



STUDY GUIDE: DISEC

(DISARMAMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMMITTEE)

HFSMUN 2023



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LETTER FROM THE EB

Dear Delegates,

The Executive Board, of The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), welcomes each one of you to HFS MUN 2023.

For many, it may be the first-ever MUN conference in your educational experience, and we strongly encourage you to go through the study guide, that has been prepared for you as a part of the conference to get an in-depth understanding of the issues that will be discussed in committee. However, there is a lot of content available beyond the study guides. You are expected to research, collate, list down possible points of discussion, questions, and plausible responses and be prepared to enjoy the intellectual energy in the room. At the same- time it is not only about speaking and presenting but also the ability to listen, understand viewpoints and learn from each one's perspective.

DISEC is a technical committee that requires resilience accompanied by a fierce mind-set and the ability to address aspects of a larger situation with utmost empathy. The issue beingdiscussed in the committee requires a balance of all traits to ensure the best results. Remember that you can be a powerful delegate and still be diplomatic and respectful of member nations. The executive board strongly encourages all delegates to actively participate in the committee regardless of their experience, and engage in debate.

We, the executive board, ensure a thrilling experience and wish all our enthusiastic delegates the very best!

Regards,

The Executive Board of DISEC

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE – DISEC

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It deals with disarmament, global challenges, and peace threats that impact the international community, while also attempting to find solutions to the challenges that the international security regime faces. The mandate of DISEC is highlighted as, “to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources”. The First Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage. It takes into account the general principles of cooperation in maintaining international peace and security as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperation with agreements and action for cooperation, including international security, under the Charter, or in relation to the powers and functions of any other UN organ.

Keep in mind that all resolutions passed by this committee are non-binding resolutions and must be formatted as recommendations to the 193 nations in the committee.

Furthermore, given its direct association with the United Nations General Assembly (being a subsidiary organ as authorized under Article 22), it retains the powers and responsibilities of the General Assembly as outlined in Chapter IV of the Charter of the United Nations, including:

Article 10

“The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.”



Article 11 [2]

The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

Article 11 [3]

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security



LIST OF KEY TERMS

Terrorism - The use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.

Extremism - The holding of extreme political or religious views, often leading to violent or aggressive behavior.

Radicalization - The process by which an individual or group adopts extreme political or religious views, often leading to violence.

Insurgency - An armed rebellion or uprising against a government or authority.

Jihad - A religious duty of Muslims to maintain and spread the faith, which can include armed struggle against those who oppose or threaten Islam.

Suicide bombing - A form of attack in which an individual carries explosives and detonates them in a crowded public area, often causing mass casualties.

Sectarianism - The division of society into opposing groups based on religious or political beliefs, often leading to violence and conflict.

Guerrilla warfare - A type of irregular warfare in which small groups of fighters use tactics such as ambushes, sabotage, and hit-and-run attacks against a larger, more conventional military force.

Sectarian violence - Violence that occurs between different religious or political sects, often fueled by deep-seated ideological differences.

State-sponsored terrorism - The use of violence by a government or state to achieve political objectives, often through the use of proxy groups or covert operations.

Arab Spring - A series of anti-government protests and uprisings that took place in several Middle Eastern and North African countries in 2010-2011.

Boko Haram - An extremist Islamic militant group based in Nigeria, known for its attacks on civilians and government targets.



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Caliphate - A form of Islamic government led by a caliph (a political and religious leader).

Civil War - An armed conflict between two or more groups within a country.

Coup d'état - A sudden, violent overthrow of a government or leader by a small group of people.

Foreign Intervention - The involvement of outside countries or organizations in the affairs of another country, often through military or diplomatic means.

Fundamentalism - A strict adherence to traditional or conservative beliefs, often associated with religion.

Hezbollah - A Shi'a Islamist political party and militant group based in Lebanon.

Human Rights - Basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to, such as the right to life, liberty, and equality.

Ideology - A set of beliefs or values that forms the basis of a political or social system.

ISIS/ISIL - A Sunni Islamic extremist group that emerged in Iraq and Syria and became known for its brutal tactics and territorial ambitions.

Israeli-Palestinian Conflict - A long-standing conflict between Israel and Palestine over the ownership of land in the region.

Jihad - A religious duty of Muslims to maintain and spread the faith, which can include armed struggle against those who oppose or threaten Islam.

Kurdish Conflict - A long-standing conflict between the Kurds, an ethnic group with its own language and culture, and various governments in the region.



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Militancy - The use of violent or aggressive tactics in pursuit of a political or social goal.

Mujahideen - Islamic guerrilla fighters, especially those who fought against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s.

Nationalism - A strong sense of pride in one's country or nation, often associated with political independence or autonomy.

Non-state actors - Organizations or groups that operate independently of a government, such as terrorist groups or NGOs.

Oil Politics - The use of oil as a political tool, often through control of oil production and prices.

Political Islam - The fusion of Islam with political ideology, often used to describe Islamic political parties or movements.

Proxy Wars - Wars fought between two or more outside powers, with local forces acting as proxies.

Sectarianism - The division of society into opposing groups based on religious or political beliefs, often leading to violence and conflict.

Sharia law - Islamic law based on the Qur'an and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

State-sponsored terrorism - The use of violence by a government or state to achieve political objectives, often through the use of proxy groups or covert operations.



Sunni/Shia Divide - The division between the two major branches of Islam, with Sunni and Shia Muslims holding different beliefs and practices.

Syrian Civil War - An ongoing conflict in Syria between government forces and various rebel groups.

Tribalism - Loyalty to a particular tribe or ethnic group, often associated with political or social conflict.

Unrest - A state of political or social turmoil or disturbance.

War Crimes - Acts committed during wartime that violate international law, such as the intentional targeting

Al-Qaeda - A militant Sunni Islamist group that has been involved in numerous terrorist attacks around the world, including the September 11th attacks in the United States.

Arab-Israeli Conflict - A long-standing conflict between Israel and Arab countries over the ownership of land in the region, particularly Palestine.

Foreign Fighters - Individuals who travel to a foreign country to participate in armed conflicts, often motivated by religious or ideological reasons.

Gulf War - A war fought in the early 1990s between Iraq and a coalition of countries led by the United States, following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.



INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

The Middle East is a region, which has been characterized by geopolitical instability, conflict, and the emergence of various armed non-state actors (NSA's) who are entities that resort to violence or force to achieve their goals and are not directly affiliated with any official state or national government.

In addition to political, ideological, religious, and economic goals, they can operate within one country or globally. In recent years, the international community has increasingly recognized the need to address the crimes against humanity and war crimes committed by these groups mainly due to conflicts and their active participation, as well as to assess and mitigate the ongoing threats they pose to regional and global security. These groups use various methods for political and religious purposes.

They often commit atrocities such as war crimes and crimes against humanity, including but not limited to extrajudicial killings, torture, kidnapping, forced displacement, and use of child soldiers and the prominence of these NSA's are growing day by day especially in the Middle East due to the ongoing conflicts and disagreements. The law doesn't bind these groups, and they are free from governmental restrictions, which makes them extremely dangerous, posing a threat to innocent lives. The Middle East, in particular, is seeing a growing influence of violent nongovernmental groups due to multiple reasons. These include the weakness of the state, national conflicts, battles for regional dominance, and the wide availability of weapons and financial support from outside parties.

These non-government groups can exert substantial control over the public, particularly in unpredictable regions like the Middle East, by capitalizing on the chaos. The Arab Spring, a series of public protests against government corruption due to the economic stagnation in the early 2010s, gives a clear picture of the power and reach of these groups. Militant and extremist factions saw this as an opportunity to promote their own causes by influencing the public.

The Arab Spring and the conflicts that followed often enhanced religious and cultural divisions, particularly in countries like Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. VNSAs, were able to capitalize on these divisions to gain support and further their own agendas.



The global geopolitical repercussions of this issue cannot be overstated due to its potential global impact. Disputes between these groups can lead to civil wars, humanitarian disasters, and state institutions collapsing in places already prone to conflict. In the event of such disturbances, the ripple effect may spread to neighboring countries, possibly unsettling the entire region. In addition to disrupting global supply chains, these armed nongovernmental organizations have the potential to damage the economy due to the Middle East's significant natural resources.



HISTORY OF THE AGENDA

Colonialism:

The impetus for European colonialism in the Arab world can be traced, in part, to the British conquest of India, which led Napoleon to invade Egypt in 1798 with the aim of disrupting British trade routes. Although the French occupation of Egypt was brief, it paved the way for an expanding European presence in the Arab world. France subsequently colonized Algeria in 1830, Tunisia in 1881, and Morocco in 1912. Meanwhile, Britain took control of Egypt in 1882 and Sudan in 1899, while Italy colonized Libya in 1911. While the circumstances surrounding the colonizing powers' occupation of each territory varied, with some seized via conquest and others via treaties, a common thread across all was the hostility of the colonizers towards the indigenous populations and the increasing resistance by local populations, often at significant cost to the occupying nations.

