

# **Studying Guide for the Security Council**

## **-2018-**



**Theme: “The Threat of Terrorism”**

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## **- Introduction to our committee-**

Dear delegates,

This is the **Studying Guide of the Security Council** for the CJONU event in 2018. Here you will find information of all kinds to assist you in your debating experience - from useful emails to international researching websites -, and also brief explanations about the changes happening in the Security Council this year (*read more about that in page 8, 9 and 10, "About the Security Council"*). This Studying Guide was produced by the Security Council Panel of 2018 (*see page 3 and 4, "Introduction to the Panel Members"*), what means you can always reach out to us in case you need help. We couldn't be happier to have you all working with us - welcome to our team!

The theme the Security Council will be discussing this year is **"The Threat of Terrorism"**. (detailed information about the theme can be found on pages 11 and 12, *"Approach to the theme: why should we talk about terrorism?"*).

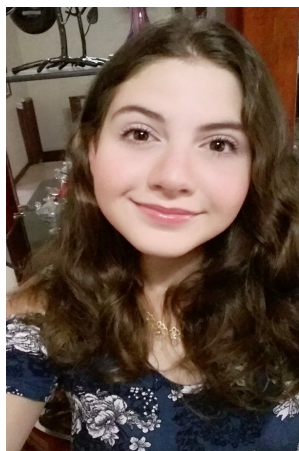
We insist you study as hard as you can and search for every useful information you can find inside the addressed subject (for your assigned country and for the committee as a whole). Remember, your knowledge inside the theme and your debating skills are essential to the progress of the debates at the committee.

Good luck and great studying!

-The Panel

## **-Introduction to the Panel members and useful emails-**

### **-The Head of the Panel: Ms. Nicole Barreto Costa-**



Hello! My name is Nicole and I'm a student from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of High School at Colégio Crescer de Jundiaí. I debated at the Security Council in 2017 as the delegate of Malaysia. In October last year, I participated in the WIMUN Brazil International Model UN debating as one of the delegates of Sweden. In the year of 2018, I was given the chance to become the Head of the Panel of the Security Council in our CJONU. I'm very grateful for the opportunity and looking forward to working with you all in our newest event!

**I wrote studying guides for the following countries: Egypt, Italy, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom. If you have a question or need some help, please reach out to me.**

### **-The First Panel member: Ms. Ana Clara Tavares-**



Hello to all of you! My name is Ana and I am a student from the second grade of High School. On the last CJONU event I had the pleasure to represent the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Security Council and to speak for all the delegates of the country in the City Councilor Chamber.

I am very glad to be honored with the opportunity to be a member of the SC Panel this year and I will be very happy to help all the Delegates on any sort of problems or questions! Remember to study and I hope you have a great experience.

**I wrote studying guides for the following countries: Ethiopia, France, Japan, Kazakhstan and United States. If you have a question or need some help, please reach out to me.**

### **-The Second Panel member: Mr. Rodrigo Vion Locheti-**



Hello, dear delegates. My name is Rodrigo Vion Locheti, I am a student from the third year of high school and I will be a member of the Security Council Panel in 2018. I have already been a panel member of this council at the CJONU 2017 and was honored with another opportunity to play this role at the new CJONU. I'll be happy

to help as best I can with any difficulties. Good studies and good simulation.

**I wrote studying guides for the following countries: Bolivia, China, Russia, Senegal and Uruguay. If you have a question or need some help, please reach out to me.**

**-Useful emails:**

**Colégio Crescer de Jundiaí - Coordination:** [coordenacaoensinomediocrescer@gmail.com](mailto:coordenacaoensinomediocrescer@gmail.com)

**CJONU 2018 Secretariat:** [secretariadocjonu2018@gmail.com](mailto:secretariadocjonu2018@gmail.com)

**Security Council (Emails will be addressed to the Panel):** [csi.cjonu2018@gmail.com](mailto:csi.cjonu2018@gmail.com)

## **-Letter to the Delegates-**

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the Security Council! It's a joy to have you here with us!

In this letter we'll give you a few studying tips, and instructions to write a nice Position Paper.

***Detailed information about how the Security Council works, motions and questions and agenda themes can be found in the next section, "About the Security Council".***

### **-How to study for the Security Council?-**

We're *so* glad you asked. Next you find instructions and tips about how to be prepared for the entire debating mood at our Security Council.

**-Read the Studying Guide with a lot of attention.** We can assure you that every essential information that you'll need in CJONU is written somewhere here. We spent our entire vacations working hard so every delegate could have a nice, clear Studying Guide in hands, so go ahead and **use it well!**

**-Read your country's positionnement about the theme, but don't be limited to that.** We have exactly **fifteen** countries debating at the Security Council in 2018, and every guide to a country we wrote in the Studying Guide is very brief. We would strongly recommend you to **read all of them;** but if that really isn't possible, read at least the positionnements of

1- countries near yours,

2- countries with which your own has some kind of conflict,

And 3- countries that carry great importance to the theme (in our theme - "*The threat of terrorism*")

- we could point out **Egypt, France, Kazakhstan, the UK and the USA**).

**-Print out parts of the Studying Guide you thought were interesting or useful.** We also recommend lots of researching websites you can look into in the sections "*Useful websites for further research*".

**-Prepare a good Position Paper (PP) and remember to take it to the first day of CJONU.** The presentation of the Position Papers is one of the very first things happening in the event, and it's essential to have it safe and ready in your hands when it's your turn to speak. **Be sure to have both a digital and a physical copy of it with you.** The digital copy doubles as a wonderful emergency resource. Prepare it beforehand.

### **-Useful tips to have in mind while writing your Position Paper-**

Every debate at every committee at our CJONU begins the same way: every delegate must stand up to read his or her country's Position Paper out loud while all the other delegates silently listen, paying a lot of attention. The Position Paper is important because it's the **first statement** every country shall make in the debate. Through it, others will understand what's your country's view on the subject and what are you going to defend in your discussion. Therefore, **writing a short and clear Position Paper is very essential**. Next you will find some rules and tips you must have in mind when writing your Position Paper.

**1. The template you must follow when writing your PP is:**

<p>-Your name here          -Your grade here          -Delegate of (insert your country's name) at the Security Council</p>	<p>A small picture of your country's coat of arms. If your country does not have a coat of arms, use the UN logo.</p>
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**-Position Paper of (insert your country's name here)-**

<p><b>FIRST PARAGRAPH: Introduction</b></p> <p>Introduce your country to the delegates. Introduce yourself as this country's representant. If you wish to do so, thank the Organization for the chance of being here, and wish the other delegates a constructive debate.</p> <p><b>SECOND PARAGRAPH: Your country's position on the subject - Terrorism</b></p> <p>What does your country think about terrorism? Does your country suffer with terrorism already, or is it worried that it may be a victim of it someday? Is there any measures or precautions your country is taking to defend itself from terrorism? If so, name them here. What is your country willing to defend in this debate, and why?</p> <p><b>THIRD PARAGRAPH: Final statements and ending phrase</b></p> <p>Finally, shortly summarize what you have said before in a sentence (example: <i>"Therefore, my country views the subject as.... and will defend....."</i>). You can either end your Position Paper simply thanking the Panel and the delegates for their attention, or using a strong, catching final phrase.</p>
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**2. Your position paper must be no shorter and no longer than an entire page (only one side of it).**

Bear in mind that an ideal Position Paper must be read, in a calm and clear voice, within a maximum time of **a minute and a half**. Therefore, be very brief - don't exaggerate when discoursing about the subjects inside your PP.

**3. Your position paper must not be offensive to other delegates.**

As stated before, your PP is your country's first statement in the debate. Beginning your diplomatic performance with a rude or offensive sentence **isn't a praiseworthy behavior**.

**4. You must use the formal version of the English language in your Position Paper.**

Slangs, swearing or first person verbs (such as "*I think that...*") will not be tolerated in your Position Paper. Remember, you're speaking **for your country as a whole**, not for your personal opinion on the subject.



