



Security Council

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Topic A: Drug trafficking as an illegal trade

Topic B: Terrorism around the world

I. Committee overview

The Security Council has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security; it determines the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. The Security Council always seeks to settle disputes by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement between the parties involved. In some cases, it can impose economic sanctions or other measures to enforce its decisions, or it may authorize the use of force by military action to maintain or restore international peace and security.

It consists of fifteen members, five of which are permanent: the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The creators of the United Nations Charter considered these countries because of their key roles on the international stage. The other ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two year terms.

Each Member has one vote. Security Council resolutions are adopted if it obtains the required number of nine favorable votes, and under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. Even so, if any of the five permanent members cast a negative vote, the resolution or decision is not approved. In addition, a state which is a member of the United Nations (but not of the Security Council) may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that country's interests are affected.

The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Church House, Westminster, London. Since then, the Council has taken permanent residence at the UN headquarters in New York City. But it was until the late 1980s and the early 21st century that the council's power grew and there were three dozen operations approved that experienced somewhat success. Nowadays, the Security Council cooperates in solving crises around the

world, promotes friendly relations among nations, and it is a crucial center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

II. Quorum

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Democratic Republic of the Congo | 14. Republic of Iraq |
| 2. Federal Republic of Nigeria | 15. Republic of Kenya |
| 3. Federal Republic of Somalia | 16. Republic of Peru |
| 4. Federative Republic of Brazil | 17. Republic of the Niger |
| 5. French Republic | 18. Republic of the Union of Myanmar |
| 6. Ireland | 19. Republic of Tunisia |
| 7. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan | 20. Russian Federation |
| 8. Kingdom of Norway | 21. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 9. People's Republic of China | 22. Socialist Republic of Vietnam |
| 10. Plurinational State of Bolivia | 23. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland |
| 11. Republic of Colombia | 24. United Mexican States |
| 12. Republic of Estonia | 25. United States of America |
| 13. Republic of India | |

Topic A: Drug trafficking as an illegal trade.

I. Brief Information of the Topic

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade that involves four main steps: cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances that are subject to drug prohibition laws.

World heroin consumption is 340 tons, and an annual flow of 430-450 tons of heroin into the global heroin market. Of that total, 380 tons of morphine and heroin are produced from Afghan opium and the remaining 50 tons are produced by opium from Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Approximately 5 tons are consumed in Afghanistan, and the remaining 375 tons are trafficked worldwide via routes through the countries neighboring Afghanistan (UNODC, n.d.).

The main heroin trafficking corridors are The Balkan and northern routes linking the Russian Federation and Western Europe to Afghanistan. The northern route runs Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. The size of that market is a total of \$13 billion per year (UNODC, n.d.). The Balkan route traverses the Islamic Republic of Iran, Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey, and the annual market value is \$20 billion (UNODC, n.d.). In 2008 most of the heroin was seized in the Near and Middle East and South-West Asia, Western and Central Europe and South-East Europe. Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran were the two countries that accounted for more than half of global heroin seizures.

In 2007 and 2008, from 16 to 17 million people worldwide consumed cocaine, 40 percent of global cocaine consumption was attributed to North America, which is an estimated total of 470 tons (UNODC, n.d.). More than a quarter of total consumption corresponded to the 27 European Union and four European Free Trade Association countries. In 2008, both of these regions accounted for more than 80 percent of the total value of the global cocaine market which was estimated at \$88 billion (UNODC, n.d.). In the North American market, cocaine is transported mostly from Colombia to Central America or Mexico by sea and then by land to