The dissolution of the Ottoman Empire was a gradual process that was accelerated by its decision to ally with the Central Powers in World War I, leading to its ultimate defeat in the conflict. This defeat solidified the empire's end, and its remaining territories were subsequently divided among European victors. The Sykes-Picot Agreement marked the beginning of this process, with its partitioning of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Palestine into spheres of British or French control, resulting in temporary colonial rule through the establishment of artificial borders and the backing of corrupt local leaders. Although not all of these borders were ultimately implemented, the pursuit of global competition and colonial interests was the driving force behind these actions. The consequences of these decisions have been severe, contributing to the Arab region's instability, fragmentation, and turmoil over the past century.



Israeli- Palestinian Conflict:

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians over the ownership of land in the region has been ongoing since the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. This conflict has involved numerous wars, uprisings, and terrorist attacks, and has been a major source of tension and violence in the region for decades. Britain took control of the area known as Palestine after the ruler of that part of the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire, was defeated in World War One. The land was inhabited by a Jewish minority and Arab majority. Tensions between the two peoples grew when the international community gave Britain the task of establishing a "national home" in Palestine for Jewish people. For Jews it was their ancestral home, but Palestinian Arabs also claimed the land and opposed the move.

Effects of the Cold War:

The Cold War had a profound impact on the Middle East, shaping political, economic, and social conditions that continue to be felt today. The superpower rivalry, proxy wars, arms race, political instability, and economic dependence that emerged during this period have all had long-lasting effects on the region, contributing to ongoing conflicts and social and political tensions.

Understanding the legacy of the Cold War in the Middle East is crucial to understanding the current political and social landscape of the region, and to working towards a more peaceful and stable future. The Cold War was characterized by a rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, which sought to spread their respective ideologies and gain influence around the world. In the Middle East, this competition manifested in various ways, such as through military aid to regional allies and involvement in proxy wars. For example, the U.S. provided military aid to Israel and Saudi Arabia, while the Soviet Union supported Arab states such as Syria and Egypt. This led to a significant increase in military spending and arms sales in the region, as both sides sought to outdo each other in terms of military capability. This arms race had long-lasting effects on the region, contributing to political instability and economic dependence on oil exports.



As part of the superpower rivalry, the Middle East became a battleground for proxy wars between the U.S. and Soviet Union. For example, in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union supported the communist government, while the U.S. provided military aid to the mujahideen rebels fighting against it. In other parts of the region, such as in Yemen and Angola, proxy wars were fought between rival factions backed by the two superpowers.

These conflicts had devastating consequences for the people of the region, leading to the displacement of millions of people and the destruction of entire communities. The Middle East saw a significant increase in arms sales and military spending. Both the U.S. and Soviet Union provided military aid to their respective allies, leading to a buildup of weapons and military capabilities in the region.

This arms race continues to this day, with many Middle Eastern countries still among the largest buyers of weapons and military equipment. This has led to the proliferation of weapons and a culture of violence in the region, contributing to ongoing conflicts and political instability. The Cold War contributed to political instability in the Middle East, as both the U.S. and Soviet Union sought to gain influence in the region by backing various factions and leaders. This often led to the propping up of authoritarian regimes, such as those in Iran and Saudi Arabia, which contributed to long-term political instability and social unrest.

The legacy of this political interference is still felt today, with many countries in the region struggling to establish stable and democratic governments. Many Middle Eastern countries became heavily dependent on oil exports during the Cold War, as both the U.S. and Soviet Union sought to secure access to oil supplies.

This economic dependence has had long-lasting effects on the region, including the creation of oil-rich states with vast income disparities, and the emergence of powerful oil companies and cartels. This has contributed to economic inequality and the marginalization of certain groups in society, leading to ongoing social and political tensions. The Soviet Union used its relationship with Western Europe to gain favorable economic cooperation with the Arab world during the Cold War, and gained influence in the Middle East by inciting proxy conflicts between the Arab states and their Jewish neighbor.



However, both superpowers interacted with proxy combatants, which factored into the Soviet Union's omission from the Camp David Accords of 1978. The policy exposed Soviet dualism; while aiming to reduce their military budget and improve their image of the world stage, they pursued an anti-Israel, pro-Arab policy in the Middle East. Strategically important as a supplier of oil, the region appeared vulnerable in 1946, when Soviet troops failed to leave Iran as promised, even after British and American forces had already withdrawn.

The U.S. demanded a U.N. condemnation of Moscow's continued troop presence. When the United States observed Soviet tanks entering the region, Washington readied for a direct clash. Confronted by U.S. resolve, the Soviets withdrew their forces. Two years later, the United States officially recognized the new state of Israel 15 minutes after it was proclaimed - a decision Truman made over strong resistance from Marshall and the State Department. While cultivating close ties with Israel, the United States still sought to keep the friendship of Arab states opposed to Israel. The Arab world dealt with social tensions through conflict, which the Soviets used to drive wedges between the Arabs and the West.

The Middle East (the birthplace of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity) is a key supplier of oil for the Europeans. Arab nationalism affected relations between Iran and the Arab world; unlike the Arab countries, it was not colonized by the Western powers, who viewed it as a buffer state with the Soviet Union after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire following World War I, and saw itself as equal to the Europeans. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan created further tension with its support of fledgling Communist regimes while attacking an Islamic nation.



Discovery of Oil Reserves:

On March 3, 1938, an American-owned oil well in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, drilled into what would soon be identified as the largest source of petroleum in the world. The discovery radically changed the physical, human, and political geography of Saudi Arabia, the Middle East, and the world. Before the discovery (made by the company that would eventually become Chevron), Saudi Arabians were largely nomadic. The country's economy was based on tourism revenue from observant Muslims' pilgrimages to the holy city of Mecca. After the discovery, Saudis established strong infrastructure dotted with wells, pipelines, refineries, and ports. Today, oil accounts for roughly 92% of the Saudi budget. Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers and exporters of oil in the world. The lucrative petroleum trade fostered sophisticated diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and the West, as well as Japan, China, and Southeast Asia. Most industrialized nations depend on petroleum imports, and critics claim this allows Saudi Arabia to have an outsized role in some foreign policy decisions, especially those surrounding the Middle East. The discovery of oil also changed the demographics of the kingdom. Today, millions of foreign workers—from the U.S., India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, and the Middle East—live and work in Saudi Arabia.

Sectarianism:

The current geographical configuration of the Middle East—Sunnis and Shiites facing off in Iraq and Syria, with two major Sunni powers (Turkey and Saudi Arabia) and a major Shiite power (Iran)—dates back to the sixteenth century. It was then when the two mighty powers, the Turkish Ottoman Empire (1299–1923) and the Persian Safavid Empire (1499–1722), transformed an emerging geopolitical conflict into a series of seemingly sectarian wars in which they stood up as the “representors” and “guardians” of Sunnism and Shiism, respectively, in the region that now consists of Turkey, Iran, Syria, and Iraq. The Safavids of Iran, following a 200 year-long process of Shiitization, consolidated their power in the early sixteenth century as a strong political alternative. One of the major strategies of this newly established state was to infiltrate into the neighboring Ottoman regions of Anatolia and Mesopotamia with a series of religio-political and fiscal efforts. The main goal was to cultivate sympathy among the Ottoman subjects via sending money and valuables to Safavid leaders, refusing to fight for the Ottoman army, and eventually migrating to Iran. The Ottoman state, after realizing that the Safavid activities within its borders went beyond being isolated incidents that involved “insignificant” people and their “insignificant” stories, became increasingly apprehensive.



By the mid-sixteenth century, hundreds of thousands (if not millions) of the empire's subjects were responding to the Safavid efforts that the vast majority of the core Ottoman lands became sympathizers of the Safavid court (called Qizilbash). However, the regions from which the largest number of people responded to the Safavid efforts were those experiencing socioeconomic problems or political disturbances due to the Ottoman policies of sedentarization, centralization, heavy taxation, and exploitation. The Ottoman center, as a response to the direness of the situation, began to demonize the sympathizers of the Safavids as "Shiite heretics," whose persecution was a "Godgiven duty" for the Ottoman rulers, who now increasingly identified themselves as the "guardians of Sunni Islam against Shiism." This was done mainly via religious rulings, court chronicles, and imperial orders. While pursuing other strategies to handle the situation, such as negotiation and accommodation, on the day-to-day basis, the imperial vocabulary became fixated in a sectarian framework. The Safavid court reciprocated by depicting itself as the "true guardian of Islam" under the Shiite rubric. Ultimately, the religious and political identities of two emerging empires became closely intertwined, a geopolitical rivalry turned into a conflict characterized by sectarian vocabulary, and a series of costly wars were fought throughout the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth century.



Historic Timeline (parallel important events)

1975-1990: Lebanese Civil War. Various NSAs, including Hezbollah, emerged and became involved in the conflict.

1984: Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) is founded in Turkey, beginning its armed struggle for Kurdish autonomy.

1991: Iraqi Kurds establish a semi-autonomous region in northern Iraq with support from Western powers.

1994: Algerian Civil War begins, with various Islamist NSAs, including the Armed Islamic Group (GIA), carrying out terrorist attacks.

1993: Oslo Accords signed between Israel and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

2001: September 11 attacks in the United States lead to increased U.S. military involvement in the Middle East, including the invasion of Afghanistan and the toppling of the Taliban regime.