## **-About the Security Council-**

### *How do we debate here?*

It is known for every student at our school that **lots of things are changing in our CJONU in 2018**. Most of us have experienced Adriana, our History teacher, talking for the first time about terms nobody ever heard before - like “*the Viena formula*”, “*the line-by-line review*” and “*the consensual resolutions*”. Most people we've been talking to seem very confused by these ideas, and ask us: “**is this happening in the Security Council too? What is going to change in the way we used to debate before?**”

Ahead you'll find a [list of all things changing inside the Security Council in 2018](#). **Explanations about why some ideas change and some ideas don't can be found right after.**

### **-Does “that” change for us?-**

Will we have the delegates separated by political blocks in the Security Council?	No. Every delegate inside the Security Council <b>will speak for himself or herself</b> during our entire CJONU.
Will we have the “Viena Formula” Teacher Adriana showed us?	No. We are the only committee which will NOT use the Viena formula.
Will we have to write a document each time we are done debating an Agenda item?	Yes! At the Security Council, we'll have a total of <b>seven debating sessions</b> , and at the end of each session we'll have to write a <b>short document about the resolutions on the matter discussed</b> . That makes seven documents, plus a final one summarizing the entire debate.
Will we have motions and questions?	Yes! There's a list right ahead where you can find all of them explained.
Will our resolutions be consensual?	No. We'll use the voting system again (a resolution only passes when favorably voted by majority). It's important to remember, of course, that we have <b>five countries that can block a resolution</b> no matter how many countries vote in favor of it. They are called the <b>Permanent Five</b> , or P5, and are the following countries: <b>China, France, Russia, the UK and the USA</b> .
Are we going to have a “crisis” this year?	No!

## **-Why won't we participate in all of the changes happening in every other committee?-**

That happens because the Security Council, or CSI ( "*Comitê de Segurança Internacional*", in Portuguese) is a **special committee**, different amongst all the others in our CJONU. That happens not only because it is a committee in English; but also because, in the **real life United Nations**, the Security Council has a different role when compared to other committees.

While all the other committees in the real UN can be classified as "General Assemblies" and numbered, **the "Security Council" is one of a kind, acts separately and works in a totally different way.** The General Assemblies deal in all matters *except* international peace and security, which is the **exclusive domain of the Security Council**.

While everything the General Assemblies decide and publish can be considered merely *suggestions* to the signing countries, everything the Security Council decides and publishes is completely **obligatory** to all the countries participating or not in the decision. That is why we can't have consensual resolutions, for an example. Another thing is that, while the General Assemblies have a fixed total of 192 members, the Security Council is composed of 15 rotating members (except for the P5 - China, Russia, UK, USA, France - which are permanent). This importance the Security Council has makes it different from all the other committees; and it's exactly because of that that it works following different rules!

## **-Our motions and questions-**

We're still going to have motions and questions in 2018, but they're going to be fewer than the amount of them we had last year. Here you can find a list of all motions and questions we still can use, explained.

**-Question of Personal Privilege:** Use this question when you need to ask for a personal need, like going to the bathroom, turning on the fans or if you're not feeling well. It can also be used when something a delegate says in their discourse offends you or your country. If the Panel recognizes your complaint as valid, we'll end the other delegate's speech immediately and ask him or her to apologize.

**-Question of Doubt:** Let's suppose you have a question regarding our schedule, the motions and questions, the agenda themes or something else. Raise your hand and use this question!

**-Motion to propose a resolution:** If you feel like this agenda theme is already well-discussed, raise your hand and propose writing a resolution. The Panel and the delegates have to approve this motion by voting. If it passes, two delegates will be chosen to write the document.

**-Motion for a non-moderated debate:** If the delegates feel like they need to personally talk to each other about a subject, without the Panel interviewing, someone can ask for a motion for a non-moderated debate. The Panel and the delegates have to approve this motion by voting. If it passes, the Panel will set a maximum time for this informal discussion.

**-Motion for general consult:** If a delegate wants to ask the other delegates' opinion on a subject, he or she can ask for a Motion for general consult. If it is approved by votation, each delegate will have to briefly express their thoughts on the proposed subject, their turns organized in alphabetical order.

### **-Our Agenda themes-**

The Agenda themes that are going to be addressed in our debating event are:

- *How to prevent terrorist attacks in large public gatherings;*
- *International weapons trafficking and their correlation to terrorism;*
- *Interventions on the terrorism in Jerusalem;*
- *The usage of kids as militants or as trading coin with terrorist groups in conflict areas;*
- *Non-extremist ways to prevent terrorist immigration to a country;*
- *Digital influence in what regards attracting followers and militants to a terrorist group;*
- *Ways to help civilians present in areas under terrorist control or subject to terrorist attacks.*

***Each Agenda item must be solved within a maximum time of two and a half hours.***

## **-Approach to the theme-**

*“Why should we talk about terrorism?”*

Terrorism, as we know it, was never a big deal before 11 September 2001 - when the Islamic terrorist group Al Qaeda, leaded by its founder Osama Bin Laden, starred an attack that destroyed the Twin Towers in the city of New York and killed 2,996 people, causing at least \$10 billion loss in infrastructure damage and a scar that will forever haunt the history of the United States. Ever since the event, the subject “terrorism” has been a constant on the agenda of the United Nations. With the newest terrorist attacks in 2017 - affecting countries like England, France, Austria, Germany, the USA and many others -, the subject seems more current than ever. **Finding ways to stop terrorism has gone from a precaution to an emergency.**

Even with all the efforts made by the UN together with terrorism affected countries, the fight against terrorism has a long path to walk before achieving a considerable result. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, H.E. Dr. Didier Opertti-Badan, precisely described:

*“Just as in the fight against poverty, terrorism cannot be defeated as a conventional enemy would be with a victorious battle. The eradication of terrorism is an ongoing objective whose achievement requires time, patience and perseverance. Only through a joint approach and multilateral action directed above all at the roots of terrorism – not only at its atrocious manifestations – will it be possible to reduce and hopefully to eliminate this perverse and ubiquitous enemy and at the very least ensure its total rejection”.*

To find solutions for the threat of terrorism is to save lives, to ensure all innocent people are safe from harm and danger, to stop violent extremism, to protect children from being abused in militant forces, to preserve History through buildings and monuments and to build, one step at the time, a better world based on comprehension, tolerance and peace. For that to happen, every country - *not only already attacked countries* - must work together on the eradication of religious extremism and be aware of social minorities who influence negatively their environment with terrorist media, indoctrinating new followers onto their horrific cause. The United Nations, as a group who brings together the most different countries to fight for the same ideal - **peace** -, must continue the search for quicker and more efficient ways to end terrorist efforts.

### **-What has the UN said and made about terrorism?**

The real life UN Security Council has six subsidiary bodies created to help countries inside and outside of it protect themselves against conflicts or attacks, help harmed people during events of the type, and fight back in cases where it is extremely necessary. The most important of those subsidiary bodies for our subject is the **“Counter - Terrorism Committee”**, which deals exclusively with terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Committee works in both the diplomatic field - sending diplomats to make speeches about the threat of terrorism in many countries, writing

resolutions, sending supplies, cutting terrorist funding - and the military field, when it's extremely necessary, on peacekeeping missions to fight back extremists and protect local people. This requires the cooperative army the Security Council calls “**Task Force**” - a militant force composed by soldiers sent from all the countries present inside the UN that are willing to do so. The Task Force is only reunited when there's a peacekeeping mission to be accomplished; otherwise, neither the UN nor the Security Council have an army of their own.

