

# STUDY GUIDE



PELOTAS

**MUN**

**TOPIC C**

**THREATS TO PEACE AND  
SECURITY IN MIDDLE  
EAST CAUSED BY  
TERRORIST GROUPS**

## **Letter from the Chairs**

Fellow Delegates,

With great pleasure, we welcome you all to the V edition of Pelotas Model United Nations, as representatives for the United Nations Security Council. In this committee, you will be able to discuss urgent topics pervading the international community with the attempt to solve these situations like real delegates from countries across the globe. The topics up to discussion were selected as a way to foster fruitful debates about the current international scenario, inasmuch as these topics are real problems to be dealt with.

Furthermore, we hope that the study guides here available help you all to understand the situations at the same time it incites you to join the debates during the simulation. However, considering that our guides are not universal tools with all information from the events here mentioned, do not hesitate to seek for further information in other sources. Insofar as you seek for additional information from other origins, the debates will become more interesting and will provide new outcomes, both for the discussions and for yourselves.

That being said, we are looking forward to this year's simulation, and we hope you all enjoy it as much as possible. In addition, do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or if you need clarifications about the topics or even about the event itself.

Best regards,

**Alysson Araldi Boschi, Lucas Otávio Morás & Monique Aguiar**

**United Nations Security Council Directors.**

**About the United Nations Security Council**



Created in 1945, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) holds the primary responsibility for the maintenance of International Peace and Security, following the aftermath of the Second World War. To properly achieve such goals, the Council was designed as the most important organ of the United Nations (UN), being the only whose resolutions had effective binding power upon all Member States of the UN. In this sense, the UNSC has its attributions and powers specified in Chapter V of the UN Charter.

Originally composed by eleven members, the UNSC had the number of seats expanded to fifteen on August 31st, 1965, with the entry into force of an amendment to article 23 of the UN Charter, approved by the UN General Assembly on December 17th, 1963. Moreover, it is also in the Council's mandate the right to authorize the use of force through peacekeeping operations or military coalitions and also to impose economic and military sanctions, but always as a last resort, when all negotiations have failed. Therefore, the UNSC's first actions when a complaint is brought before it are to recommend to the parties to try and reach a peaceful solution. At last, the UNSC may recommend the suspension or expulsion, by the General Assembly, of a Member State that recurrently violates the principles of the UN Charter (UN Charter, 1973).

The UNSC contains fifteen members, of which five are permanent and ten are selected by the General Assembly for two year terms, starting on January 1st, with five replaced each year. The five permanent members of the Security Council are the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

They hold the rule of "great power unanimity" what is commonly known as veto power, that is, for any resolution to be approved it needs the concurring vote of these five States, meaning that if one of them is against, it will automatically fail. Procedural matters are not subject to a veto, so the veto cannot be used to avoid discussion of an issue.

The ten non-permanent members elected for a two-year mandate by the General Assembly are: Bolivia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay.



**TOPIC C: THREATS TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN MIDDLE EAST  
CAUSED BY TERRORIST GROUPS**

**Abstract**

The group self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) began to spread its influence in Middle East, especially in Iraq and Syria, since the beginning of the decade of 2010, planning to take the power in the region from the current governments in a nondemocratic and violent way. As it is not interesting to the international community that this rebel group ascend to the government, considering that it can provide instability and insecurity, numerous measures were taken as an attempt to stop ISIL, at the same time that extremists from this terrorist group responded with attacks in several countries, having as its aim the civilian population. At the same time, it is being observed the expansion of ISIL not only in Middle East, but also in many European and African countries, putting in danger the entire world and its security. That being said, the power takeover in Syria and Iraq by terrorist groups such as ISIL, as well as its expansion throughout the world, are unacceptable options to be considered, because these groups are against the international agenda, such as democracy and welfare state, fostering instability and insecurity, urging to the UNSC to resolve the situation.

Keywords: ISIL; Terrorism; Security

**Introduction**

Terrorist groups are a permanent variable to be dealt with in the international system. The current terrorist faction that endangers peace and security in the international scenario is called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Daesh, in Arabic), also known as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)<sup>1</sup>. This organization not only aspire to build a caliphate and seize the government of all countries in Middle East and in

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program, from the Uppsala University, in Sweden, in Arabic, the original name of the group in question is Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham. Al-Sham means both Syria and Damascus – the capital of Syria –, but this word also refers to the Levant region, which comprehends the countries between Turkey and Egypt, which are Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria. That is the reason why, in English, the name of the group is referred as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), considering that the root of the name in Arabic means both things.



neighboring regions, but wish to do so in a nondemocratic and violent way, ignoring international law and human rights in the most different levels, as well as challenging people's safety.