2003: U.S.-led invasion of Iraq topples the Saddam Hussein regime and leads to the emergence of various NSAs, including Al-Qaeda in Iraq and later the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

2004: Muqtada al-Sadr, a Shi'a cleric, leads a rebellion against U.S. forces in Iraq, with his Mahdi Army becoming one of the most powerful NSAs in the country.

2011: Arab Spring uprisings lead to the overthrow of several governments in the Middle East, including in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya. In Syria, a civil war begins with various NSAs, including the Free Syrian Army and later ISIL, becoming involved in the conflict.

2014: ISIL declares a "caliphate" in Iraq and Syria, and becomes one of the most notorious and brutal NSAs in the region, carrying out numerous terrorist attacks and atrocities.

2015: Saudi-led coalition intervenes in the Yemeni Civil War against the Houthi rebels, with various NSAs, including Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and ISIL, becoming involved in the conflict.



2018: Assassination of journalist Jamal Khashoggi by Saudi Arabian operatives, leading to increased scrutiny of Saudi Arabia's human rights record.

2020: Israel and various Palestinian NSAs, including Hamas and Islamic Jihad, engage in a series of escalations and conflicts in Gaza and the West Bank.



LIST OF IMPORTANT NON STATE ACTORS

Name	Affiliated Territory
Hamas	Palestine
Hezbollah	Lebanon
Al Qaeda	Afghanistan
Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)	Iraq / Syria
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)	Turkey / Iraq
Yemeni Houthis	Yemen
Sudanese Janjaweed	Sudan
Taliban	Afghanistan
Tahrir al-Sham	Syria



KEY PLAYERS - CRUCIAL VIOLENT NSA

GROUPS

Hammas:

Hammas, is an acronym for Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya (“Islamic Resistance Movement”), and was founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, a Palestinian cleric who became an activist in local branches of the Muslim Brotherhood after dedicating his early life to Islamic academia in Cairo. With a start in the late 1960s, Yassin preached and carried out charitable work in the West Bank and Gaza, both of which Israel occupied at the time following the 1967 Six-Day War.

Hammas is essentially a militant movement and one of the Palestinian territories’ two major political parties. It governs a number exceeding two million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. However, the group is best known for its insurgency against Israel. A vast number of UN member nations have designated Hammas a terrorist organization, though some apply this label primarily to its military wing.

Through varied inputs of intelligence one gathers the sources that fuel the rampant group. Iran is a provider of financial support and raw material while Turkey harbors some of its top leaders acting as a safe haven for the group. While Hammas is adamant and aggressive in their approach, their rival party Fatah, which holds a dominant front over the West Bank, has renounced violence striking a paradox between the two. The split in Palestinian leadership and Hammas’s unwavering hostility toward Israel have diminished prospects for stability in Gaza.

Hammas first employed suicide bombing in April 1993, five months before PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed the Oslo Accords. The historic pact established limited self-government for parts of the West Bank and Gaza under a newly created entity called the Palestinian Authority (PA). Hammas condemned the accords, as well as the PLO’s and Israel’s recognition of each other. In 1997, the United States designated Hammas a foreign terrorist organization. The movement went on to spearhead violent resistance during the second intifada, in the early 2000s, though PIJ and Fatah’s Tanzim militia were also responsible for violence against Israelis.



Hamas has a plethora of leadership bodies that perform various spolitical, military, and social functions. General policy is set by an overarching consultative body, often called the politburo, which operates in exile. Local committees manage grassroots issues in Gaza and the West Bank. However, being a designated terror entity comes with dire consequences, which involve being cut off from the contributions the US and EU nations make to the PLO in the West Bank. Essentially the movement is funded via donations either form Palestinian expatriates or private donors in the Gulf . In addition, some Islamic charities in the West have channeled money to Hamas-backed social service groups, prompting asset freezes by the U.S. Treasury

Hamas began firing rockets and mortars into Israel after the group took over Gaza. Iranian security officials claim that Tehran provided a percentage of these weapons, but that Hamas acquired the ability to build its own missiles after training with Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and proxies.

Specialists in the field say Hamas’s latest conflict with Israel has caused the insurgents to gain political clout. While shunned on a Global scale Hamas won support of the broader Palestinian national movement for the first time in years by attacking Israel in response to tensions in Jerusalem rather than confining itself to issues in Gaza. The ongoing conflict is rampant even in 2023 seeing strong backed attacks by Israel on Palestinian Soil.

Hezbollah:

Hezbollah emerged during Lebanon’s fifteen-year civil war, which broke out in 1975 when longsimmering discontent over the large, armed Palestinian presence in the country reached a boiling point. Various Lebanese sectarian communities held different positions on the nature of the Palestinian challenge.Hezbollah is classified as a Shiite Muslim political party and militant group based in Lebanon, where its extensive security apparatus, political organization, and social services network fostered its reputation as “a state within a state.”

Founded in the torrential climate of the fifteen-year Lebanese Civil War, the group backed by Iran is fueled by its opposition to Israel and its strong resistance to Western influence and indoctrination in the Middle East. It is, as of today, the world’s most heavily armed non-state actor. With its extensive history of carrying attacks on a global scale, parts of Hezbollah—and in some cases the entire organization—have been designated as a terrorist group by the United States and many other countries.



In more present times, the groups long standing association and alliance with Iran and Syria have embroiled the group in the Syrian Civil War, where its ardent support for Bashar al-Assad's regime has transformed Hezbollah into an increasingly effective military force. It is important to note however, that with the change in Lebanon's political construct and wreaking of their governance, their status in Lebanon may very well change. A group of Shiites influenced by the theocratic government in Iran—the region's major Shiite government, which came to power in 1979—took up arms against the Israeli occupation. Seeing an opportunity to expand its influence in Arab states, Iran and its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) provided funds and training to the budding militia, which adopted the name Hezbollah, meaning “The Party of God.”

It earned a reputation for extremist militancy due to its frequent clashes with rival Shiite militias, such as the Amal Movement, and attacks on foreign targets, including the 1983 suicide bombing of barracks housing U.S. and French troops in Beirut, in which more than three hundred people died. Hezbollah became a vital asset to Iran, bridging Shiite Arab-Persian divides as Tehran established proxies throughout the Middle East.

Hezbollah bills itself as a Shiite resistance movement, and it enshrined its ideology in a 1985 manifesto that vowed to expel Western powers from Lebanon, called for the destruction of the Israeli state, and pledged allegiance to Iran's supreme leader. It also advocated an Iran-inspired Islamist regime, but emphasized that the Lebanese people must have the freedom of self-determination. Hezbollah is led by Hassan Nasrallah, who took over as secretary-general in 1992 after Israel assassinated the group's cofounder and previous leader, Abbas Al-Musawi. Nasrallah oversees the seven-member Shura Council and its five subcouncils: the political assembly, the jihad assembly, the parliamentary assembly, the executive assembly, and the judicial assembly.

Hezbollah controls much of Lebanon's Shiite-majority areas, including parts of Beirut, southern Lebanon, and the eastern Bekaa Valley region. Although Hezbollah is based in Lebanon, its manifesto clarifies that its operations, especially those targeting the United States, are not confined by domestic borders: “The American threat is not local or restricted to a particular region, and as such, confrontation of such a threat must be international as well.”



The group has been accused of planning and perpetrating acts of terrorism against Israeli and Jewish targets abroad, and there is evidence of Hezbollah operations in Africa, the Americas, and Asia. Iran provides most of Hezbollah's weapons and funding; it sends the group some \$700 million per year, according to 2020 State Department estimates. Hezbollah also receives hundreds of millions of dollars from legal businesses, international criminal enterprises, and the Lebanese diaspora.

Hezbollah manages a vast network of social services that include infrastructure, health-care facilities, schools, and youth programs, all of which have been instrumental in garnering support for Hezbollah from Shiite and non-Shiite Lebanese alike. At the same time, Hezbollah maintains its military arm. Under the 1989 Taif Agreement, which was brokered by Saudi Arabia and Syria and ended Lebanon's civil war, Hezbollah was the only militia allowed to keep its arms. Hezbollah publicly confirmed its involvement in the Syrian Civil War in 2013, joining Iran and Russia in supporting the Syrian government against largely Sunni rebel groups. Prior to 2013, the group had sent a small number of trainers to advise the regime.

More than seven thousand Hezbollah militants are estimated to have fought in the pro-Assad alliance, which has been instrumental in the survival of the Assad regime, including by winning the 2013 Battle of al-Qusayr, which secured a route for regime forces between the major cities of Damascus and Homs.

In 2019, Hezbollah withdrew many of its fighters from Syria, attributing the decision to the Assad regime's military success. Analysts say that Hezbollah's experience fighting in Syria has helped it become a stronger military force, but that it faces a growing sentiment in Lebanon that focusing on the war led the group to neglect its domestic interests. Hezbollah's support from Sunni Muslims in Lebanon has waned over the group's backing of the Assad regime, which threatens Sunni Muslims.