**Countries involved in a peacekeeping mission do not necessarily have to contribute with soldiers or military force of any type; contributing with money to fund the missions, food and medicine supplies and transportation is also a valid contribution, especially from developing countries.**

**-See all the resolutions the Security Council ever made about terrorism:**

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/resources/res-sc.html>

**-Read more about the Security Council’s subsidiary bodies:**

<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/>

**-This website explains more about the cooperative UN army, the “Task Force”:**

[www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en](http://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en)

**-An interactive online map that shows and explains every terrorist attack in the year of 2017. You can even narrow your search by country or terrorist group.**

<http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/terrorist-attacks/?year=2017>

## -Useful Vocabulary-

*Portuguese word*

*Correspondent English Term*

Terrorismo	<i><b>Terrorism</b></i>
Terrorista; grupo terrorista	<i><b>Terrorist; terrorist group</b></i>
Atentado terrorista	<i><b>Terrorist attack</b></i>
Armas; munição; bombas; explosivos	<i><b>Weapons; ammunition; bombs; explosives</b></i>
Poder bélico	<i><b>Warlike power; military power</b></i>
Direitos humanos	<i><b>Human rights</b></i>
Refugiados	<i><b>Refugees</b></i>
Ameaça	<i><b>Threat, menace</b></i>
Fugir	<i><b>To run away (from something)</b></i>
PIB (Produto Interno Produto): -representa a soma, em valor monetário, de todos os bens e serviços finais produzidos numa determinada região, durante um determinado período.	<i><b>GDP (Gross Domestic Product)</b> -Usually calculated in current american dollars. -GNI (Gross National Income) is an equivalent term and can be used as a synonym.</i>
Renda per capita	<i><b>Per capita income</b></i>
Salário mínimo	<i><b>Minimum wage</b></i>
Orçamento	<i><b>Budget</b></i>
Conta (no sentido matemático)	<i><b>Calculation, sum</b></i>
Conta (no sentido de pagamento)	<i><b>Bill</b></i>
Dívida	<i><b>Debt</b></i>
Multa	<i><b>Fine</b></i>
Doação	<i><b>Donation</b></i>
Ajuda financeira	<i><b>Financial help</b></i>
Negociação	<i><b>Negotiation</b></i>
Financiamento	<i><b>Financing, funding</b></i>
País	<i><b>Country</b></i>

Governo	<i>Government</i>
Durante o governo de ... (nome)	<i>During (name) 's administration</i>
Povo	<i>People</i>
Tratado	<i>Treaty, treatise, pact</i>
IDH (Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano)	<i>HDI (Human Development Index)</i>
Fronteira (no sentido geográfico)	<i>Border</i>
Capital (de um país)	<i>Capital</i>
Exército	<i>Army</i>
Invasão	<i>Invasion</i>
Propriedade privada	<i>Private property</i>
Monção	<i>Motion</i>
Mesa (bancada)	<i>Panel</i>
Questão de privilégio pessoal	<i>Question of personal privilege</i>
Ventilador	<i>Fent, fan</i>
Comitê	<i>Committee</i>
DPO (Documento de Posicionamento Oficial)	<i>PP (Position Paper)</i>

**And *VERY IMPORTANT ACRONYMS:***

ONU (Organização das Nações Unidas)	<i>UN (United Nations)</i>
CSI (Comitê de Segurança Internacional)	<i>SC (Security Council)</i>

## -To the delegate of Bolivia-

### -Your country's personal profile-



Bolivia, officially known as the **Plurinational State of Bolivia** is located in western-central South America.

Since its independence, Bolivia has endured periods of political and economic instability, including the loss of various peripheral territories to its neighbors, such as Acre and parts of the Gran Chaco. It has been landlocked since the annexation of its Pacific coast territory by Chile following the War of the Pacific (1879–84), but agreements with neighboring countries have granted it indirect access to the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

- **Capital:** Sucre, La Paz
- **Current President:** Evo Morales
- **Current government system:** Unitary presidential constitutional republic
- **Population:** 11,138,234 (July 2017 est.)
- **HDI:** 0.674 (2015) , the 118th in the list.

### -Your country's position about the subject - terrorism:

*"Today, I take this opportunity to express on behalf of the people of Bolivia and my Government, our sorrow and solidarity in the face of the terrorist attack against the Office of the United Nations in Baghdad, that once again demonstrates the intolerance and lack of understanding of a peacekeeping mission, that is the only possible path in search of the solution of conflicts. This*



*attempt strengthens our resolve to fight ceaselessly against terrorism in any of its forms, and at the same time shows us the need to support the joint efforts of the nations of the world with policies debated and approved at the United Nations; in as much as this organization and related organisms are a fundamental forum where our voice and that of all countries can be heard.”*

**-Statement by H.E. Carlos D. Mesa Gisbert, Vice-President of the Republic of Bolivia, in 58th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.**

Bolivia is against any kind of terrorism and argues that it must be combated at all costs with the moderation of the UN and with greater amplitude of the decisions of the Security Council in order to guarantee peace and security.

Bolivia suffers from FARC action in its territory and has tried to take measures to reduce the action and power of this terrorist group by increasing the legislation to bar their funding, but there is still great difficulty with regard to combating trade in products illicit activities such as people trafficking and smuggling. This is in large part linked to the financing of groups linked to terrorist practice.

**-Useful websites for further research:**

<https://www.un.org/webcast/ga/58/statements/bolieng030924.htm>

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e5248352d.html>

<https://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2016/vol2/253384.htm>

## **-To the delegate of China-**

### **-Your country's personal profile-**



China, officially the **People's Republic of China**, is the world's most populous nation and the world's second-largest country by land area.

Since the introduction of economic reforms in 1978, China's economy has been one of the world's fastest-growing. As of 2016, it is the world's second-largest economy by nominal GDP and largest by purchasing power parity. China is also the world's largest exporter and second-largest importer of goods.

China is a recognized nuclear weapons state and has the world's largest standing army and second-largest defense budget.

- **Capital:** Beijing
- **Current President:** Xi Jinping
- **Current government system:** Unitary one-party socialist republic
- **Population:** 1,403,500,365 (2016 data)
- **HDI:** 0.738 (2015) high · 90th

### **-Your country's position about the subject - terrorism :**

*“China opposes terrorism in any way. The fight against terrorism must be based on the common interests of the peoples of the various countries and on the common security of the international community. It does not matter in what form, when, where and against whom terrorism, the international community has to take a unanimous position and give it the firm blow, not applying double standards.”*

**-Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Brazil.**

China strongly opposes terrorism and seeks, with the help of the United Nations and the support of its major powers (Russia, the United States, France and the United Kingdom), formulate and implement a plan of action against terrorist groups, but understands and advocates that it should be approved by the executing country, as it is sovereign in its territory, and that the side effects of combat must be reduced to the maximum extent, avoiding any armed intervention of great impact on the country.

**-Useful websites for further research:**

<http://www.china-un.org/eng/chinaandun/securitycouncil/thematicissues/counterterrorism/t26910.htm>

<http://www.china-un.org/eng//zgyw/P020170904435053466190.pdf>

<http://br.china-embassy.org/por/ztzl/fkwt/>

## -To the delegate of Egypt-

### -Your country 's personal profile-



Egypt, officially the **Arab Republic of Egypt**, is a transcontinental country spanning the northeast corner of Africa and southwest corner of Asia by a land bridge formed by the Sinai Peninsula.

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, Egypt endured social and religious strife and political instability, fighting several armed conflicts with Israel in 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973, and occupying the Gaza Strip intermittently until 1967. In 1980, Egypt signed the Camp David Accords, withdrawing from the Gaza Strip and recognising Israel. **The country continues to face challenges from terrorism, political unrest, and economic underdevelopment.**

- **Capital:** Cairo
- **Current President:** Abdel Fattah el-Sisi
- **Current government system:** Unitary semi-presidential republic
- **Population:** 94,798,827 (2017 census)
- **HDI:** 0.691; medium (2015)

### -Your country 's position about the subject - terrorism:

*"The responsibility that we bear necessitates that we be frank in saying that this world that we seek*

*and is very possible to achieve remains unfortunately **far** from reality. We are still unable to prevent armed conflict, confront terrorism, realize nuclear disarmament and address the major structural imbalances in the international economic order, which have widened the gap between the developed and developing worlds”.*

**-Statement by the President of Egypt, Gen. H.E. Abdel Fattah A1-Sisi, before the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly**

Egypt has suffered with terrorist forces for a while now - specially after 2013, when the Egyptian General Abdul Fatah Khalil Al-Sisi came to power in a military takeover. Sisi ousted the democratically elected, but hugely unpopular, President Mohamed Morsi, who was the head the Muslim Brotherhood Islamist group. ISIS attacks on Egypt, which depends on tourism as a mainstay of its economy, have escalated since Sisi's administration has begun. Targets of terrorism in Egypt have included government officials, police, tourists and the Christian minority. Four out of 30 people on the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation "most wanted" terrorist list are Egyptian.