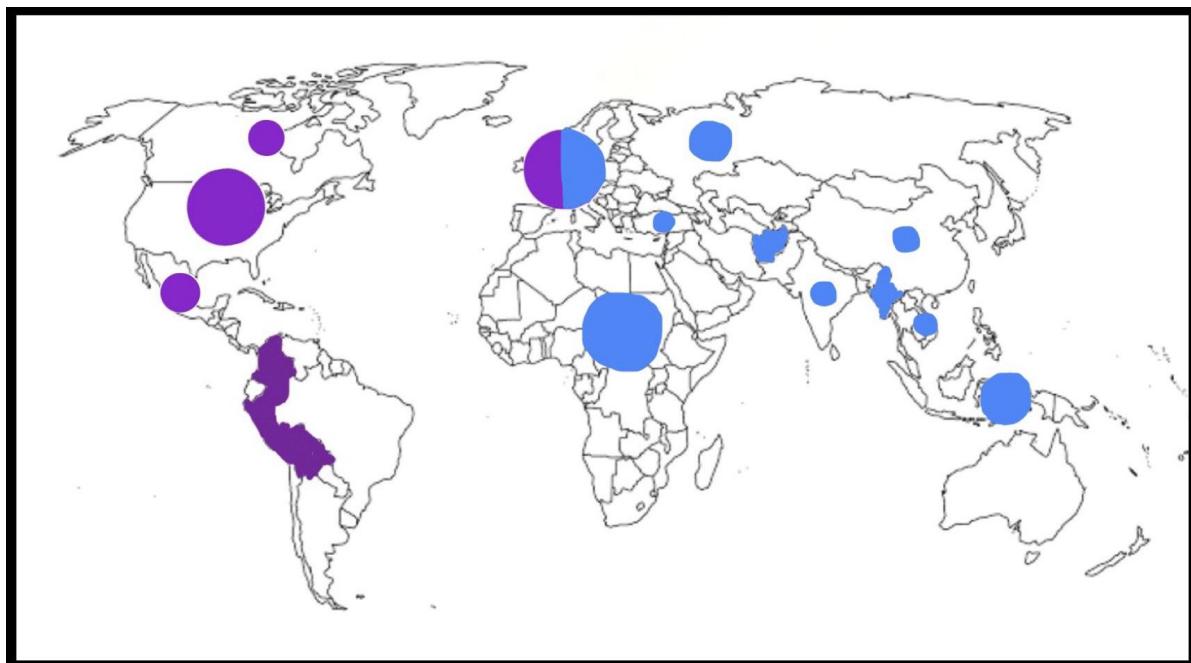
Canada and the United States. Cocaine is trafficked to Europe typically by sea inside container shipments. Colombia is the main source of cocaine in Europe.

Drug trafficking is a global problem that has existed and evolved for centuries. The main root of the problem is a desperate need to fill a void and generate wealthy amounts of money in a short period of time. This phenomenon needs to be fought with the economic and social progress of the countries involved, with the purpose that clear and practicable policies emerge for our society. The consequences of drug trafficking are widespread, causing permanent emotional and physical harm to vendors and consumers, negatively affecting their families and others with whom they have contact. Drugs will also severely affect their health and affect the economy and culture of the country.

II. Guiding Questions

- a)** What influence does your delegation have over the main distributors of drugs (Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Colombia)?
- b)** How prepared is your delegation to confront the problem from its root?
- c)** How will your delegation protect victim countries from this phenomenon?
- d)** How does drug trafficking affect your delegation?
- e)** How can your delegation help to reduce this phenomenon?

III. Geographical and Time Frame



The countries that are the most affected are Colombia, Afghanistan and Myanmar since they are the principal distributors worldwide. Colombia is the dominant cocaine distributor, while Afghanistan and Myanmar are the main distributors of heroin worldwide. The leading distributors of cocaine are colored in purple, and the main receivers of cocaine are signaled with a purple circle. The main distributors of heroin are colored in blue, and the main receivers of heroin are signaled with a blue circle.

IV. Historical Framework

The intake of drugs began in the XIX century around the European continent, specifically in the United Kingdom, which started with “opium” transported from India. Opium is a substance that was discovered in the northern colonies of Africa; it quickly spread through Europe and Asia. The production center for opium was located between the borders of Bruma and Thailand, an area with a low presence of authorities of any territory. This area was soon

called the “Golden Triangle.” From that moment on, the drug trafficking boom began worldwide. The most important events of this conflict were:

- The cultivation of opium and heroin was at the hands of the most powerful criminal groups, from the Asian triads to the Italian mafia.
- The increase of state corruption is another reason that encourages the cultivation, production, and commercialization of drugs.
- Morphine appeared in the American Civil War. The drug was injected intravenously, and, as a result, many soldiers became addicts.
- The development of chemical technology made possible the diversification of drug production methods.
- Globalization and its revolution in the communications network reinforced drug trafficking, reducing transportation costs and generating easy penetration to distant countries.
- When the Chinese tried to stop opium markets, it led to the opium wars, which was one the most critical events in the history of China.