In recent years, Sunni extremists have committed terrorist attacks in Lebanon, including 2015 suicide bombings in Beirut claimed by the self-proclaimed Islamic State. Hezbollah's involvement in the war has also provoked Israel, which has struck targets in Syria thought to be supplying Hezbollah with weapons.

Experts say that Hezbollah's international network is expanding, but that the group isn't eager for outright war with Israel or the United States. Instead, some analysts say, Hezbollah would rather rely on covert operations and terrorist activities.



Even Hezbollah's threats of retaliation for the 2020 U.S. drone strike that killed Qasem Soleimani, the head of the IRGC's elite Quds Force, have not materialized into reprisals.

With Lebanon teetering on the brink of collapse, the group has seized opportunities to expand in its own backyard. While the Lebanese government failed to respond effectively to countrywide fuel shortages in 2021, Hezbollah imported more than a million gallons of fuel from Iran via passage through Syria, violating U.S. sanctions on Tehran.

Despite Hezbollah's efforts to bolster credibility on its home front, many Lebanese distrust the group for its alleged involvement in the 2020 Beirut port explosions, which killed over two hundred people. A judicial probe into the blasts is investigating several Hezbollah-backed politicians for suspected negligence and has sparked a wave of violence and bloodshed between Hezbollah's supporters and rival Christian militants.

Al Qaeda:

Al-Qaeda, Arabic for "the Base," is an international terrorist network founded by Osama bin Laden in the late 1980s. It seeks to rid Muslim countries of what it sees as the profane influence of the West and replace their governments with fundamentalist Islamic regimes. After al-Qaeda's September 11, 2001, attacks, the United States launched a war in Afghanistan to destroy al-Qaeda's bases there and overthrow the Taliban, the country's Muslim fundamentalist rulers who harbored bin Laden and his followers.

Like his predecessor George W. Bush, President Barack Obama has committed U.S. strategy to destroying al-Qaeda's safe haven in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region, and limiting the group's ability to strike U.S. targets. Al-Qaeda grew out of the Services Office, a clearinghouse for the international Muslim brigade opposed to the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In the 1980s, the Services Office--run by bin Laden and the Palestinian religious scholar Abdullah Azzam--recruited, trained, and financed thousands of foreign mujahadeen, or holy warriors, from more than fifty countries. Bin Laden wanted these fighters to continue the "holy war" beyond Afghanistan. He formed al-Qaeda around 1988.



There is no single headquarters. From 1991 to 1996, al-Qaeda worked out of Pakistan along the Afghan border, or inside Pakistani cities. During the Taliban's reign al-Qaeda shifted its base of operations into Afghanistan. To escape the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan, al-Qaeda's leadership once again sought refuge in Pakistan's tribal areas after September 11, 2001.

Bin Laden's group is training or has trained most of the terrorist groups in Pakistan's tribal areas; it has introduced its practice of suicide bombings to both the Afghan and the Pakistani Taliban, as well as affiliated groups in Iraq, Yemen, and North Africa. One such bombing killed former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in December 2007 at an election rally. But in Pakistan, at least, public sentiment for the group appears to be limited

Al-Qaeda has autonomous underground cells in some 100 countries, including the United States, officials say. Law enforcement has broken up al-Qaeda cells in the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Albania, Uganda, and elsewhere. Al-Qaeda, after the loss of its Afghanistan base, may be increasingly reliant on sympathetic affiliates to carry out its agenda.

Bin Laden was at the top until he was killed on May 1, 2011, by U.S. forces. A month later, Ayman al-Zawahiri, who had long served as bin Laden's deputy and al-Qaeda's ideological adviser, took over the leadership. The group has targeted American and other Western interests as well as Jewish targets and Muslim governments it sees as corrupt or impious—above all, the Saudi monarchy.

Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS):

The group traces its lineage to the aftermath of the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003, when the Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi aligned his militant group, Jama'at al-Tawhid wa'alJihad, with al-Qaeda, making it al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI).

The Islamic State's leader, the self-proclaimed caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, spent time in, U.S.-run prisons in Iraq. Cells organized within them, along with remnants of former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's ousted Arab-nationalist Ba'ath party, make up some of the Islamic State's ranks. Excluded from the Iraqi state since occupying U.S. authorities instituted de-Baathification in 2003, they see collaboration with the Islamic State as a way back to power.



The northern Syrian city of Raqqa is often cited as the Islamic State's de facto capital. There, the group has established some new institutions (e.g., judicial, police, economic) and co-opted others (e.g., education, health, and infrastructure) to provide residents a modicum of services and consolidate its control over the population.

The group became an al-Qaeda franchise by 2004, but has since broken with the organization founded by Osama bin Laden and become its rival. Their split reflects strategic and ideological differences. Al-Qaeda focused on attacking the United States and its Western allies, whom it held responsible for bolstering Arab regimes it considered apostate, like those in Saudi Arabia and Egypt, rather than capturing territory and establishing a state. Bin Laden, like Baghdadi, envisaged the establishment of the caliphate, but he considered it a goal to be left to future generations.

Oil extraction reportedly constituted the Islamic State's largest source of income. The group sold crude oil pumped from Iraqi and Syrian wells to local truckers and middlemen, netting an estimated \$1 million to \$3 million a day. By selling well below market price, traders were incentivized to take on the risk of such black-market deals.

The Islamic State is believed to extort taxes in territories under its control, and Christians and other religious minorities who have not fled face an additional tax. Protection rackets bring in revenue while building the allegiance of some tribesmen. Trafficking in antiquities also contributes to the Islamic State's coffers.

Ransom payments provided the Islamic State upwards of \$20 million in 2014, including large sums for kidnapped European journalists and other captives, according to the U.S. Treasury. The United States maintains a no-concessions policy, at odds with its European counterparts.

U.S.-led forces have targeted the group's revenue streams: In a rare raid on Syrian territory in May 2015, U.S. Special Operations Forces killed an Islamic State official believed to have managed the group's oil and gas operations, and U.S. air strikes targeted oil infrastructure, including middlemen's trucks. With its finances strained, the group in 2016 reportedly slashed its members' wages and cut social services, which, the U.S. government says, is a source of diminishing morale



The U.S. objective is a negotiated transition that would see Assad gone, while maintaining the structure of the state and Syria's territorial integrity, but the diplomatic process has deadlocked, and the civil war, which has enabled the Islamic State to carve out territory, shows no sign of abating. In Iraq as well, military gains have not been matched by political progress. Maliki's successor, Haider al-Abadi, assumed office in September 2014, pledging to practice a more inclusive brand of politics, but his government has been wracked by protests over widespread corruption; and in many Sunni-majority areas, Shia militias are the most visible face of the government.

Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK):

In 1979 Öcalan departed Turkey for Syria, where he established connections with militant Palestinian organizations. In the wake of the 1980 coup in Turkey (see Turkey: The 1980s), portions of the PKK were dispersed abroad to neighboring countries, including Lebanon and Syria, where they received training supported by the contacts Öcalan had made with Palestinian groups there. In the early 1980s, favorable relations with the Iraqi Kurdistan Democratic Party allowed for the movement of PKK militants into camps in northern Iraq, from which the PKK launched an armed campaign against Turkey in 1984. The PKK subsequently perpetrated frequent acts of terrorism and conducted guerrilla operations against a range of targets, including government installations and officials, Turks living in the country's Kurdish regions, Kurds accused of collaborating with the government, foreigners, and Turkish diplomatic missions abroad.

During the 1980s and '90s, PKK attacks and reprisals by the Turkish government led to a state of virtual war in eastern Turkey. In the 1990s Turkish troops also attacked PKK bases in the so-called safe havens of Iraqi Kurdistan in northern Iraq (created in the wake of the Persian Gulf War [1990–91]), first from the air and then with ground forces. In February 1999 Öcalan was captured in Nairobi and flown to Turkey, where in June he was convicted of treason and sentenced to death; following Turkey's abolition of the death penalty in August 2002, however, his sentence was commuted to life in prison the following October.

Already in the 1990s, the PKK began shifting its goals away from the pursuit of independence outright toward the attainment of autonomy and equal treatment within Turkey. Öcalan in particular began articulating a social theory that abandoned the concept of a nation-state as a solution to Kurdish woes and advocated instead for self-administration on a local level.



The group's shift in focus became more apparent after Öcalan's imprisonment, when its activities were sharply curtailed and it made active attempts to restructure its image. Still, it resumed guerrilla attacks in 2004, and the group was thought to be the source of a number of subsequent attacks in southeastern Turkey over the next few years. In October 2007 the Turkish parliament approved military action for one year against PKK targets across the border in Iraq; a series of strikes began in December, and a ground incursion was initiated in February 2008.