Even though most of the terrorist attacks Egypt suffers with come from extremist violent Islamist forces such as ISIS and Al Qaeda, terrorist violence also is reported to happen secretly - or sometimes shockingly openly- on **official Egyptian forces**. Egyptian soldiers have hung up 15 people involved in terrorism even before they had the time established by law for their own defense. They got tortured and couldn't say goodbye to their relatives, a right they had supposedly granted by the Egyptian law. Shootings in Islamic churches and destruction of villages during militant operations also happened before. Egyptian officials say that such measures are needed to contain ISIS, even though sometimes they deny to pronounce themselves after violent events.

Most sources agree that Egypt is a **gross violator of human rights**. Authorities have effectively banned protests and freedom of expression, imprisoned its opponents, usually after unfair trials, outlawed the Muslim Brotherhood, and expanded its anti-terrorism powers. Torture, forced disappearances, and deaths in custody are not rare occurrences. The government continues to persecute NGOs and journalists. Women and members of religious minorities are subject to discrimination. People are arrested for “debauchery” and sexual orientation.

**-Useful websites for further research:**

**[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_rights\\_in\\_Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_in_Egypt)**

**[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism\\_in\\_Egypt#Salvation\\_from\\_Hell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_Egypt#Salvation_from_Hell)**

**<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/11/24/terrorist-attack-in-egypt-shows-governments-anti-terrorism-strategy-isnt-working.html>**

**<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/26/world/middleeast/egypt-execution-terrorism.html>**



## **-To the delegate of Ethiopia-**

### **-Your country 's personal profile-**



Ethiopia, officially called **Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia** is a medium sized country located in Africa and although it is a place with high natural potential, the country is mostly known to be struggling against hunger and poverty.

- **Capital:** Addis Ababa;
- **Current President:** Mulatu Teshome;
- **Current government system:** Federal Parliamentary Republic;
- **Population:** 102.403.196 ( approximate number for 2016);
- **HDI:** Rated as low; 0.448 (2015)

### **-Your country 's position about the subject - terrorism:**

*-There are no official statements made by authorities about the subject, but is clear that Ethiopia has a counter-terrorist position.-*

Although Ethiopia is struggling with many inside issues, the country is also worried about keeping the peace and dealing with the current terrorist threat - as Ethiopia itself has already suffered with terrorist attacks (*see: first link right ahead*). Due to that, Ethiopia is engaged in the UN projects against terrorism as far as it's possible and the country also made contributions on direct conflict, helping a country that was being attacked by terrorists and supporting the United States.

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Terrorism\\_in\\_Ethiopia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Terrorism_in_Ethiopia)

<http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/internacional/noticia/2015-07/obama-esta-na-etioopia-para-discutir-terrorismo-e-situacao-no-sudao-do>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33671340>

<https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en>

## -To the delegate of France-

### -Your country's personal profile-



France, officially called **French Republic**, is a country located in Europe that has great influence, economically and culturally, in many other nations due to its strong economy (currently one of the biggest worldwide) and to its cultural herance that reaches the entire world in many ways. Here is some basic information about France:

- **Capital:** Paris;
- **Current President:** Emmanuel Macron;
- **Current government system:** Semi-presidential Unitary Republic;
- **Population:** 67.425.000 ( approximate number for 2016 );
- **HDI:** Rated as very high; 0.897 (2016).

### -Your country's position about the subject - terrorism:



*"To counter those who wish to destroy our way of life, freedom and democracy, let us all be resolute in our multi-pronged fight, while maintaining respect for our values and the law. That will show that the United Nations is also engaged in the fight against terrorism and Da'esh."*

**-François Delattre, 8 june 2017**

The French Republic, a country that values peace and fraternity, has a definitive counter positioning about terrorism, and has been engaged on measures that aim to end terrorist actions for years.

As a member of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (created after the events of September 11) and a country that has been suffering with many terrorist attacks in the past two years, the French Republic adopted measures to fight terrorism and promote cooperation between countries, and proposed resolutions to the threat that terrorism represents, such as the resolution adopted for the UN after the terrorist attack in Paris (year of 2015), which required mobilization against Da'esh. Besides that, France cooperates with the project of weakening terrorist groups by cutting their financing. France is also actively drafting new Security Council resolutions to step up the fight against terrorism.

**\*\*Da'esh= Daesh** is the literal non-translated expression of the self nominated ISIS. Azeredo (professional at international law) suggests that: "if we start referring to them with a less conquering, strong, powerful name, we would certainly be attacking it, because it attacks us by spreading fear, taking advantage of many circumstances. This means that we unconsciously spread and consume the propaganda of terror just by using a name that shows their power."

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

<https://www.france.fr/fr>

<http://www.gouvernement.fr/>

<http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mundo/2017/09/1917189-contr-o-terrorismo-franca-cria-grupo-de-inteligencia-financeira.shtml>

<https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>

<https://onu.delegfrance.org/>

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en>

## -To the delegate of Italy-

### -Your country 's personal profile-



Italy, officially the **Italian Republic**, is a unitary parliamentary republic in Europe. Located in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, Italy shares open land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, San Marino and Vatican City.

Today Italy has the third largest nominal GDP in the Eurozone and the eighth largest in the world. As an advanced economy the country also has the sixth worldwide national wealth and it is ranked third for its central bank gold reserve. Italy has a very high level of human development and it is sixth in the world for life expectancy. The country plays a prominent role in regional and global economic, military, cultural and diplomatic affairs, and it is both a regional power and a great power.

- **Capital:** Rome;
- **Current President:** Sergio Mattarella;
- **Current government system:** Unitary constitutional parliamentary republic;
- **Population:** 60,589,445 ( approximate number for 2016);
- **HDI:** 0.887, rated as very high (2015)

### -Your country 's position about the subject - terrorism:

*"It is by effectively increasing cooperation between member states - from security apparatus to intelligence activities - that we, together, can defeat terrorism, make our citizens safer and preserve our way of life".*

**-President of the Italian Republic Sergio Mattarella during a formal sitting in the European Parliament.**

Until now, Italy is one of the European countries that less suffer with terrorism related to religious extremism, even though the country already experienced a great deal of terrorism related to political matters inside its own territory. Political terrorism coming from various political parties and organizations was widespread during the Cold War in Italy in order to contribute to the “**Strategy of Tension**”. A **strategy of tension** is a policy where violent struggle is encouraged rather than suppressed. It is usually associated when governments, or security apparatuses within a government, allow or even encourage extremist groups to perform attacks, bombings, murders, and the like, so they can find plausible excuses to arrest targets.

**Mafia-linked terrorism** is a point that also should not be forgotten. The main criminal organizations that already operated using some sort of terrorist tool are *Cosa Nostra*, *Camorra*, *'Ndrangheta* and *Sacra Corona Unita*. The mafia's association *Cosa Nostra* once tried to influence political and judiciary events by resorting to violence, through the usage of explosives in order to spread terror. On December 23, 1984, mafia boss Giuseppe Calò organized the “*Rapido 904 massacre*”, together with some members of *Camorra* and with members of Neo-fascist groups. This massacre caused the death of 17 people and injured 267, for the purpose of catching the eye of authorities and distracting them from the investigations of anti-mafia pools.

The reasons why Italy has not suffered any terrorist attack coming from Islamic extremists until now is a subject widely debated, for which a huge variety of reasons is attributed. Some experts say Italy has been able to combat the threat of ISIS domestically by mastering legal and policing tools developed through years of experience in mafia investigations.