V. Power relations and strategic alliances

The United States and the United Nations have a great deal of influence on international drug laws and set the overall tone for global drug policy in the international community. While the United States promotes eradication and interdiction policies in countries where drugs are produced, the United Nations advocates increasing the focus on public health, prevention, treatment and care, economic, social, and cultural measures of each country.

The United Nations has an Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which operates in more than 80 countries around the world through its network of 115 field offices that work closely with Governments and civil society (UNODC, n.d.). Also, it should be recalled that the

United States has partnered closely with Mexico, providing billions of dollars to stop drug cartels that supply illicit narcotics, and with Iraq through the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

VI. Economic aspects

Drug trafficking has become the world's primary revenue source for organized crime and is estimated to be a \$360 billion industry (Federal Foreign Office, n.d.). Illicit drug trade contributes to a country's underground economy, which accounts for one-third of the total economy in developing countries and slightly more than 10% in developed countries (Bloomenthal, 2019). These illegal transactions usually go unreported and distort the accuracy of a nation's gross domestic product, which consequently affects a government's monetary policies.

As prohibition laws reinforce drug prices, the illegal drug trade flourishes through the black market; it includes high barriers to entry, lack of recognizable contract law, and uncertain property rights. In these markets, producers can experience economic profits by limiting competition and restricting output. This practice encourages dependency on a single substance or producer, which creates a monopolistic market. Illegal drugs also receive an incredible markup compared to legal goods. These selling prices decrease spending on other goods and services and cause losses in productivity and income potential. Yet, Americans, prime consumers, continue to buy \$150 billion worth of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and meth annually (Ross, 2021).

VII. Legal aspects

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (as amended in 1972): aims to combat drug abuse by coordinated international action. First, it seeks to limit the possession,

use, trade-in, distribution, import, export, manufacture, and production of drugs exclusively to medical and scientific purposes. Second, it combats drug trafficking through international cooperation to deter and discourage drug traffickers.

- Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971: establishes an international control system for psychotropic substances. It responded to the diversification and expansion of the spectrum of drugs of abuse and introduced controls over several synthetic drugs according to their abuse potential and their therapeutic value.
- United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of 1988: provides comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals. It provides for international cooperation through, for example, extradition of drug traffickers, controlled deliveries and transfer of proceedings.
- Resolution 66/183 of 19 December 2011: adopted by the General Assembly, promotes international cooperation against the drug problem and recognizes that the problem undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development.

VIII. Sociocultural Aspects

Sociocultural beliefs can shape the approach to substance use and abuse. Culture plays a central role in informing individuals about potential problems they may face with drug use. For many social groups, this may provide a protective factor. An example is the development of the peyote cult in northern Mexico. Peyote was used in ceremonial settings to treat chronic alcohol addiction. This use later became a central part of the Native American church, which provided important spiritual treatment.

Acculturation, meaning the levels to which an individual identifies with their native culture, is thought to be related to drug usage and substance abuse. Native elders from

different cultures believe that the loss of traditional culture is what leads to substance abuse. High levels of substance consumption is found in people who don't identify with native cultures, while in America the lowest rates of drug usage come from those individuals who closely identify with their native values.