Yemeni Houthis:

The Houthi insurgency in Yemen, also known as the Houthi rebellion, the Sa'dah War, or the Sa'dah conflict, was a military rebellion pitting Zaidi Shia Houthis against the Yemeni military that began in Northern Yemen and has since escalated into a full-scale civil war. The conflict was sparked in 2004 by the government's attempt to arrest Hussein Badreddin al-Houthi, a Zaidi religious leader of the Houthis and a former parliamentarian on whose head the government had placed a \$55,000 bounty. The Houthi movement emerged in northern Yemen in the 1990s, in part, as a reaction to rising Saudi financial and religious influence. In November 2009, the Houthis crossed into Saudi Arabia amid their rebellion against Yemen's central government. For the first time, the Saudi army deployed abroad without an ally. The Saudis launched air strikes against the rebels and engaged in ground skirmishes. More than 130 Saudis died. The next major round of Saudi-Houthi fighting began in March 2015. A coalition led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) launched airstrikes against Houthi targets in Yemen. The war between the Houthis and Yemen's internationally recognized government and its supporters dragged on, despite U.N. efforts to broker peace talks.

Taliban:

The Islamic fundamentalist group returned to power in Afghanistan in 2021 after waging an insurgency against the U.S.-backed government in Kabul since 2001. The group, formed in the early 1990s by the Afghan mujahideen, or Islamic guerrilla fighters, who had resisted the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan (1979–89) with the covert backing of the CIA and its Pakistani counterpart (the Inter-Services Intelligence directorate).



The movement drew popular support in the early Post-Soviet era by promising to regulate the dire instability in the state as well as restore the appropriate rule of law, following four years of conflict among the rival mujahideen groups. The Taliban have been led for decades by a leadership council, called the Rahbari Shura. It is better known as the Quetta Shura, named for the city in Pakistan where Mullah Mohammed. Omar, the Taliban's first leader, and his top aides are believed to have taken refuge after the U.S. invasion.

In the recent years however, the Taliban has experienced a resurgence with regard to its former prowess in the region and has made territorial gains in Afghanistan, in which now it holds official political power. Following the inefficient withdrawal of US troops, the Taliban capitalized on the security vacuum and launched offensives against Afghan Security Forces, which eventually resulted in the acquisition of various provincial capitals, and districts. The rampant military advances have raised questions about the viability of Taliban based Afghan Governance and the pre-existing security apparatus, which only further complicates the environment required for a stable Afghanistan. However, in parallel time, the Taliban has engaged in political negotiations with not only the Afghan Government and Stakeholders but also International Nations.

It is important to note that regional dynamics play a key role in shaping the current status of the Taliban. Neighbouring countries including Pakistan, Iran, and other Central Asian Nations closely monitor the groups activities. The Taliban's current status also has massive implications for global transnational security, particularly with regards to counterterrorism initiatives. The international community also keeps a close eye on the groups relation with extreme stress organizations like Al-Qaeda, which it previously harbored. Any resurgence or strength in of such ties could have catastrophic ramifications for regional and international security. While their trajectory remains uncertain, the groups actions will further determine the Afghanistan of the future.

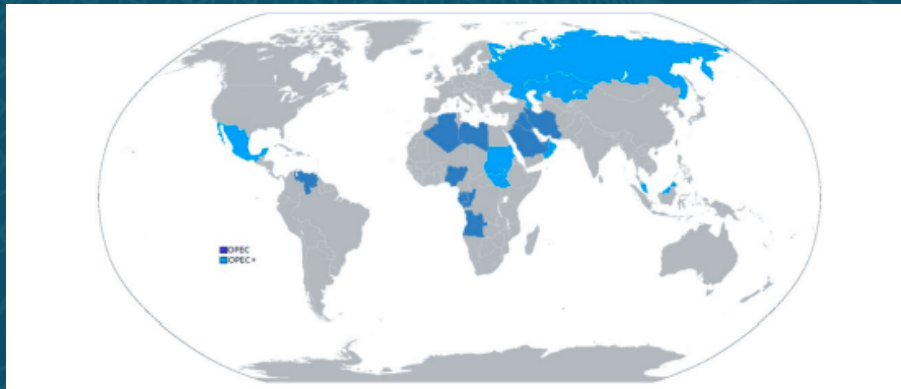


BLOC POSITIONS

A bloc, in its simplest definition, is a group of countries (or political parties) which share a common interest in certain matters of international (or national) importance. These countries work in collaboration to attain a common goal, for the benefit of all parties involved. It is imperative for a delegate to be aware of the blocs they chose to be a part of; it implies not just their stance on the matter at hand, but also reflects their foreign policy and national interests.

OPEC:

The organization of the Petroleum Exporting countries, commonly known as OPEC, is a group of leading exporters of oil in the world, who work closely to ensure the most lucrative sales of the substance. Founded by Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela in 1960, the organization has 13 member nations today, having reach in 3 continents, excluding OPEC + nations. OPEC is NOT a military body.



Most Middle Eastern countries, with the exception of Kuwait and the African Nation of Nigeria, are no strangers to the growing threat of VNSA's. Although OPEC doesn't have a mandate that dictates a country's obligation to lend aid to another, it is not uncommon for these countries to do so, whether it be bilateral support, sharing of military intelligence, joint exercises among other contributions. It is important to note that these acts aren't purely performed with the intent to counter VNSA's, but with the intention to address security threats in the region. One such important example is the Saudi Arabian led military intervention in Yemen, 2015, against the Yemeni Houthis.



USA:

The 1993 World Trade Centre Bombing, the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 and the Boston Marathon Bombing in 2013 are some predominant occurrences of terror in the United States. However, none shook the Nation more than the devastating attacks on the 11th of September 2001. This attack on U.S. soil occurred when 19 hijackers affiliated with the extremist group alQaeda hijacked four commercial airplanes. They crashed two planes into the North And South Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, causing their collapse. Another plane crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, and a fourth plane (United Airlines Flight 93) crashed into a field in Pennsylvania after passengers fought back against the hijackers. Approximately 3,000 people lost their lives in these attacks. The attack served as a turning point with regard to how the United States would progress with combating terrorism. They consider these groups to be a threat to national security and have since adopted drastic protocols when it comes to global counterterrorism initiatives. Apart from economic sanctions and coalition building, they have taken on massive operations, like Operation Neptune Spear in 2011 (killing of Osama Bin Laden), Operation Inherent Resolve (2014-) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003- 2011), just to name a few.

Israel:

Israel has been plagued by violent groups such as Hamas, Hezbollah and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) for decades. What began with the Munich Olympic Massacre in 1972 was closely followed by the Entente Raid in 1976, a hijacking incident. The First and Second Intifadas (1987- 1993 and 2000-2005) were periods of widespread Palestinian uprisings against Israeli control in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They involved innumerable acts of terrorism, including suicide bombings, shootings, and stabbing, resulting in mass casualties of Israeli civilians. The second Lebanon war further worsened the effects of Terrorism. Hezbollah, a Lebanese militant group, launched cross border attacks into northern Israel, triggering a conflict that lasted for 34 days. Hezbollah fired rockets into Israeli cities and conducted a series of guerrilla attacks, adding to the death toll. The Gaza Strip, since time immemorial, has been a zone inflicted by hostility. Israel has faced several conflicts with Hamas, the Palestinian militant group that controls the Gaza Strip. These conflicts have involved rocket attacks from Gaza into Israeli territory.



However Israel has developed sophisticated counterterrorism measures and intelligence capabilities which include intelligence gathering, border security, targeted operations against terrorist leaders, and defensive measures to protect Israeli civilians. However, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and regional dynamics continue to present ongoing challenges in achieving lasting peace and security to combat attacks. It is important to note USA's significant involvement in all fronts, providing funding for the development and implementation of the highly effective missile defense system known as the "Iron Dome." This system has played a crucial role in countering the rocket attacks launched by Hamas from the Gaza Strip, proving to be an invaluable tool in ensuring the safety and security of Israeli civilians.

Syria:

Syria's stance on terrorism and violent non-state groups is not only complex, but also multifaceted, influenced by a range of factors including internal dynamics, regional dynamics, and shifting alliances. To understand Syria's position, it is imperative to take into consideration its historical context and the country's experiences with terrorism. In the 1970s and 1980s, the country faced a wave of Islamist insurgency led by the Muslim Brotherhood. The Syrian government responded with a heavy-handed crackdown, which resulted in the notorious Hama massacre in 1982. This event significantly impacted Syria's approach to dealing with violent non-state actors, as the government prioritized maintaining stability and suppressing any form of opposition. In recent years, Syria has been embroiled in a complex and brutal civil war that began in 2011. The conflict has drawn numerous domestic and international actors into the country, leading to a highly fragmented landscape with various armed groups operating within Syria. These groups include jihadist organizations such as the Islamic State (IS), Al-Qaeda-affiliated factions, and other armed opposition groups. Syria's official stance on terrorism is that it is against all forms of terrorism and extremism. The Syrian government views itself as a victim of terrorism and portrays its military operations as efforts to combat terrorist organizations. The Syrian regime has been particularly focused on suppressing armed opposition groups, including those linked to jihadist ideologies. It has utilized its military forces, intelligence apparatus, and alliances with external actors, such as Russia and Iran, to target and weaken these groups. However, Syria's approach to countering terrorism has drawn criticism from various actors. Additionally, some argue that the Syrian regime's tactics have inadvertently fueled the rise of extremist groups by creating a power vacuum and alienating sections of the population. Syria's civil war has attracted foreign fighters and transnational jihadist groups seeking to exploit the instability.



