impose sanctions on any member state or individual found to have been responsible for or complicit in paying ransom to secure the safe release of hostages;
5. Recommends a committee be created to develop a uniform system for responding to hostage situations.
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**United Nations** S/RES/202 (2014) Kent-Littleton MUN

**SECURITY COUNCIL**



**Resolution 202**

**Topic 2: Hostages and Ransom Payments**

**Security Council**

**Submitted by: Lithuania**

*The Security Council*

*Acknowledging* thatSecurity Council Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) criminalized the financing of terrorist organizations and called upon the U.N. Counter-terrorism Committee (CTC) to assist in enforcing this and other measures,

*Recognizing* the critical role the U.N. Counter-terrorism Committee(CTC) plays in supporting, supervising, and advising countries to comply with the measures outlined by Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), and other, more recent resolutions focused on counter-terrorism,

*Deeply disturbed* by the recent beheadings conducted by the Islamic State of journalists, aid workers, and other foreign non-combatants to coerce countries to agree to make ransom payments for hostages taken,

*Recalling* that any attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in humanitarian assistance is designated as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

*Condemning* in the strongest terms these efforts by terrorist organizations to compel countries to fund terrorism through ransom payments,

*Noting with deep concern* that more than 150 noncombatants have been kidnapped by terrorists in the past five years and that these groups have collected more than $70 million in ransom payments, averaging $2.5 million per hostage,

*Convinced* that funding terrorism through ransom payments is not justifiable under any circumstances,

The United Nations Security Council:

1. Emphasizes that ransom payments to terrorist organizations directly counteract the efforts of the U.N. Counter-terrorism Committee (CTC) to identify, expose, and eliminate any sources of funding for terrorism;
2. Urges the Security Council to authorize immediate investigations of any member state suspected of directly or indirectly paying terrorist organizations ransom payments to secure the safe release of their citizens;
3. Calls upon the U.N. Counter-terrorism Committee (CTC) to investigate and report on all accusations by the international community of countries secretly paying ransoms for the safe return of their citizens;
4. Reminds member states that the Security Council reserves the right to refer individual violations of international law to the International Criminal Court for further investigation;
5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**United Nations** S/RES/203 (2014) Kent-Littleton MUN

**SECURITY COUNCIL**



**Resolution 203**

**Topic 2: Hostages and Ransom Payments**

**Security Council**

**Submitted by: France**

*The Security Council*

*Deeply disturbed* by the violent beheadings of U.S. and U.K. civilians by Islamic State militants,

*Alarmed* at the increased reliance by terrorist organizations, and particularly the Islamic State, on ransom payments as a primary source of revenue,

*Reaffirming* Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), which calls for the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorist acts,

*Recognizing* the unique challenges member states face when managing hostage situations and that every hostage situation is different,

*Affirming* the responsibility of sovereign states to protect and defend their citizens' human and civil rights both at home and abroad,

*Recalling* the importance of operationalizing the 18 June 2013 communique adopted at the Lough Erne G8 Summit, which called upon the United Nations to increase awareness of the threat of kidnapping for ransom by terrorists,

The United Nations Security Council

1. Expresses its sympathy to the families who must endure the pain and hardship of losing a loved one to hostage situations resulting in executions;
2. Reminds the international community that the safety and survival of hostages is of primary importance in any hostage situation;
3. Recognizes that it is within the authority of sovereign states to respond to hostage situations involving their own citizens;
4. Calls Upon the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) to further implement the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices for Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists by making existing interactive training modules available to all interested parties;
5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.