IX. Quorum General Positions

1. **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** There has been a rise in illegal drugs, such as Indian shikata cigarettes that enter the DRC through fraudulent means.
2. **Federal Republic of Nigeria:** The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency in Nigeria has campaigned regional and international cooperation to successfully cut off drug supplies to rising criminal cartels worldwide.
3. **Federal Republic of Somalia:** The country is a key trading partner of Khat, a substance not controlled by any international conventions.
4. **Federative Republic of Brazil:** The country's approach towards investing in interdiction activities has resulted in successful seizures of cocaine.
5. **French Republic:** Despite having some of Europe's strictest drug laws, illegal drugs are consumed in the country more than anywhere else in Europe.
6. **Ireland:** Ireland is focused on combating abuse and trafficking locally, nationally and internationally. The country has units aimed to prevent and target the problem.
7. **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan:** Afghan opiates are trafficked to almost every continent in the world. The country's illicit drug economy has been deeply ingrained in the country since the 1980s.
8. **Kingdom of Norway:** The Norwegian Government has a decriminalization and treatment approach towards persons with drug problems and illicit drug possession.

9. **People's Republic of China:** China has strict control laws with a police-controlled approach to drug abuse. Capital punishment is legal and enforced for drug trafficking.
10. **Plurinational State of Bolivia:** Bolivia is the third-largest coca bush grower in the world and drug trafficking routes are starting to appear along its rivers and canals.
11. **Republic of Colombia:** Colombia is in the top two coca bush-producing countries in the world, but the country has a variety of programs against drug crop cultivation.
12. **Republic of Estonia:** Estonia's emphasis is on providing health and social services, rather than punishing them.
13. **Republic of India:** India is between two of the world's largest areas of illicit opium production. This country is currently the president of the Security Council.
14. **Republic of Iraq:** The Government of Iraq has collaborations against the problem with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.
15. **Republic of Kenya:** Kenya is becoming a major destination for heroin, creating a dependence that targets the poor. Drug trafficking carries heavy fines and jail sentences.
16. **Republic of Peru:** Peru is currently in the top three producers of coca bush in the world. The government works closely with the United Nations on Drugs and Crime.
17. **Republic of the Niger:** Niger has been a major transit hub for cannabis resin and cocaine trafficked from West Africa destined for Europe or the Gulf. There is an alleged link between narco-traffickers and the Nigerien state.
18. **Republic of the Union of Myanmar:** Myanmar is the world's second-largest opium poppy grower. The Government's eradication efforts have had negative effects on the country.

19. Republic of Tunisia: Tunisia's drug laws have mandated long prison sentences for drug offenses, such as possession of any illegal drug. The country uses force to enforce its policies.

20. Russian Federation: The Government of the Russian Federation has contributed monetarily to the United Nations on Drugs and Crime. Much of the heroin smuggled to Europe enters through the Northern Route in Russia.

21. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: It was the largest exporter of cannabis in the Eastern Caribbean. The country has taken part in several international conventions, including the 1988 convention.

22. Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Drug trafficking is punishable by death in Vietnam, but is a key transit hub for illegal drugs around the Golden Triangle, the world's second-largest drug production region, at the intersection of China, Laos, Thailand and Myanmar.

23. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Believes international cooperation is a key asset and works with both source countries and transit countries to dismantle the process.

24. United Mexican States: Mexican authorities have been waging battles against drug cartels, but there is alleged cooperation between the two. Mexico is a main supplier to the United States.

25. United States of America: The United States uses force to stop drug trafficking. Drug policies in the country are driven by political reasons and keep a criminal justice approach.

X. Sustainable Development Goals

I. Goal no. 1: *No Poverty*

Achieving goal number one would help because involvement in the drug market is more frequently a sign of poverty than wealth. Many small-scale farmers grow drug-linked crops in the absence of viable licit livelihood opportunities, and often as a strategy to mitigate food and income insecurity, in some cases because their land is not large or productive enough for them to survive on subsistence or other cash crops. In these circumstances, drug-linked crops can provide some level of livelihood security due to their being low-maintenance.

II. Goal no. 3: *Good Health and Well-Being*

Sustainable goal number three aims to ensure healthy lives and promote the well-being of people of all ages. Ill health is the common cause of vicious cycles, and because of the current drug policies, these cycles are reinforced. The criminalization of people who use drugs, and the social stigma attached to drug use, act as a strong barrier to their access to medical care and other support services that would help end harmful lifestyles.