The Islamic State (ISIS) was able to establish a significant presence in Syria and Iraq, capturing territory and carrying out brutal acts of violence. While Syria has officially condemned ISIS, it has also been accused of indirectly benefiting from the group's actions by focusing its military efforts on other opposition groups. The complex and fluid nature of the conflict in Syria makes it a challenging environment to address the root causes of terrorism and achieve lasting stability.

India:

Like the aforementioned countries, India too has grappled with terrorism and violent non state groups. Although the nation has faced a series of attacks throughout its history, the approach to dealing with these challenges has evolved significantly over time. The country has also been a victim of both domestic and cross border terrorism. Domestic terror has been perpetrated by various groups with different ideologies, which includes separatist movements, ethnic-nationalist groups, and religious and extremist organizations. Prominent examples of domestic terrorist incidents include the 2008 Mumbai attacks, the 2001 Parliament attack, and the bombings in major cities like Delhi and Jaipur. India has suffered a long standing form of tension with neighboring nation Pakistan having accused the country of supporting and harboring terrorist groups that carry out attacks in the Indian subcontinent such as Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM). India's stance on terrorism strongly emphasizes a zero tolerance policy. The government considers these attacks to be a threat to national security, stability and social economic development. It has actively worked to put in place mechanisms to eradicate terrorism in the Indian peninsula using a combination of security measures, legislative actions and international cooperation. The country has drastically strengthened its counterterrorism capabilities by improving intelligence, upgrading security measures and enhancing border security. India has also pursued diplomatic and political efforts to address cross-border terrorism. It has sought international support to put pressure on Pakistan to take action against terrorist groups operating on its soil. The Indian government has consistently called for stronger counterterrorism measures and cooperation among nations, emphasizing the need to dismantle terrorist networks, disrupt their financing, and bring perpetrators to justice. Despite India's efforts, the threat of terrorism remains a challenge. The porous borders, diverse population, and regional complexities contribute to the complexity of the issue. Continued vigilance, robust intelligence capabilities, international cooperation, and addressing underlying socio-political grievances are vital components of India's strategy to counter terrorism effectively.



Afghanistan:

Afghanistan's overall stance on extremist groups has evolved over time and serves as a reflection for the countries on security challenges and internal efforts to combat terrorism over the years. An inefficient transfer of power saw the Taliban seize control of a country at its most vulnerable. As a nation they have gravely suffered from the presence of innumerable terror organizations operating within their borders. The Taliban, a militant group, which now serves as a political spearhead for the country, has historically been a major concern with its extremist ideology and religious policing. The country has also been a safe haven to extremist groups like Al-Qaeda, ISIS and various other regional rebel groups. It is important to acknowledge that Afghanistan's fight against terrorism is multifaceted. In addition to military operations and peace negotiations, the country has also focused on addressing the underlying causes of terrorism. Efforts have been made to promote socio-economic development, strengthen governance institutions, enhance education and employment opportunities, and counter radicalization and extremist ideologies. However, the internal motives and agendas of the Taliban in power are unknown and multifaceted. The global community keeps a close eye on the group to ensure the absence of resurgence.

Palestine:

Palestine's stance on violent non-state actors in the Middle East is multi-faceted, contingent upon the specific factions and governing bodies within the Palestinian territories. The Palestinian Authority, formally established in 1994 after the Gaza-Jericho agreement between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Israel, has consistently condemned acts of terrorism and violence. The PA has displayed cooperation with international efforts to combat terrorism and, at times, has engaged in security coordination with Israeli authorities to mitigate the risk of attacks. The body operates based on the principle of non-violence and has garnered extensive support from numerous countries and organizations throughout its existence. Notable among these are esteemed entities such as the Arab League, comprising nations such as Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, among others. Additionally, countries within the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), including India and South Africa, have stood in solidarity with the PA. Moreover, Iran and Turkey have been significant proponents as well. These bodies have consistently condemned Israeli actions in the region, extended assistance to the PA, and actively advocated for its inclusion within international organizations. It is imperative for delegates to acknowledge the fact that the PA has no affiliation with the VNSA, Hamas.



Russia:

The Russian Federation's stance on violent non-state actors in the Middle East is predicated upon several key principles, as well as strategic considerations and alliances with various actors in the region. As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, they have actively supported resolutions aimed at combating terrorism in the Middle East and have advocated for multilateral cooperation in addressing the threats posed by VNSAs. Russia's approach is driven by the belief that a comprehensive and inclusive approach is necessary to effectively counter terrorism, encompassing diplomatic efforts, intelligence cooperation, targeted military operations, and support for political processes. They have forged partnerships with several countries in the region to address the challenges posed by VNSAs. Notably, Russia has maintained close ties with the Syrian government, providing military assistance to combat terrorist groups such as ISIS and the Al Nusra front of Al Qaeda. This cooperation has been framed within the context of supporting the Syrian government's efforts to restore stability and combat terrorism. Russia has also engaged with other countries in the middle east, including Iran, in joint efforts to combat terrorism. The cooperation between Russia and Iran has centered on shared concerns regarding regional stability and countering extremist groups. Similarly, Russia has sought to engage with Turkey, particularly in addressing the situation in Syria, through initiatives such as the Astana peace talks in 2017.



CASE STUDIES

The following events are commonly known terror occurrences on a global stage. Delegates are encouraged to familiarize themselves but not limit their research to the provided events. Note that financing, planning and eventual execution are key points to make a compelling argument using case studies to your advantage.

The 9/11 New York City (USA):

The September 11 attacks in 2001, popularly known as the 9/11, is a prime example of the potential possessed by violent non-state actors to engage in large violent attacks. Al-Qaeda, an extremist organization, was behind the gruesome 9/11 attacks. The organization was formed in the late 1980s and was led by Osama bin Laden, a Saudi national, at the time of the attacks, making Bin Laden one of the most wanted aggressors in American history.

Al-Qaeda's ideology is rooted in the radical interpretation of Sunni Islam, and seeks to challenge Western influence in the Muslim world. The meticulous planning that went into the 9/11 attacks began as early as 1996. The operation was primarily organized by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who presented the idea to Bin Laden and is regarded as the mastermind behind the attacks. The plan involved the use of commercial airlines as carriers to target key symbols of American power: the World Trade Center (economic power), the Pentagon (military power), and presumably either the Capitol Building or the White House (political power). The fourth target was not hit nor desiphored due to the retaliation of the passengers on board United Airlines Flight 93, against the hijackers.

The 19 hijackers involved in the 9/11 attacks hailed from various Middle Eastern countries, but primarily belonged to Saudi Arabia. The insurgents entered the United States legally, several of whom received formal flight training in flight schools in the United States with the covert agenda to prepare for the attack.

On the morning of September 11, 2001, the hijackers took control of four commercial planes shortly after takeoff. Two of the planes (American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175) were flown into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. A third plane (American Airlines Flight 77) crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth plane (United Airlines Flight 93) was headed for a target in Washington, D.C., but crashed in a field in Pennsylvania after passengers tried to overcome the hijackers.



Over 3000 people died due to the results of these attacks. While this was not the first terror attack on US soil, it set in motion a revolution in counterterrorism practices on a global scale and serves as a landmark event for the United States

The 26/11 Mumbai Attacks (INDIA):

The 26/11 attack, also known as the Mumbai attacks, was a horrific event that sent shock waves, not just through India but also to the rest of the world. The attacks took place between the 26 to 29 November 2008, across prime public locations across the city.

The fatal attacks were carried out by 10 members of the Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistan-based extremist organization. The attack resulted in widespread damage, significant loss of life, and a profound impact on already strained Indo-Pak relations.

Lashkar-e-Taiba is a Pakistan-based extremist organization with a history of violent attacks, primarily targeted at India. The organization is known for its use of 'Fedayeen' attackers, individuals who infiltrate enemy territory and carry out suicide attacks. Multiple major attacks in India have been traced to the organization. Lashkar-e-Taiba is considered a terrorist organization by several countries, including the United States, UK, India, Australia, as well as the United Nations. The ten terrorists who launched the attacks arrived through a sea route from Pakistan, hijacking an Indian fishing boat and killing the crew. They then used inflatable speedboats to reach the coast of Mumbai. Once ashore, the terrorists split into groups and targeted several acclaimed public locations in the city, including the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, the Oberoi Trident, the Leopold Cafe, Nariman House, and the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus railway station.

The terrorists used a plethora of weapons, including automatic rifles and grenades, and took hostages in several locations. The attacks were characterized by their brutality, with indiscriminate firing and explosions causing mass panic and chaos. The attacks resulted in 166 deaths, including foreign nationals, and more than 300 injuries. The impact of the brutal event on India was significant, leading to a nationwide outpouring of grief and outrage. The captured terrorist, Ajmal Kasab, was tried in an Indian court and sentenced to death. His trial provided valuable insight into the planning and execution of the attack. After being sentenced to death, Kasab was executed in 2012.