Through local wars, terrorist attacks, dictatorship, traffic and brainwash, ISIL spreads its influence and conquer several followers worldwide, with its religious claims to unite all Muslim people around the world. In order to maintain its efficiency and power, ISIL depends on oil reserves located in Syria, likewise its illegal trade, generating thousands of barrels per day and millions of dollars per year. The supremacy of oil by ISIL in Syria represents not only a barrier to dismantle this terrorist group, since this organization is financed by that, but also a temptation to attract new members, since Syria's economic background is affected by a war and its population perish, while inside ISIL people have a better life in all senses, provided by the wealth from oil trade.

The current terrorist movements of ISIL involves directly Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan, countries that are home for the terrorist group in question and that keep most of its facilities. France, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Sweden, Iran, Turkey and the Philippines are involved because they recently suffered attacks from ISIL and are recent spotlights for new terrorist cells. The United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, are part of this question since these countries constantly perform attacks in Middle East against rebel troops, whose attacks receive support from another countries. Finally, Greece and Italy are involved, considering that conflicts involving ISIL provoked a massive immigration flow from Middle East to Europe, with Greece and Italy being some of the first destinations for these immigrants, fact which is being considered among the European community as an entrance to terrorists, or in other words, as an entrance for threats to European security, and as a consequence, to international security as a whole.

Furthermore, the conflict involving ISIL is very complex and composed by many actors. At the same time that ISIL acts based on a non-state violence, whereas ISIL is not a state from the international community, state based violence is also observed, since the governments of several countries perpetrate attacks against rebel cells. Likewise, one-sided violence is present in the conflict inasmuch as ISIL attacks the civilian population and it cannot defend itself. According to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program and its



Department of Peace and Conflict Research, the number of deaths since the very beginning of this conjuncture until 2016 is 130,731 deaths, number composed by attacks made by the three sides of violence.

That being said, the situation involving ISIL is gradually becoming worse. This topic was debated many times in the UNSC in the last couple of years, but even so, nothing concrete was achieved yet. Since this terrorist group is provoking the death of hundreds of thousands of people and refugee flows and is interfering in local politics in a violent and nondemocratic way, and as long as it represents a hazard both for international security and peace, it urges to the United Nations Security Council to make efforts with the intention to stop this group's forwardness.

### **Historical Background**

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), is a Jihadist<sup>2</sup> group that was gradually formed in Iraq, after the military missions led by the United States of America in Afghanistan, in 2001, and in Iraq, in 2003, as a result of the terrorist attack made in September 11 and the following Bush's "War on Terror" policy. This group, before its foundation, was part of the Iraqi Al-Qaeda, and its leader, a Jordan fighter named Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, and just as GERGES (2009) points out, Zarqawi had pretensions to eliminate any foreign troops from Middle East, especially the American ones that were deployed in Iraq during the military missions mentioned above. Besides, since the last caliphate, the Ottoman Empire, was shattered after First World War and turned into several countries, Zarqawi also wanted to build a new caliphate, because there was not a proper Muslim state at that time.

As the American troops were on Zarqawi's way to fulfil his plans, he considered a clever idea to intentionally start a religious war inside Iraq, in order to narrow the action and the permanence of American troops there. Inasmuch as Iraq is divided between Sunnis and Shias, Zarqawi attacked Shia mosques and was ahead of several other attacks