III. Goal no. 16: *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*

Goal number 16, mainly target 16.1, intends to significantly reduce all forms of violent deaths. A law enforcement approach to counter the drug trade has fuelled militarisation; over the last decade, countries such as Colombia and Mexico have dramatically increased their security spending. This militarization has fuelled violence as the drug cartels mobilized to fight state security forces. A great increase in violent deaths has been shown since the launch of a major offensive against drug cartels.

Topic B: Terrorism around the world

I. Brief information on the Topic

Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence employed with the purpose of threatening and intimidating a government or a civilian population. Terrorism causes a state of fear and submission. According to the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, there are six distinct types of terrorism. All of them share the common traits of being violent acts that destroy property, invoke fear, and attempt to harm the lives of civilians.

The first one is called civil disorder, which consists of a violent form of protest by a group of individuals, usually in opposition to a political policy or action. The protests are intended to be peaceful but on several occasions, they result in large riots, and private property is destroyed. Multiple civilians have gotten severely injured or killed. The second type is political terrorism, it's used by one political factor to intimidate another. Although government leaders are the ones who are intended to receive the ultimate message, the citizens become the targets of violent attacks.

The third type is non-political terrorism. It consists of a terrorist act perpetrated by a group for distinct purposes, often of a religious nature. These organizations are radical and extremely religious. The desired goal is distinct from a political objective, but the tactics involved are the same. Some examples are Hamas and Al-Qaeda. The fourth type is called criminal terrorism which involves an armed criminal who is trying to escape from law enforcement utilizing civilians as hostages to help them escape. The lawbreaker is acting similarly to a terrorist, nevertheless terrorism is not the goal.

The fifth type is called limited political terrorism, which are groups rooted in a political ideology. The goal isn't overthrowing the government but to protest a governmental policy or

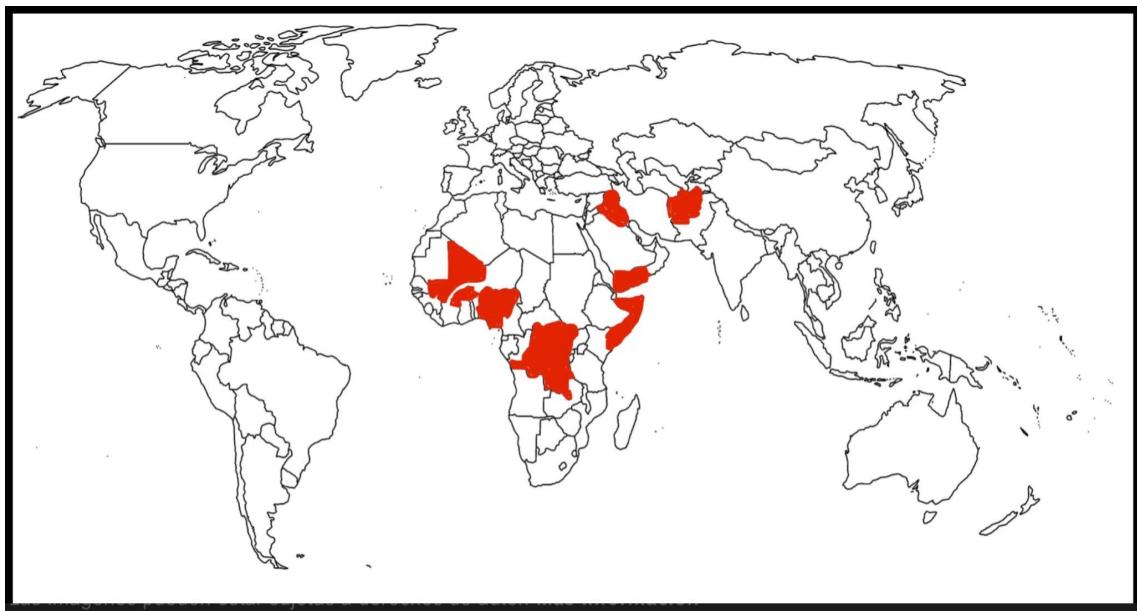
action. The last type is state terrorism, which defines any violent action initiated by an existing government to achieve a particular goal. Regularly, this goal involves a conflict with another country. Common causes of terrorism are religious conflicts, civilizations or culture clashes, globalization, and the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. However, there are also personal or individual-based reasons which are negative identity, deprivation, frustration, and narcissistic rage.