Giampiero Massolo, who served as the director of Italian intelligence from 2012 to 2016, said there was not a particular “Italian way” to combat terrorism. “*We learned a very harsh lesson during our terrorism years,*” he said. “*From that we drew the experience of how important it is to maintain a constant dialogue at the operating level between intelligence and law enforcement forces. In fact, prevention is key to try to be effective in counter-terrorism.*”

He added: “*Another feature is to have a good control of the territory. From this point of view, the absence of suburbs in Italian major cities, and the predominance of small and medium towns makes it easier to monitor the situation.*”

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jun/23/why-has-italy-been-spared-mass-terror-attacks-in-recent-years>

<http://www.foxnews.com/world/2018/01/17/italian-lawmakers-pass-anti-terror-military-mission-to-niger.html>

<https://www.egypttoday.com/Article/1/40714/Italy-expels-migrants-over-inciting-terrorism>

<https://globalriskinsights.com/2017/12/italy-terrorist-threat>

## **-To the delegate of Japan-**

### **-Your country 's personal profile-**



Japan is an **Island Country** located in Eastern Asia, composed of 6.852 islands, It is considered one of the greatest powers of the world in the economical field. Besides that, Japan is one of the most advanced countries on technological matters and is also known for its very unique culture. Currently is one of the most important countries worldwide.

- **Capital:** Tokyo;
- **Current Emperor:** Akihito;
- **Current government system:** Unitary Constitutional Monarchy;
- **Population:** 126.730.000 ( approximate number for 2017 );
- **HDI:** Rated as very high; 0.903 (2016)

### **-Your country 's position about the subject - terrorism:**

*“In closing, I would like to stress the importance of continuing to develop our counter-terrorism measures as terrorists change or evolve their tactics. Japan is ready to work closely with other countries to enhance their capacities in this area. We must unite against terrorists, including FTFs, by implementing Security Council resolutions”.*

**-Japanese Ambassador Koro Bessho.**

Japan is a member of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and political ally of the United States. Although it has not suffered with terrorist attacks related to extremists from Isla, the country

strongly positions against all forms of terrorism. Japan has adopted the resolutions suggested by the UN, and other security measures against terrorist, and encourages other nations to do the same.

Ambassadors and other representatives of the Japanese nation made several statements condemning terrorist actions and the country is engaged to projects that aim peace above all. “I would like to express my gratitude to the United States for its leadership in creating this important and timely resolution addressing foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), in particular returning and relocating FTFs. Japan is pleased to have co-sponsored this resolution.

Resolution 2396 will promote the use of Advance Passenger Information (API), Passenger Name Record (PNR), and biometric data. It also will promote connection of INTERPOL databases to airports and border checkpoints. Sharing data not only among countries, but also among agencies within each country, will strengthen our collective ability to address FTFs.

I stress the importance of moving from adoption to implementation. Japan is always ready to work closely with other countries to enhance their capacities. We must unite against FTFs, including returning and relocating FTFs, by implementing this resolution.” “I would like to state that enhancing respect for other cultures is a fundamental starting point for the success of our collective actions.

Japan is fully committed to engage and cooperate with the United Nations and Member States to protect cultural heritage and thwart the atrocities of terrorists and violent extremists.”

“ Japan welcomes the unanimous adoption of resolution 2368. Japan co-sponsored the resolution. I would like to express my gratitude to the United States for taking the lead on drafting this important resolution. We have witnessed a large number of terrorist attacks around the world since the adoption of resolution 2253 in December 2015, and tactics are evolving. It was clear that we must step up our measures by reviewing resolution 2253.

There are a number of new paragraphs in today’s resolution to address recent terrorist trends. I would especially like to highlight paragraph 38 on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) and paragraph 35 on Passenger Name Records (PNR).

While ISIL is experiencing military setbacks in Iraq and Syria, the threat is spreading globally. FTFs are returning to their countries of origin, and transiting through, traveling to, or relocating to other Member States. For example, as the Secretary-General’s report of 31 May indicates, the threat level has intensified in Southeast Asia due to returnees and re-locators to this region. Given this global phenomenon, all Member States must enhance their measures against FTF returnees and re-locators.

In addressing this issue, we must bear in mind that FTFs’ tactics are evolving, including through the use of “broken travel” techniques. Passenger Name Records (PNRs) are one effective measure to detect these FTFs. Today’s resolution is the first to call upon Member States to use and develop PNRs. PNRs contain passengers’ booking information, including itineraries, names of traveling companions and payment methods. By analyzing PNRs, we can uncover suspicious travel patterns, the flow of terrorist actors and funds, and ultimately terrorist networks. I stress the

importance of PNRs and encourage all Member States who have not yet done so to employ PNR systems as soon as possible. To my knowledge, only 15 of 193 Member States have introduced PNR systems thus far.

In closing, I stress the importance of moving from adoption to implementation. Japan is always ready to work closely with other countries to enhance their capacities in this area. We must unite against ISIL and other terrorist groups by implementing this and related resolutions to further enhance our counter-terrorism measures.”

**-Useful websites for further research:**

<http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp>

<https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en>

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/>

<https://www.dn.pt/lusa/interior/japao-aprova-lei-anti-conspiracao-terrorista-que-pune-planeamento-de-crimes-8564529.html>

## -To the delegate of Kazakhstan-

### -Your country 's personal profile-



Kazakhstan, officially called **Republic of Kazakhstan**, is a country located in Central Asia but, as a share of its territory is located on what is considered to be Europe, some people claim that Kazakhstan should be considered a European country.

The country is also known for its vast mineral resources and for being the dominant economy of Central Asia.

- **Capital:** Astana;
- **Current President:** Nursultan Nazarbayev;
- **Current government system:** Unitary Dominant-party Presidential Constitutional Republic;
- **Population:** 17.987.736 (approximate number for 2016);
- **HDI:** Rated as high; 0,794 (2016)

### -Your country 's position about the subject - terrorism:

*"On the current days, the threat of terrorism radically changed our concept of international safety. Terrorism does not distinguish borders or classifies countries as rich or poor. We still don't have a unique and universal solution resist this danger, that is why we must double our efforts to put up a dignified fight against this global threat."*

### **-Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev**

Kazakhstan is a country that values peace and equality, therefore condemns terrorism of all kinds and is engaged to the UN on the mission to prevent and stop the world threat of terrorism - in manners that are mostly diplomatic and that avoid serious and direct conflict.

The country has brought together representatives of several countries on a conference in its Capital (Astana) to discuss the subject and how to solve the problem using diplomacy and keeping peace.

The Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, Ambassador Kairat Umarov, visited Tashkenton 1-2 November 2017, in his capacity as Chair of UN Security Council Committees 1988 on the Taliban movement and 1267 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda, to participate in the Fifth Scientific and Practical Conference of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (RATS SCO) on the theme of «Combating Terrorism: Cooperation without Borders».

Addressing the conference, Ambassador Umarov spoke of UN assessments regarding the threats emanating from these terrorist groups, noting the escalation of their activities in northern Afghanistan. He underscored the need for Member States to use the mechanisms of the sanctions regime against these terrorist structures as part of their national anti-terrorism strategies.

Ambassador Umarov also called upon UN Members to cooperate more closely with the Security Council Sanctions Committees to expand the international community's capacity to counter changing challenges and threats to global terrorism, and to suppress the activities of terrorists and their networks.

The Conference discussed topical issues of countering modern challenges and threats emanating from international terrorist organizations, and participants noted the instability and complexity of forecasting the current situation. It was pointed out that as a result of the successes of anti-terrorist forces in the Middle East and the expulsion of terrorists from the region, they are deploying to other parts of the world, including Afghanistan, which was creating additional threats near the borders of member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

– First Deputy Prosecutor General of Kazakhstan Iogan Merkel and Under Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights at the U.S. State Department Sarah Sewall held a meeting in Astana today. The sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of issues including the issue of countering terrorism and extremism.