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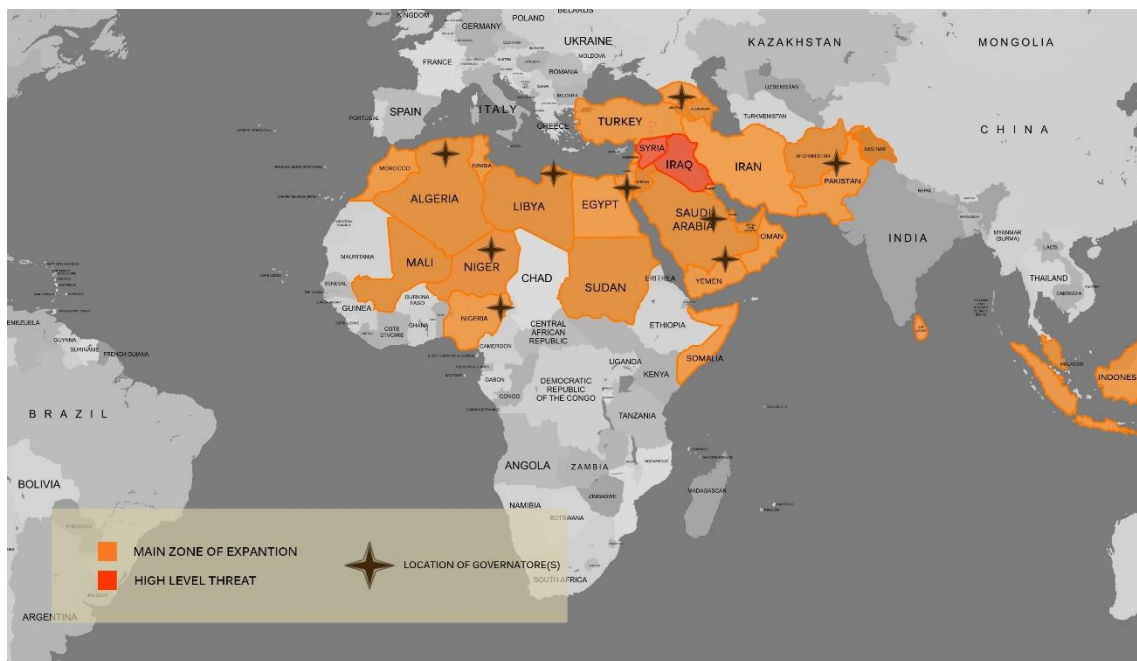
<sup>2</sup> Jihadism is a classification used in the Occident to refer to the rebel and radical section of Sunnis inside Islamism, representing, thus, the composition of ISIL, seeing that ISIL is a radical organization and its members declare themselves as Sunnis. Like Kabbani and Hendricks from the Islamic Supreme Council of America emphasize, Jihad has not a bad connotation and does not represent a violent concept in Arabic. In other words, the western media, scholars and people in general frequently misuse this term as a way to refer to radical Islam groups.



against this religious division. Considering that Zarqawi and the Iraqi al-Qaeda were Sunni, this group was responsible for the attacks, what caused, consequently, persecutions against Sunnis. However, in 2006, Zarqawi was killed during an American air assault against a village that was keeping terrorists, eliminating the very first Muslim fighter who fomented the current desires of ISIL.

After Zarqawi's death, at the same time that the American troops left Iraq in 2011, a notorious member of the Iraqi Al-Qaeda, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, an Iraqi scholar expert in Muslim studies, rapidly gained recognition from the rest of the terrorist group, being elected the Caliph of all Muslims in the world by the Shura Council, a council that unites several extremist groups from all over Middle East. Abu Bakr, then, had the will to continue with Zarqawi's desire to establish a new caliphate under the Sharia law.

Figure one<sup>3</sup>



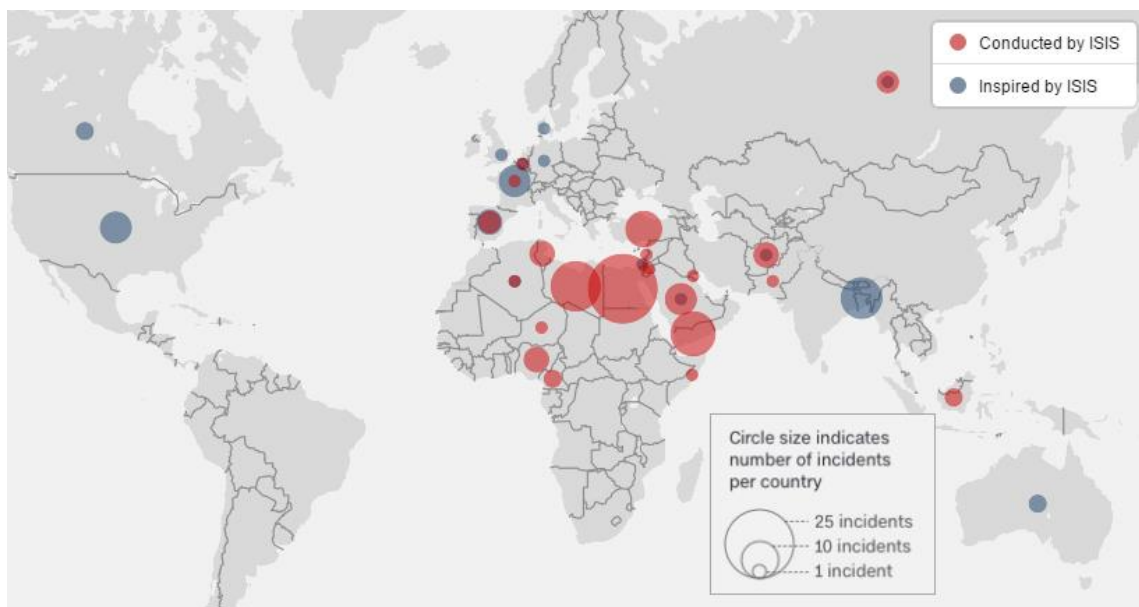
For the terrorist group, progress was made when the Iraqi Al-Qaeda spread its influence to Syria and conquered the city of Aleppo. It represented the initial establishment of the caliphate, considering that the influence of Iraqi Al-Qaeda had transcended borders, had reached one more country and had made more allies. Taking