The most affected are urban communities and in fewer cases suburban ones. The main problems and consequences of this phenomenon are wider socio-economic effects, such as businesses closing, therefore, an increase in poverty and unemployment, as well as an increase in hunger. Physical consequences of terrorism-related acts can include broken bones, soft tissue injuries, disability, chronic pain, and sensory disturbance, and in worst cases, death.

II. Guiding Questions

- a)** What relation does your delegation have with the countries worst affected by terrorism?
- b)** How prepared is your delegation to help the victim countries?
- c)** How did terrorism affect your delegation?
- d)** How prepared is your delegation for future terrorism attacks?
- e)** How can your delegation help prevent severe damage from future attacks?

III. Geographical and Time Frame



In this map, the countries that are worst affected by terrorism are marked with red. The economy, international trade, culture and life quality are factors that get severely affected in these countries due to terrorism. The countries are mainly located in Africa and Asia, and are: Afghanistan, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Yemen.

IV. Historical Framework

The history of modern terrorism began in the French revolution, and it has evolved ever since. Some of the most important and recent events of this conflict are:

- The terrorist organization “Hamas” threw more than 3000 missiles at Israel in May 2021, this was one of the worst attacks Israel has had over the past 7 years.
- The September 11 attacks were the worst terrorist attacks in history. They were planned by Oussama Ben Laden to target the United States. It killed almost 3000 people.

- The 2013 Iraq attacks occurred in the first weeks of July 2013. There were coordinated attacks in several cities of Iraq. This event caused the deaths of 449 people and injuries of approximately 800 people.
- The 2007 Yazidi attacks took place on August 14, 2007, in Iraq. These attacks killed an estimated 796 people and injured 1562. They involved four organized suicide bombs in Kahtaniya and Jazeera towns, both located in Yazidi, Iraq.
- On August 19, 1978, a Cinema called Rex that was located in Abadan in central west Iran, was set on fire. It killed more than 470 individuals. The attack occurred when hundreds of people were watching a movie with their families.
- In 1987 Abdullah Yusuf Azzam and Oussama Ben Laden founded the terrorist organization “Al-Qaeda”, formed by radical Muslims. This terrorist organization was one of the most dangerous of all time, responsible for the September 11 attacks.

V. Power relations and strategic alliances

Two main organizations protect the world from terrorist attacks: INTERPOL and NATO. The first one, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), has an essential global role and works closely with the United Nations to counter-terrorism. INTERPOL is an intergovernmental organization of 194 member countries (INTERPOL, n.d). It is used to alert member countries to individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

The second one, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), has a major influence, as it cooperates with the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. NATO is a military alliance that consists of 30 independent member countries: the United States, United Kingdom, Turkey, Spain, Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania, Portugal, Poland, Norway, North Macedonia, Netherlands, Montenegro, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Latvia, Italy, Iceland, Hungary, Greece, Germany, France, Estonia,

Denmark, Czech Republic, Croatia, Canada, Bulgaria, Belgium and Albania. This alliance trains, advises and assists Iraqi security forces and institutions through NATO Mission Iraq and is a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS. Most importantly, if someone attacks one NATO nation, all member nations will retaliate.

VI. Economic aspects

The most immediate and measurable impact is physical destruction, as productive resources that might have generated valuable goods and services are destroyed, while other resources are diverted to bolster the military and defense. Large-scale terrorist attacks can destroy billions of dollars worth of property and kill thousands of productive workers (Ross, 2021). It also has indirect effects on the economy by creating market uncertainty, xenophobia, loss of tourism, and increased insurance claims. A clear example of this is the 9/11 terrorist attacks whose total impact, including stock market volatility and lost tourism dollars, is estimated to be around \$2 trillion (Ross, 2021).