The aftermath of the attacks was severe and served as a catalyst for change in India's approach to dealing with Pakistani Insurgents and Non State Actors. The occurrence further places strain on the haphazard equation between the two nations. The 26/11 attack underscored several key issues that needed addressing pertaining to not only India's security and intelligence infrastructure but also the need for better intelligence sharing, improved counter-terrorism training, and more effective maritime security. It also highlighted the global nature of the terrorist threat, the need for international cooperation in combating it, and the importance of holding states accountable for failing to prevent terrorist activities within their borders.

Paris attacks 2015 (FRANCE):

The attacks in Paris on November 13, 2015, were a series of coordinated suicide bombings and shootings across the city as well as its northern suburb, Saint-Denis. The attacks displayed the deadliest form of aggression in France since following World War II, and were among the most fatal occurrences of terror in Europe. The attacks were planned and executed by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, more commonly known as ISIS. France was placed on high alert following a series of small scale attacks earlier in the year, including the January 2015 attack on the Charlie Hebdo offices and a Jewish supermarket in Paris.

At 9:20 PM, the first of three suicide bombers struck near the Stade de France, where a football match between France and Germany was taking place, attended by then-President François Hollande. A few minutes later, gunmen armed with assault rifles attacked several cafes and restaurants in an affluent well attended Paris neighborhood, killing multiple civilians . The locations targeted included Le Carillon, Le Petit Cambodge, La Belle Équipe, and the Café Bonne Bière.

At around 9:40 PM, another suicide bomber detonated a bomb outside the Comptoir Voltaire café. However, the most devastating attack occurred at the Bataclan theatre during a concert by the Eagles of Death Metal, a U.S. rock band. Three gunmen entered the venue and began shooting at the crowd, leading to a hostage situation that lasted several hours. Ultimately, 89 people were killed at the Bataclan.

In total over 130 people were killed and hundreds more were injured and President Hollande declared a state of emergency and announced three days of national mourning. An extensive manhunt was launched for the perpetrators, leading to raids in both France and Belgium.



The attacks had a profound effect on French society, leading to increased tensions, a rise in Islamophobia, and a broader questioning of French values and integration.

Note for delegates: following an increase in Islamophobic material in local newspapers in France, including jokes, satire and artwork or carton depictions, it's imperative to note how a country's internal actions contribute to antagonizing Violent NSA groups.

Boko Haram kidnapping 2014 (Nigeria):

The Chibok schoolgirls kidnapping was a mass abduction that occurred on the night of April 14- 15, 2014, when 276 female students were taken from the Government Secondary School in the town of Chibok in Borno State, Nigeria. The abduction was carried out by the Boko Haram, an extremist Islamic non-state actor operating primarily in northeastern Nigeria. The group is known for launching attacks on schools and universities, murdering and kidnapping students, and destroying school buildings.

Their goal is to establish an Islamic state in Nigeria and their ideology opposes the Westernization of Nigerian society and the concentration of wealth among members of a small political elite. On the night of the kidnapping, Boko Haram militants stormed the school in a convoy of trucks, vans, and motorcycles. They overpowered the school's security guards, forced the girls into the vehicles, and drove off into the Sambisa Forest. A few dozen girls managed to escape by jumping from the trucks and running away, but the majority were taken captive.

The Nigerian government and military faced criticism for their poor handling of the incident and their inability to rescue the girls. There were reports of warnings that the Boko Haram were planning an attack, which were allegedly ignored. Furthermore, the initial response to the kidnappings was slow and disjointed, leading to protests and demands for more action.

The incident sparked interest and raised Boko Haram's profile on a global scale, cementing their status as a serious non-state actor and a potent threat in the region. However, the increased international attention also led to escalated efforts to counter the organization, including support from the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, among others, in the form of intelligence, training, and military equipment.



The Chibok schoolgirls kidnapping remains a painful reminder of the ongoing conflict in northeastern Nigeria and the broader Lake Chad region, and it underscores the serious threats posed by violent non-state actors. The incident continues to draw attention to the importance of education for girls and women's rights in the region.

The Arab Spring 2010's (MIDDLE EAST):

The Arab Spring was a series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s. It began as a response to the oppressive regimes and low standard of living prevalent at the time, starting with protests in Tunisia in December 2010.

Violent non-state actors played significant roles in the Arab Spring, particularly in Libya, Syria, and Yemen, where peaceful protests evolved into full fledged civil war. This vulnerable situation served as a breeding ground, and a variety of violent non-state actors emerged, to establish control in their respective regions.

In Libya, a variety of rebel groups rose up against the regime of Muammar Gaddafi in 2011. While these groups were initially disorganized and fractured along regional and tribal lines, they eventually formed the National Transitional Council with Western support and overthrew Gaddafi. Following Gaddafi's death, However, these groups did not disband. Instead, they turned against each other, leading to a protracted civil conflict characterized by the involvement of multiple non-state violent actors, including Islamist extremist groups like Ansar al-Sharia. In Syria, peaceful protests in 2011 quickly turned into an armed rebellion against President Bashar al-Assad's regime.

This led to the rise of a number of non-state actors, such as the Free Syrian Army, a group initially composed of military defectors. As the conflict progressed, extremist groups like AlNusra Front (an Al-Qaeda affiliate) and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) became increasingly influential. ISIS, in particular, was able to exploit the chaos of the civil war to seize large portions of Syrian territory and establish its caliphate.

Yemen, similar to Syria, saw a peaceful uprising turn into a violent conflict. The Houthi rebels, who had been engaged in a sporadic insurgency against the Yemeni government for years, took advantage of the political instability to seize control of large parts of the country, including the capital, Sanaa.



The conflict in Yemen also saw the involvement of Al-Qeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), one of Al-Qaeda's most dangerous allies.

In each of these cases, violent non-state actors were able to exploit the chaos and power vacuums created by the Arab Spring to further their own goals. These actors continue to contribute to ongoing conflicts and instability in the region. Studying these cases highlights the complex dynamics of mass social movements and their potential for violent conflict when state power is challenged and the rule of law collapses. It also underscores the potential for violent non-state actors to become significant players in such situations.



CURRENT SCENARIO

For years the global community has closely followed the devastating attacks launched by various violent NSA groups. One may be inquisitive about their implication, stance and activity as of 2023. Currently, the groups most active are Hamas, The Taliban and The Hezbollah rebels. It is also popularly believed that the Al-Qaeda exists in the form of sleeper cells across the world.

Since the group's resurgence and taking over Afghanistan in 2021, the Taliban has attempted to consolidate political power and establish governance structures in the country. The international community's stance towards the Taliban varies, with some nations acknowledging the group's control over Afghanistan while maintaining reservations about their governance, while others consider it a political nightmare. Key issues pertaining to the regime in Afghanistan revolve around human rights, women's rights, and international terrorism, with the international community seeking assurance that Afghanistan will not return to its status of a safe haven for terrorist groups.

Hamas, an Islamist political organization and militant group based in Palestine, plays a significant role in the politics of the region. Elected as the ruling party in the Palestinian Authority in 2006, Hamas has a considerable influence over Gaza. Their political activities, however, are marred by continuous conflict with Israel, given that both Israel and much of the international community consider Hamas a terrorist organization due to their tactics and stated goals.

The rise of violent NSA groups has unfortunately played a massive role in propagating condemnation as well as misguided Islamophobia in the Western World. Misunderstandings and fear of these groups have often unfairly been projected onto the broader Muslim community. Some extremist elements use this heightened Islamophobia as a rallying point, attempting to justify their actions as a defense of Islam and its doctrines laid down as "jihad". It is important to note that callous Islamophobia may serve as a trigger point for jihadist uprisings.

In response to the ongoing threat of terrorism, the United States continues to maintain robust counterterrorism measures. These include diplomatic efforts, military operations, intelligence gathering, law enforcement action, financial controls, and efforts to counter violent extremism. The U.S. Works both domestically and internationally with allies to identify and counter potential threats.



One such threat comes from "sleeper cells"—terrorist agents or groups who live ordinarily in a community until activated to conduct attacks. These entities are particularly concerning because they are often difficult to detect until they commit acts of terror. The current global climate with an uprising in conflict could indeed provide fertile ground for the rise of extremist ideologies and terrorism. Such unrest often leads to power vacuums, social discontent, and failed states, conditions that extremist groups have historically exploited. It underscores the importance of international cooperation, vigilance, and preventative measures to mitigate this ongoing threat.



PAST ACTIONS

The United Nations has undertaken numerous initiatives to address the pressing dilemma of violent nonstate actors in the Middle East, as well as organized attacks committed by the insurgents on a global scale. The most notable remedial measures involve counter-terrorism protocol, peacekeeping initiatives, humanitarian aid, diplomatic engagement, and resolutions condemning terror specific actions.

The United Nations Security Council has passed a variety of resolutions aimed at countering terrorism, many of which directly or indirectly impact non-state actors in the Middle East.

Resolution 1373, adopted in 2001 following the September 11 attacks, obliged all states to criminalize assistance for terror related activities, deny financial support and safe haven to terrorists. The resolution also encourages transparent sharing of information, pertaining intel regarding groups planning terrorist attacks.

The United Nations has imposed targeted sanctions on multiple non-state actors across the Middle East, most notably Al-Qaeda and ISIS, including travel bans, asset freezes, and arm embargoes. The Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee, established post the introduction of resolution 1267 (1999), and the ISIS and Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee are two examples of such bodies.