Iogan Merkel informed his interlocutor about the main priorities of the work of the Prosecutor General's Office, about the measures taken for ensuring law and order stressing that protection of the rights of people while criminal prosecution was a point of special attention of prosecutors, the press service of the Prosecutor General's Office of Kazakhstan informs.



The interlocutors exchanged opinions on a wide range of issues of bilateral cooperation, primarily in the sphere of fighting terrorism and extremism, future exchange of experience and experts in the sphere of law-enforcement activity.

The sides expressed their interest in future strengthening of mutual understanding between the competent bodies of the two countries for effective response to modern challenges and threats, development of common approaches to solution of regional problems in fighting crimes.

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

<https://noticias.terra.com.br/mundo/europa/cazaquistao-reune-lideres-religiosos-e-politicos-contra-o-terrorismo,0b49b103dbe71d8a62810721972f4c8ccbpm3qr.html>

<https://noticias.uol.com.br/ultimas-noticias/efe/2016/09/22/cazaquistao-diz-ter-frustrado-nove-ataques-terroristas-este-ano.htm>

<http://www.government.kz/en/vystupleniya.html>

<http://kazakhstanun.com/kazakhstan-un-security-council/>

<https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en>

## -To the delegate of Russia-

### -Your country's personal profile-



The Russian Federation, or simply “Russia”, is located across Europe and Asia, and holds the title of largest country in the world. Russia is one of the places most quickly emerging in the international scenario, as a country with big influence upon others and powerful allies in major matters.

- **Capital:** Moscow
- **Current President:** Vladimir Putin
- **Current government system:** Federal Semi-presidential Constitutional Republic
- **Population:** 144.463.189 (estimated number for 2017)
- **HDI:** 0.804; rated as very high (2016)

### -Your country's position about the subject - terrorism:

*“Terrorism has once again shown it is prepared deliberately to stop at nothing in creating human victims. An end must be put to this. As never before, it is vital to unite forces of the entire world community against terror.”*

#### -Russian President Vladimir Putin

In the context of Russia, terrorism has been tightly associated with activities of Islamic militants in Chechnya and the broader North Caucasus region. Similar to the 1998 act "On Combating

Terrorism," the 2006 counter terrorism law allows for **suspension of certain individual liberties and media freedoms** in the zone of counter terrorist operations, and authorizes counter terrorism units to carry out **searches and demolition of suspicious airplanes and ships**. Extensive legislative measures and institutional reforms all point to the Russian desire to learn from its experiences of managing horrific acts of terrorism. Notwithstanding the changes at the tactical level of counter terrorist operations and development of new means for combating terrorism, the basic principles of tackling security threats in Russia have remained essentially the same. The striking similarities of the current views on the most effective and appropriate ways of combating terrorism to those of the Soviet and Tsarist regimes suggest the palpable continuity of Russian counter terrorism. **The resemblance of contemporary measures to Soviet and pre-Soviet responses is indicative of an age-old understanding of the terrorist threat that Russia inherited from the previous regimes.**

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

<http://www.terrorismanalysts.com/pt/index.php/pot/article/view/61/html>

<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/russia/terrorism>

<https://www.rbth.com/terrorism>

<http://nationalinterest.org/feature/the-russian-war-terror-23047>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-russia-blast-putin/putin-says-st-petersburg-supermarket-bombing-was-terrorism-idUSKBN1EM0L2>

## -To the delegate of Senegal-

### -Your country 's personal profile-



Senegal, officially the **Republic of Senegal**, is a country in West Africa. The present state of Senegal has its roots in European colonialism, which began during the mid-15th century, when various European powers began competing for trade in the area. The establishment of coastal trading posts gradually led to control of the mainland, culminating in French rule of the area by the 19th century, albeit amid much local resistance. Senegal peacefully attained independence from France in 1960, and has since been among the more politically stable countries in Africa.

French is the official language, spoken at least by all those who enjoyed several years in the educational system that is of French origin and Islam is the predominant religion in the country, practiced by approximately 94% of the country's population.

Senegal has a high profile in many international organizations and was a member of the UN Security Council in 1988–89 and 2015–2016. It was elected to the UN Commission on Human Rights in 1997. Friendly to the West, especially to France and to the United States, Senegal also is a vigorous proponent of more assistance from developed countries to the Third World.

- **Capital:** Dakar



- **Current President:** Macky Sall
- **Current government system:** Semi-presidential republic
- **Population:** 15,411,614 (2016 estimate)
- **HDI:** 0.494 (2015); 162<sup>nd</sup>

### **-Your country's position about the subject - terrorism:**

*“The Government of Senegal continued to take a firm stance against terrorism as international and regional terrorist activity led to growing concern that Senegal itself could become a target for terrorist attacks. The government worked closely with U. S. military and law enforcement officials to strengthen its counterterrorism capabilities. The risk of violent extremism and terrorist activity in Senegal arises from transnational threats due to the Senegalese military presence in several theaters of operation, including the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).”*

### **-Country Reports on Terrorism 2015; USA Department of State**

Senegal is located in West Africa within the Sahel belt, a region of great presence and activity of terrorist groups, such as al-Qaeda in Islamic Mahgreb (AQIM) and Boko Haram in northern Nigeria.

Thus, not only in defense of neighboring countries, but as self-defense, due to the proximity of the conflict, Senegal takes a firm and aggressive stance against terrorism.

Despite difficulties in preventing and combating terrorist practice in its own country, Senegal participates in the fight by acting in various forms, by armed interventions, by affiliation with various counter-terrorist organizations and by combining and greater military power and contingent military (USA and EU) in order to the eradication of such practice in Africa.

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

<https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257514.htm>

[http://docplayer.com.br/amp/35365232-Crime-organizado-e-terrorismo-no-sahel.html#show\\_full\\_text](http://docplayer.com.br/amp/35365232-Crime-organizado-e-terrorismo-no-sahel.html#show_full_text)

<https://www.ufrgs.br/ufrgsmun/2015/files/uacps.pdf>

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/westandcentralafrica//UNODC\\_Programa\\_regional\\_para\\_a\\_Africa\\_Ocidental\\_2016-2020.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/westandcentralafrica//UNODC_Programa_regional_para_a_Africa_Ocidental_2016-2020.pdf)

[http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt\\_pt/noticias/africa/2016/11/49/Senegal-Terrorismo-Dakar-Paris-defendem-reforco-dos-Exercitos-africanos,211bbd96-869b-4ca1-8374-764a4eaafbda.html](http://www.angop.ao/angola/pt_pt/noticias/africa/2016/11/49/Senegal-Terrorismo-Dakar-Paris-defendem-reforco-dos-Exercitos-africanos,211bbd96-869b-4ca1-8374-764a4eaafbda.html)

## -To the delegate of Sweden-

### -Your country's personal profile-



Sweden, officially the **Kingdom of Sweden**, is a Scandinavian country in Northern Europe. Sweden maintains a Nordic social welfare system that provides universal health care and tertiary education for its citizens. It has the world's eleventh-highest per capita income and ranks highly in numerous metrics of national performance, including quality of life, health, education, protection of civil liberties, economic competitiveness, equality, prosperity and human development.

- **Capital:** Stockholm
- **Current Monarch:** Carl XVI Gustaf
- **Current government system:** Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
- **Population:** 10,112,669 (2017 census)
- **HDI:** 0.913; rated as very high (2015)

### -Your country's position about the subject - terrorism:

*"Terrorism can never be accepted. We must fight it together, with methods that do not compromise our respect for the rule of law and human rights, or are used as an excuse for others to do so".*

### **-Anna Lindh, Swedish Social Democratic politician**

Until the late 2000s, terrorism in Sweden was not seen as a serious threat to the security of the state. Over the last decades, though, the issue of certain terrorist groups, such as Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), using Sweden as a free haven has received attention. In the 2000s, the issue of terrorism financing and recruiting for terrorist groups, including Islamic groups, have also been on the security agenda. Criminal acts from domestic political extremist groups, both on the right and on the left, have also become an increasing phenomenon. In 2012, the intelligence agency estimated that about 300 Swedes had left the country to join ISIS in Syria and Iraq.