On the broader scale, international investment, trade and cooperation are lower when there is a terrorism threat, because of compromised trade routes and distributions systems, or skepticism of foreign cultures, businesses, immigrant workers, and refugees. Closing down borders to trade and immigrants reduces the size and diversity of economic transactions and limits resources. This can have prolonged damages on a country's gross domestic income and its trade relations.

VII. Legal aspects

- Resolution 1269 (1999): This resolution condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustified and calls upon all States to cooperate to prevent and suppress terrorist acts.

- Resolution 1373 (2001): This resolution placed barriers on the movement, organization and fund-raising activities of terrorist groups and imposed legislative, policy and reporting requirements on member states to assist the global struggle against terrorism. It also established a Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor state compliance with these provisions.
- The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006): The strategy is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional, and international counter-terrorism efforts. The General Assembly reviews the Strategy every two years, making it a living document attuned to Member States' counter-terrorism priorities.
- Resolution 2253 (2015): This resolution strengthened the Al Qaida sanctions regime and focused on the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The sanctions regime was renamed the “1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List” (Security Council Report, n.d.). States are required to take the measures on the list.

VIII. Sociocultural Aspects

For an action to be considered terrorism it must be carried out for political, economic, religious, or cultural purposes. Out of these, it is known that culture and religion have played some of the biggest roles in history when it comes to terrorist attacks. While religion and culture are not the same they do come hand in hand for most big terrorist organizations, thus allowing them to easily operate in two realms. The religious realm (largely known for Islamic terrorism) is in which violence first and foremost is portrayed as a sacramental act or divine duty, executed in direct response to some theological demand or imperative.

The cultural realm can be defined as systems of concepts or ideas that guide thought and conduct based on the customary beliefs of a social group, because of this the cultural motives behind terrorism can hardly be understood. It is often spoken against the generalization of the terrorist character, it is important to know and take into consideration that it is hard to examine the factors that lead each culture under pressure to produce these kinds of acts we consider terrorist. While a general motive is hard to point, studies have shown that countries with populations that are relatively voiceless, disengaged from their communities, suffering, angry, and hopeless often show more tolerance of terrorism and incidents of terrorism.

IX. Quorum General Positions

1. **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** The DRC has ongoing internal and cross-border violence, instability, and the presence of numerous armed groups. As the largest country in sub-Saharan Africa with borders connecting nine nations, regional stability and security are the main goals.

2. **Federal Republic of Nigeria:** Nigeria has national legislation against terrorism which provides measures for the prohibition and combating of terrorist acts. Nigeria counts with the cooperation of UN Counter-Terrorist bodies.
3. **Federal Republic of Somalia:** Somalia continues being a committed partner of the United States in the ongoing fight against al-Shabaab. Somalia is a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS.
4. **Federative Republic of Brazil:** In 2019 Brazil passed the bill to facilitate the implementation of the Security Council goals to sanction entities affiliated with terrorist organizations. The Brazilian Federal Police (PF) works with other nations' law enforcement groups to assess potential terrorist threats.
5. **French Republic:** France is a longstanding member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS. The national CT prosecutor's office is in charge of investigating any terrorist-related threats.
6. **Ireland:** Ireland's biggest counter-terrorism legislation is the "Offence Against the State Acts" these acts provide for a range of terrorist-related offences, with maximum court-imposed sentences varying according to the specific offence.
7. **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan:** Afghanistan partners with the United States in a Counter-Terrorism effort through Operation Freedom's Sentinel. Afghanistan is one of the 83 partner nations in the Global Coalition against Daesh.
8. **Kingdom of Norway:** The Norwegian PST assures that small groups inspired by "extreme Islamic groups" present the largest threat against the country. As a member of the GCAD, Norway contributed troops to assist in the training of Iraqi forces tasked with areas liberated from the Daesh.
9. **People's Republic of China:** The Chinese response to terrorism has been difficult to distinguish from the common activities that the authorities have deemed subversive in

nature. The Chinese Communist Party has detained Uyghurs and members of other Muslim minority groups in internment camps because of their practicing religion.