The UN has deployed several peacekeeping missions over the years in the region, to help stabilize regions plagued by terror and its after effects with the primary objective of protecting civilians.

Missions like The United Nations Interim Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon, and previously The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), have been integral to such efforts, by utilizing crucial suggestions made in resolutions, such as Resolution 2253 drafted in 2015. This resolution expanded the Al-Qaida sanctions list to include ISIS. It calls for sanctions, which include functions like asset freezes, travel bans, and arm embargo's, against ISIS, Al-Qaeda, and associated individuals, groups, and entities.



The UN also helps affluent states as well as developing terror prone nations to strengthen their capacity to prevent and respond to terrorism, by providing technical assistance to draft legislation in line with international standards. The UN has used varied resources to raise awareness about the impact of violent non-state actors on the civilian population, advocate for policy change and resource allocation in order to address these rampant issues.



PAST RESOLUTIONS

A list of key resolutions have been provided for the convenience of delegates. Delegates are encouraged to take inspiration from pre-existing resolutions and modify pre existing solutions to fit modern day operating systems and formulate original, innovative and well informed solutions.

Resolution 1267 (1999):

This resolution established a sanctions regime to cover individuals and entities associated with the Taliban, Osama bin Laden, and the Al-Qaeda organization. The sanctions involved an assets freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo.

Resolution 2199 (2015):

This resolution targeted the funding of terrorism, specifically condemning trade with terrorist groups like ISIS. It highlighted the illicit trade in cultural heritage, oil, and other resources, and it also reiterated the obligations of member states to freeze assets, prevent the movement of terrorists, and enforce existing arms. embargoes.

Resolution 2253 (2015):

Building on previous resolutions, this broadened the Sanctions framework to include ISIS. It expanded the focus on disrupting fund flows to terrorists and called for greater international collaboration, particularly concerning the reasons why people join such groups.

Resolution 2331 (2016):

This resolution connected human trafficking to the financing of terrorism and condemned such activities, especially in the context of slavery/. It called on member states to counteract this trafficking as part of their efforts to combat terrorism.

Resolution 1540 (2004):

This resolution was adopted to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It obliges States to refrain from supporting by any means non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMA)

For first time MUNNERS, these questions essentially serve as fundamental pointers regarding the points your resolution could address, in order to make it comprehensive and relevant. Delegates may however, come up with other angles and viewpoints to construct solutions with.

-What are the root causes that have enabled these Violent NSA's to proliferate and commit widespread criminal activity?

-What preventive measures can be implemented in order to deter the increasing crime rate at the hands of violent NSA's ?

-How can the international community better support the victims and intensify sanctions imposed on growing militias?

-How can cooperation between states and international bodies be enhanced in order to effectively combat the threats posed by violent NSA's?



IMPORTANT LINKS

-DISEC Mandate

<https://www.un.org/en/ga/first/>

-UN charter

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter>

VALID SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Al Jazeera
- UN Articles
- UN Libraries
- Amnesty International
- Britannica
- Times of India
- Official Country Websites (and) Statements or Speeches made by Heads of State



RESOLUTION GUIDELINES

Resolutions:

- Use 12 point Times New Roman and 1.0 spacing throughout
- Do not exceed four pages in length, for committee convenience
- The heading at the top of the resolution, must include three main components, in the following order: COMMITTEE; QUESTION OF; MAIN AUTHOR + 2 CO AUTHORS
- After the title of the resolution, a single line spacing is places, followed by the full name of the committee written in capital letters with a comma at the end
- Acronyms and a abbreviations are spelled out the first time they are mentioned, in the following manner: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Use formal, 3rd person, diplomatic language at all times

Perambulatory Clauses:

- The introductory word/phrase of each perambulatory clause is italicized
- Only a selected set of phrases can be used as introductory words/phrases
- The first letter of the introductory word/phrase is capitalized
- No introductory word/phrase can be repeated in a resolution
- Commas separate the preambulatory clauses from each other



PREAMBULATORY PHRASES:

Acknowledging	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with appreciation
Affirming	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with approval
Alarmed by	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Fully alarmed	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fully aware	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully believing	Observing
Bearing in mind	Further deploring	Pointing out
Confident	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Congratulating	Guided by	Realizing
Contemplating	Having adopted	Recalling
Convinced	Having considered	Recognizing
Declaring	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having devoted attention	Reminding
Deeply conscious	Having examined	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Having heard	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Taking note
Deploring	Keeping in mind	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Noting further	Welcoming
Emphasizing		
Expecting		



Operative Clauses:

- Each operative clause is numbered: 1, 2, 3, 4,
- All operative clause and sub clauses are indented
- The introductory word/phrase of each operative clause is underlined
- The first letter of the introductory word/phrase is capitalized
- Only a selected set of phrases can be used as introductory words/phrases
- The following starters are only applicable to UNSC; ‘condemns’ , ‘demands’
- This is because DISEC is a suggestive body and cannot take action
- No introductory word/phase can be repeated in a resolution (but may be re-used with the addition of "strongly" or "further" as in: "Further requests...")
- Semicolons separate operative clauses from each other
 - Sub clauses are lettered: a, b, c, d,
 - Sub sub clauses are numbered with Roman numerals: i, ii, iii, iv,
- Sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses are indented by using tabs, NOT by using individual spaces (sub-clauses are tabbed once and sub-sub-clauses are tabbed twice)
- First letters of sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses are not capitalized
- Single sub-clauses are not allowed
- A period is used at the end of the final word of the operative clause



OPERATIVE PHRASES:

Accepts	Encourages	Recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Regrets
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Asks	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Authorizes	Further invites	Seeks
Calls for	Further proclaims	Strongly affirms
Calls upon	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Condemns	Further requests	Strongly urges
Congratulates	Further resolves	Suggests
Confirms	Hopes	Trusts
Deplores	Proclaims	Transmits
Designates	Proposes	Urges

For grammar aficionados:

- The resolution is one very long sentence. It begins with the committee (the subject of the sentence), e.g. **THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**
- After the subject, come the perambulatory clauses. These are participle (or adjectival phrases modifying the subject (modifying by describing the committee's intent, motivation, and frame of mind in writing the resolution)).
- The operative clauses make the predicate of the sentence (i.e. describe the action of the resolution); thus operative clause starters should be present tense verbs in the third person singular.
- The last operative clause should be completed with a period to mark the end of the very long sentence.



General Points to note:

- A GSL speech lasts 90 seconds, it may address any aspect of the agenda
- The delegate may even use their GSL as an extended way to respond to comments made prior in committee
- Delegates are to speak in 3rd person by addressing their country as the core voice; The delegate of the United States of America believes xyz.....
- One does not use personal pronouns in committee for the simple reason that you are not a representative of your own views and personal biases, but the views of the government that represents your country
- Foul language is not permitted in committee and will lead to suspension (barring)
- It is important to enjoy the conference.
- The EB will always be at your disposal for any assistance you may require.



****RESOLUTION SAMPLE****

COMMITTEE: General Assembly
QUESTION OF: Ending the economic, financial and commercial embargo imposed by the USA and EU against Iran
MAIN SUBMITTER: United States of America
CO-SUBMITTERS: United Kingdom, Romania, Hungary, Israel

Abbreviations after the term is first used; thereafter only the abbreviation is used

Commas separate each preambulatory clause

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the need for all States party to that treaty to comply fully with all their obligations;

Recalling the resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors (GOV/2006/14), which states that a solution to the Iranian nuclear issue would contribute to global non-proliferation efforts and to realizing the objective of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery,

Noting with serious concern that Iran has enriched uranium to 80 per cent, and did so without notifying the IAEA with sufficient time for it to adjust the existing safeguards procedures,

Single line spacing between clauses

1. Urges the Security Council to ease all economic sanctions as described in resolution 1929, 1696, 1803 and 1737, which have hitherto witnessed limited effects on preventing uranium enrichment in Iran;

2. Calls upon the United Nations (UN) member states and other international government organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide economic and humanitarian assistance, food aid support and agricultural rehabilitation to alleviate the consequences of economic sanctions imposed upon Iran through ways such as, but not limited to:

- a. re-establishing trading ties with all UN members that have previously withdrawn from the Iranian economy in the ratification of resolution 1737,
- b. assessing the economic damage in Iran due to sanctions since 2008 and providing economic aid from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to ensure the longevity and sustainability of the Iranian economy;

Semi-colons separate each operative clause

3. Reaffirms that if Iran fails to abide by the current terms of negotiations, the UN Sanctions committee will reinstitute a new set of limitations such as but not limited to:

- a. sanctions which directly affect the development of the Iranian nuclear programme through limitations on international cooperation such as:
 - i. the joint development of military technology and production,
 - ii. the mutual supply of resources necessary for the manufacturing of weaponry,
 - iii. any governmental trade pertaining to the creation of ballistic missiles potentially utilized as nuclear warheads.

Colons separate operative clauses from sub clauses and sub clauses from sub-sub clauses

Indent

First letters of sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses are not capitalized

Period comes only at the end of the resolution