The newest events classified as terrorism in Sweden come from both Islamic and non-Islamic forces. In the 2017 Stockholm attack a confirmed ISIS recruit rammed a truck into a crowd in Stockholm, resulting in five deaths. In the same year, though, three people connected to the neo-nazi group Nordic Resistance Movement committed three bomb attacks in the Gothenburg area targeting a left-wing café and two refugee centres.

The neo-nazi activist group Swedish Resistance Movement (SRM) was formed in 1997 and merged into the Nordic Resistance Movement (NRM) in 2016. The group has been behind several violent actions since a bomb and the murder of the journalist Björn Söderberg in 1999. In 2017, NRM members were arrested for involvement in two bombings and a bombing attempt in Gothenburg, near two refugee accommodations and a syndicalist organization.

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

<http://www.government.se/government-policy/combating-terrorism/>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/12/opinion/swedens-wisdom-on-terrorism.html>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/10/world/europe/sweden-terror-attack.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism\\_in\\_Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_Sweden)

## -To the delegate of Ukraine-

### -Your country 's personal profile-



Ukraine, sometimes called **the Ukraine**, is a sovereign state in Eastern Europe. Ukraine has long possessed extensive, fertile farmlands and is one of the world's largest grain exporters. The diversified economy of Ukraine includes a large heavy industry sector, particularly in aerospace and industrial equipment. Ukraine maintains the second-largest military in Europe after that of Russia.

- **Capital:** Kiev
- **Current President:** Petro Poroshenko
- **Current government system:** Unitary semi-presidential constitutional republic
- **Population:** 42,418,235 (2017 estimate)
- **HDI:** 0.743 (2015); classified as high, 84<sup>nd</sup>

### -Your country 's position about the subject - terrorism:

*“An angry enemy encroached on our lives, our territory, our freedom and our independence. We are for peace, but we accept the challenge of the enemy. We will protect our motherland”.*

**-Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko**

Ukraine is a country that has suffered with terrorism for a long time now, and currently places the 17<sup>nd</sup> position on the rank of countries most affected by terrorist attacks. But the *interesting* is: terrorism in Ukraine doesn't have anything to do with ISIS or other Islamic extremist forces, except



for a few minor bombings with unclear reasons that some say may be attributed to the group. Actually, terrorism in Ukraine, as we hear of it today, **is almost entirely born out of the rivalry between this place and Russia**. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has been a constant for both countries since 1991, after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Currently, Ukraine is in a territorial dispute with Russia over the Crimean Peninsula, which Russia annexed in 2014 after several incursions into Ukrainian territory, but which Ukraine and most of the international community recognise as Ukrainian. This is a problem that, four years later, still hasn't been solved - and the situation only gets worse with time.

In November 2014, the Ukrainian military reported intensive movement of troops and equipment from Russia into the separatist controlled parts of eastern Ukraine. The Associated Press reported 80 unmarked military vehicles on the move in those areas. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Special Monitoring Mission observed convoys of heavy weapons and tanks without insignias. OSCE monitors further stated they observed vehicles transporting ammunition and soldiers' dead bodies crossing the Russian-Ukrainian border under the guise of humanitarian aid convoys. As of early August 2015, OSCE observed over 21 such vehicles marked with the Russian military code for soldiers killed in action. **According to The Moscow Times, Russia has tried to intimidate and silence human rights workers discussing Russian soldiers' deaths in the conflict with Ukraine**. OSCE repeatedly reported that its observers were denied access to the areas controlled by "combined Russian-separatist forces".

On 10 February 2015, in response to Russian military intervention, the parliament of Ukraine registered a draft decree on suspending diplomatic relations with Russian Federation. Although this suspension did not materialize, Ukrainian official Dmytro Kuleba (Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the Council of Europe) acknowledged early April 2016 that diplomatic relations had been reduced "almost to zero". Late 2017 Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin stated that "there are no diplomatic relations with Russia in terms of content".

On 5 October 2016 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine officially recommended that its citizens avoid any type of travel to Russia or transit through its territory. The Ministry cited Russian law enforcers' growing number of groundless arrests of Ukrainian citizens who are allegedly often "rudely treated using illegal methods of physical and psychological pressure, torture and other acts violating human rights and dignity".

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

<http://observer.com/2017/09/ukraine-russia-vasyl-hrytsak-terrorism/>

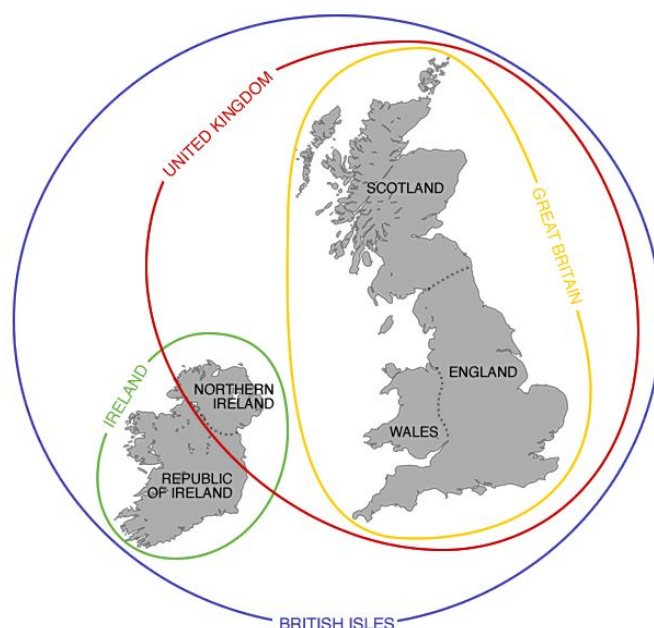
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia%E2%80%93Ukraine\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia%E2%80%93Ukraine_relations)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_military\\_intervention\\_in\\_Ukraine\\_\(2014%E2%80%93present\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_military_intervention_in_Ukraine_(2014%E2%80%93present))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Terrorist\\_incidents\\_in\\_Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Terrorist_incidents_in_Ukraine)

## -To the delegate of the United Kingdom-

### -Your country 's personal profile-



The United Kingdom is a **fully independent sovereign state** made up of the the 3 countries on Great Britain - England, Scotland, Wales- plus Northern Ireland, which is reflected in its full name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

COUNTRIES	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Capital	London	Cardiff	Edinburgh	Belfast
Current Leader	Monarch Elizabeth II	Monarch Elizabeth II	Monarch Elizabeth II	Monarch Elizabeth II
Current Government System	Constitutional monarchy	Devolved parliamentary legislature within a constitutional monarchy	Devolved parliamentary legislature within a constitutional monarchy	Consociational devolved legislature within unitary constitutional monarchy
Population	55,268,100 (2016 estimate)	3,063,456 (2011 census)	5,404,700 (2016 estimate)	1,876,695 (2017 estimate)
HDI	0.909 (2016)	0.909 (2016)	0.909 (2016)	0.923 (2016)

## **-Your country's position about the subject - terrorism:**

*"Bad things do happen in the world. But out of those situations always arise stories of ordinary people doing extraordinary things".*

**- Empowering quote an anonymous person wrote at the Richmond station, the day following the brutal Westminster attack, England.**

Terrorism in the United Kingdom, according to its Home Office, poses a significant threat to the state. There have been various causes of terrorism in the UK. Before the 2000s, most attacks were linked to the Northern Ireland conflict ("the Troubles"). In the late 20th century there were also attacks by Middle Eastern terrorist groups, most of which were linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict. **Since the 2000s, most terrorist incidents in Britain have been linked to Islamic extremism.** From June 2016 to June 2017, 379 people in the UK had been arrested for terrorism-linked offences with 123 of them being charged, 105 of them for terrorism offences. This was a 68% increase from the previous year which was partly due to various Islamist terror attacks on UK soil such as the Manchester bombing, London Bridge attack and the Westminster attack. The report also said that 19 terrorist plots had been foiled by British police since June 2013.

