

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (UNSC)

Greetings, the leaders of tomorrow!

It is our honour to be nominated as the Executive Board of UNSC at Glengaze MUN 2019. In this one day conference, your aim must be to discover yourself by the power of your words. Your motive should not be wining, instead it should be learning, because if you learn something then you are the actual winner directly or indirectly.

There would be some first timers including various experienced delegates as well. Yes experience matters, but not more than your internal strength! Not more than your determination and your power of words!

At last EB would like you people to be confident enough with your points and focus to provide solutions for the given agenda. So, "let's discover the power of unity!"

Executive Board (UNSC)

Chairperson- Shashwat Puri

Vice Chairperson- Sneha

Rapporteur- Aryan Vig

For any doubt feel free to ask Chairperson at shashwatpuri6@gmail.com

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE (UNSC)-

The Security Council is the United Nations' most powerful body, with "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." Five powerful countries sit as "permanent members" along with ten elected members with two-year terms. Since 1990, the Council has dramatically increased its activity and it now meets in nearly continuous session. It dispatches military operations, imposes sanctions, mandates arms inspections, deploys election monitors and more.

This site presents a useful Introductory Article as well as a wide range of other information. There is material on Membership of Security Council, including a list of current and former Council members, information on Council presidencies and sanctions committees, and information about the often controversial process of Membership Elections. We also present Tables and Charts on the Security Council, including the frequency of its meetings, number of resolutions, etc.

For more information about the committee-

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-0>

TERRORISM DEFINATION-

International Terrorism- Violent criminal acts committed by individuals or groups who are inspired or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).

Domestic Terrorism- Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.

ISLAMIC TERRORISM-

Islamic terrorism, Islamist terrorism or radical Islamic terrorism is terrorist acts against civilians committed by violent Islamists who claim a religious motivation.

The largest numbers of incidents and fatalities caused by Islamic terrorism have occurred in Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan and Syria.

In 2015 four Islamic extremist groups were responsible for 74% of all deaths from terrorism: ISIS, Boko Haram, the Taliban and Al-Qaeda, according to the Global Terrorism Index 2016. Since approximately 2000, these incidents have occurred on a global scale, affecting not only Muslim-majority states in Africa and Asia, but also Russia, Australia, Canada, Israel, India, the United States and countries within the European Union. Such attacks have targeted Muslims and non-Muslims. In a number of the worst-affected Muslim-majority regions, these terrorists have been met by armed, independent

resistance groups, state actors and their proxies, and elsewhere by condemnation coming from prominent Islamic figures.

FINANTIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF)-

The Financial Action Task Force (on Money Laundering) (FATF), is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1989 on the initiative of the G7 to develop policies to combat money laundering.

FATF BLACKLIST-

The FATF blacklist, now called the "Call for action", was the common shorthand description for the Financial Action Task Force list of "Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories" (NCCTs). The FATF blacklist or OECD blacklist has been issued by the Financial Action Task Force since 2000 and lists countries which it judges to be non-cooperative in the global fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, calling them "Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories" (NCCTs).



(Contras in Nicaragua, 1987)



(Flag of the Lord's Resistance Army)

In international relations, violent non-state actors (VNSA), also known as non-state armed actors or non-state armed groups (NSAGs), are individuals and groups that are wholly or partly independent of state governments and which threaten or use violence to achieve their goals. VNSAs vary widely in their goals, size, and methods. They may include narcotics cartels, popular liberation movements, religious and ideological organizations, corporations (e.g. private military contractors), self-defense militia, and paramilitary groups established by state governments to further their interests.

While some VNSAs oppose governments, others are allied to them. Some VNSAs are organized as paramilitary groups, adopting methods and structure similar to those of state armed forces. Others may be informally structured and use violence in other ways, such as kidnapping, using improvised explosive devices, or hacking into computer systems.

FATF GREYLIST-

It has been especially made for Pakistan due to insufficient steps taken by state to counter money laundering.

PAKISTAN AND STATE SPONCERED TERRORISM-

Pakistan has been accused by neighboring countries India, Afghanistan and Iran and other nations, including and other nations such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, of involvement in terrorist activities in the region and beyond.

1. Pakistan Failed to follow the guidelines of FATF.
2. Pakistan has been put into the grey list by FATF due to the insufficient steps taken on Money Laundering.

IRAN AND STATE SPONCERED TERRORISM-

Since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the government of Iran has been accused by several countries of training, financing, and providing weapons and safe havens for non-state militant actors, such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in Gaza, and other Palestinian groups Islamic Jihad (PIJ) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC). These groups are designated terrorist groups by a number of countries and international bodies; however, Iran considers such groups to be "national liberation movements" with a right to self-defense in the face of Israeli military occupation.

CONFLICTS IN MIDDLE EASTERN STATES-

1. Israel-Palestine conflict
2. Qatar which has been put out from the group of the gulf countries by Saudi Arabia

MEASURES TO COUNTER TERRORISM BY UN-

The United Nations continues to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and combat terrorism. The capacity-building initiatives, coordination efforts and knowledge-building undertakings that United

Nations entities have conducted since the issuance of the Secretary-General's previous report are too numerous to fully describe in the present report. The activities listed below provide a snapshot of United Nations efforts.

- A. Activities on law enforcement and border control
- B. Activities on preventing and responding to attacks by means of weapons of mass destruction
- C. Activities on combating the financing of terrorism
- D. Activities on protecting vulnerable targets, critical infrastructure and the Internet
- E. Other activities

TOPICS TO BE FOCUSED-

1. Terror funding by the states.
2. Non states and state sponsoring terrorist countries.
3. Solutions to curb terrorism and terror funding.
4. Question to the nations who are accused for human rights violations, at the same time criticizing Islamic states which are actually suffering from economic crises.
5. Nation indirectly involved.