10. Plurinational State of Bolivia: While anarchists remain to engage in small actions against the government and banks, terrorism isn't considered a major or big threat in Bolivia.

11. Republic of Colombia: The National Liberation Army and Colombian authorities state that there are 36 ELN camps strategically located on the Venezuelan side of the country's border. The U.S. remains to be a great ally in the mutual cooperative in the Counter-Terrorist move.

12. Republic of Estonia: Estonia participates in the Global Coalition Against ISIS as a member of the Political-Military consultation.

13. Republic of India: India declared ISIS and Ansar-ul-Ummah terrorist organizations, by adding them to the First Schedule of Unlawful Activities. The United States and India increased their CT cooperation and announced the prevention of terrorists from obtaining large mass destruction weapons.

14. Republic of Iraq: Iraq can be considered the most pivotal member of the Global Coalition Against ISIS, and it has main participation in all Coalition working groups.

15. Republic of Kenya: Kenya's government uses the Prevention of Terrorism Act to prosecute terrorism. Kenya counts with large uncontrolled borders that become soft and easy targets for terrorist movements.

16. Republic of Peru: Peruvian government participates in CT international organizations, including the UN, the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, the Union of South American Nations, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

- 17. Republic of the Niger:** 5 of the 7 Niger borders present a major threat against terrorist attacks. The country's government remains adamant about denying a safe haven to terrorist groups on its territory. Along with neighboring countries, with the help of the INTERPOL, Niger is a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, the Multinational Joint Task Force, and the G5 Sahel Joint Force.
- 18. Republic of the Union of Myanmar:** Myanmar is a party to 13 out of the 19 Universal Counter-Terrorism instruments. Myanmar is also a member of the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism.
- 19. Republic of Tunisia:** The government prioritizes CT and border security since 2018, given this since 2019 there has been a significant increase in successful Counter-Terrorism operations.
- 20. Russian Federation:** Russia remains a target of international terrorist groups such as ISIS. Russia also promotes the Collective Security Treaty Organization as a forum for international CT, as well as countering Illicit Trafficking in Arms in the Context of Fighting International Terrorism.
- 21. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:** In 2002 the country approved Act 34, an act for the implementation of the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- 22. Socialist Republic of Vietnam:** Vietnam is a party to 15 out of the 19 CT universal treaties. Vietnam has worked with the UNODC and INTERPOL with the intent of sharing experience mainly regarding threats of terrorism against maritime security.
- 23. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:** The UK is a key member of the Five Country Ministerial, which promotes multilateral ministerial dialogue on border security and counter-terrorism issues. The UK is also one of the major contributors to the military campaign of the Global Coalition Against Daesh.

24. United Mexican States: Mexico has presented a declaration with its MIKTA partners condemning terrorism and expressing concern for the use of the internet for violence motivated by racism and religious intolerance.

25. United States of America: The United States has been at the front of the Coalition efforts to combat Daesh. Since the formation of the GCAD in September 2014, the US has taken the lead in organizing strategies to defeat Daesh.

X. Sustainable Development Goals

I. Goal no. 1: *No Poverty*

In human history, poverty has always been one of the main causes of discontent. Goal number 1 of the UNSD goals intends to eradicate extreme world poverty by 2030. Inclusion and providing of welfare and employment for people, does address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism directly. If achieved, this goal could easily eliminate the discontent coming from communities that would opt to perform violent acts as a form of rebellion to the lack of support.

II. Goal no. 10: *Reduced Inequalities*

Goal number 10 out of the UN sustainable development goals for 2030 is Reduced Inequalities, this goal is important for the improvement of the terrorist situation because as mentioned before, “countries that lack representation carry more anger that makes them more susceptible to being in favor of terrorist attacks” (Pinero & Vaux, 2017).

III. Goal no. 16: *Peace, Justice and Strong Institution*

Goal number 16 promotes peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provides access to justice for all and builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. In this way, the anger of the terrorist supporting communities, which is mainly due to the lack of help and recognition they receive, would diminish. In this manner, they wouldn't depend on certain groups, such as terrorist organizations.

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