**Jihadist material including bomb making instructions and execution videos gets more clicks in the UK than in any other European nation and is spread among a wide range of different domains.** Internet companies are not preventing this and new measures are being considered including fines for internet companies that do not remove jihadist material. David Petraeus said the Parsons Green bomb could have been made from online instructions. Petraeus noted the technical and other skill of the terrorist websites and added, "It is clear that our counter-extremism efforts and other initiatives to combat extremism online have, until now, been inadequate. There is no doubting the urgency of this matter. The status quo clearly is unacceptable."

Police chief, Sara Thornton fears possible cuts to the police budget will weaken counter terrorism. Thornton maintains resources needed to deal with terrorist incidents are brought from mainstream policing adding to the strain on general policing. **Thornton maintains neighbourhood policing is important because it gives people confidence in the police.** Then confident people give the police information needed to prevent terrorist attacks. Thornton said, "Fewer officers and police community support officers will cut off the intelligence that is so crucial to preventing attacks. Withdrawal from communities risks undermining their trust in us at a time when we need people to have the confidence to share information with us." Thornton also said, "Experts tell us that the spate of attacks in the UK and Europe are a shift not a spike in the threat, which will take 20 or 30 years to eliminate. This new normality necessitates an open-minded dialogue with government about how we respond; and our resources have got to be part of the conversation."

## **-Useful websites for further research:**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_the_United_Kingdom)

<https://www.google.com.br/search?q=uk+on+terrorism&oq=uk+on+terrorism&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l5.2927j0j4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

## -To the delegate of the United States-

### -Your country 's personal profile-



The United States of America, informally known as the **U.S.A**, is located in North America and composed by 50 States and a federal district. The United States is currently the most influential country in the entire world, due to the fact that currently this country has the biggest economy and military power on the world.

- **Capital:** Washington DC;
- **Current President:** Donald Trump;
- **Current government system:** Federal Presidential Constitutional Republic;
- **Population:** 325.365.189 (estimated number for 2017 );
- **HDI:** Rated as very high; 0.920 (2016)

### -Your country 's position about the subject - terrorism:

*“Now, a different threat challenges our world: Radical Islam Terrorism. [...] Here in America we*

*have seen one brutal attack after another; in Europe we have seen the same carnage and bloodshed inflicted upon our closest allies.[...]*

*Now we can't let the hateful ideology of Radical Islam- it is oppressive to women, gays, children and nonbelievers- be allowed to reside or spread in our own countries.*

*We will defeat Radical Islam Terrorism just like we have defeated every threat we have faced in every age before. But we will not defeat it with closed eyes, or silent voices”.*

**-Speech of President Donald Trump about terrorism.**

The United States of America has a very strong counter-terrorist position; as one of the countries that has suffered frequently in the past years with terrorism and terrorist attacks, the US has taken many measures to fight terrorist threats, and some of them are more severe than the ones adopted by most countries that fight terrorism.

Beside adopting the resolutions proposed by the United Nations to prevent such threats, the country strongly supports the idea of dealing with terrorism using its military power and frequently responds with military interventions, like army support or bombing attacks to locations that concentrate extremists and terrorists.

After the 2017 election, that made Donald Trump the new President of United States of America the counter-terrorist measures got stronger and much harsher, the military response and the restrictions about immigrants or tourists coming from the Middle East increased even more with Trump's new policy.

“The Department of State (State) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are elevating and expanding our ongoing efforts to Counter Violent Extremism (CVE). In order to better support the CVE partnerships built over the past decade and to carry forth the White House CVE Summit work, the Department has released the Department of State and USAID Joint Strategy on Countering Violent Extremism. The Strategy will guide U.S. efforts to leverage the full range of diplomatic and development resources to prevent and counter the spread of violent extremism.”

“The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has dramatically undermined stability in Iraq, Syria and the broader Middle East and poses a threat to international peace and security. ISIS continues to commit gross, systematic abuses of human rights and violations of international law, including indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, mass executions and extrajudicial killings, persecution of individuals and entire communities on the basis of their identity, kidnapping of civilians, forced displacement of Shia communities and minority groups, killing and maiming of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence, along with numerous other atrocities. ISIS presents a global terrorist threat which has recruited thousands of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria from across the globe and leveraged technology to spread its violent extremist ideology and to incite terrorist acts. As noted in UN Security Council Resolution 2170, “terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States... which is why our first priority is to encourage others to join in this important endeavor.

**-Useful websites for further research:**

<https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/c74612.htm>

<https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/index.htm>

<https://www.usembassy.gov/>

<https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>

<https://g1.globo.com/mundo/blog/helio-gurovitz/post/imigracao-e-terrorismo-nos-eua.ghtml>

<https://www.cartacapital.com.br/internacional/o-plano-dos-eua-para-aniquilar-o-estado-islamico-e-suas-consequencias>

<https://www.cartacapital.com.br/internacional/o-plano-dos-eua-para-aniquilar-o-estado-islamico-e-suas-consequencias>

<https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en>

## -To the delegate of Uruguay-

### -Your country's personal profile-



Uruguay, officially the **Oriental Republic of Uruguay**, is a sovereign state in the southeastern region of South America.

Uruguay is ranked first in Latin America in democracy, peace, low rate of corruption, e-government, and is first in South America when it comes to press freedom, size of the middle class and prosperity. On a per-capita basis, Uruguay contributes more troops to United Nations peace-keeping missions than any other country. It tops the rank of absence of terrorism, a unique position within South America. It ranks second in the region on economic freedom, income equality, per-capita income and inflows of FDI. Uruguay is the third-best country on the continent in terms of HDI, GDP growth, innovation and infrastructure. It is regarded as a high-income country (top group) by the UN. Uruguay is also the third-best ranked in the world in e-Participation.

- **Capital:** Montevideo
- **Current President:** Tabaré Vázquez
- **Current government system:** Unitary presidential constitutional republic
- **Population:** 3,444,006 (2016 estimate)

- **HDI:** 0.795 (2015); high, the 54th on the global list.

### **-Your country's position about the subject - terrorism:**

*“Two years ago, the international community through the United Nations organs offered a fine example of solidarity and took effective multilateral action in reaction to international terrorism, which threatens governments, peoples, ideologies, religions and above all the human reason imbued in such elementary values as tolerance, compassion, solidarity and respect for rights. The attack on the headquarters of the United Nations in Baghdad – for which we wish to express our most sincere condolences to the Secretary-General – is but another example of the barbarity and fanaticism that we can successfully fight only if we work together. With this attack, terrorism has given us a raw example of its destructive universality. [...]*

*Uruguay, which is party to most international instruments for combating terrorism, attaches priority to the conclusion of a general convention against international terrorism. In this respect, we wish to express our satisfaction to the Secretary-General for having chosen transnational organized crime and terrorism as an item in the signing and accession ceremony for treaties promoted by the Organization on the occasion of this General Debate”.*

### **-Statement by H.E. Dr. Didier Opertti-Badan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, in General Debate of the 58th Session of the General Assembly.**

*“While renewing its firm commitment in the fight against terrorism, Uruguay reiterates its rejection to all terrorist attacks. We fully condemn all attacks against civil population as well as attacks against infrastructure whose destruction directly or indirectly affects civil population. Terrorism must be clearly condemned. We must increase cooperation among States with the aim to prevent that such attacks remain unpunished but at the same time making sure that the fight against terrorism is based on the Rule of Law and with due respect to international humanitarian law and human rights law”.*

### **-Statement by Dr. Gonzalo Fernández, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, in General Debate of the 63th Session of the General Assembly.**

### **-Useful websites for further research:**

[http://socialsciences.scielo.org/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0797-60622008000100003](http://socialsciences.scielo.org/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0797-60622008000100003)

<https://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2091.htm>

[http://www.un.org/ga/63/generaldebate/pdf/uruguay\\_en.pdf](http://www.un.org/ga/63/generaldebate/pdf/uruguay_en.pdf)

<http://www.un.org/webcast/ga/58/statements/urugeng030930.htm>