<sup>3</sup> Terrorist cells of ISIL and possible territories to become domains in Middle East, Africa and Asia. As it is observed on the map, although Syria and Iraq are the epicenters of ISIL, several other states are affected by it. Extracted from <<https://southfront.org/ISIL-global-influence-november-2015/>>. Last access: June 24, 2017.

advantage of the Syrian civil war, as a consequence of the Arab Spring, Iraqi Al-Qaeda disseminated even more chaos in the country and established many bases on hinterlands, taking charge of territories as its own domain. Therefore, after Abu Bakr becoming the Caliph, and after Syria being widely dominated by the terrorist group in question, Iraqi Al-Qaeda proclaimed itself as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIL), in 2014.

In addition to the civil war established in Syria and its consequences resulted from Arab Spring, like the attempt to overthrow the president Bashar al-Assad, and as well as the dissemination of ISIL throughout the territory of this country, some foreign States tried to stop ISIL expansion, like the United States of America, France, Russian Federation and the United Kingdom, since it began to represent a threat to international peace and security. Responding to that, ISIL engaged in a fight against those countries, through terrorist attacks having the civilian population as its aim, whereas the dissemination of terror and fear throughout Europe took place. That being said, a huge number of massacres were perpetrated by ISIL, which started to be reported mostly after the attack, at the beginning of 2015, against Charlie Hebdo, a French magazine that produces satirical cartoons and constantly talks about themes involving Middle East, like Islamism, possibly being the reason for the attack made by ISIL against it.

Figure two<sup>4</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Attacks perpetrated around the world by ISIL until February 2017. Extracted from <<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/12/17/world/mapping-ISIL-attacks-around-the-world/index.html>>. Last access: June 24, 2017.

According to the map above, then, it is clear how ISIL has conducted and inspired hundreds of incidents and threatened the security of several countries around the globe. Although the main focus of attacks made by ISIL are located in Middle East, North Africa and Europe, it is possible to notice that all continents suffered some sort of aggression, if not conducted directly by ISIL, inspired by them. This amount of data shows that not only Middle East is largely involved with ISIL, but also other regions around the world.

Finally, it is important to notice that a peace treaty was never made with ISIL fighters nor leaders until now. It is very questionable among the international community if making peace treaties with terrorist groups is effective, since when it is made, states would automatically deposit legitimacy over ISIL – or over any other terrorist group. Besides, according to the International Law, states would foster international legal personality for ISIL in some level, inasmuch as only actors who hold international legal personality are able to make treaties in the international scenario. Moreover, it is clear that it is not interesting to foster any legitimacy towards ISIL, once this group is not even considered as a belligerent group<sup>5</sup> in front of the international system.

### **Current Situation**

With the intensification of attacks made by ISIL mainly in Europe, members of this terrorist organization are now being pursued not only in Middle East, but also in Maghreb and in some countries located in sub-Saharan Africa, where several military operations are taking place. The situation involving ISIL gradually becomes uncertain though. The bigger the number of military operations, the more it is a consensus that territories controlled by ISIL seemed to be shrinking, especially in Iraq and Syria, as well as this group's financial resources and action as a whole. After the loss of Raqqa, in Syria, considered the capital of ISIL, and Mosul, in Iraq, it is been celebrated worldwide a series of victories over the terrorist group, celebrations made even by Prime Ministers like Haider al-Abadi, Premier of Iraq.

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<sup>5</sup> According to the International Law, belligerent groups are those organizations internationally recognized as such. When a group receives this recognition, the states where these factions act are free of any guilty acquired by crimes committed by belligerent groups. Usually factions receive this title in order to be judge because of severe violations. Although the belligerence recognition is good for the states that have some of these organizations, it is not all groups that receive this title, inasmuch as it fosters legitimacy for the belligerents, as well as provides them with more autonomy to act in the international scenario.



However, although it is a positive evidence of ISIL decadence, this fact alarms the international community inasmuch as ISIL might seek for new income sources, such as kidnaps for ransom and fund raising through propaganda. At the same time, it is being discussed the possibility of ISIL start perpetrating attacks through technology and tech-savvy<sup>6</sup> terrorists, considering that, with the great loss of both resources and territories, the group might also seek for alternative ways to spread its influence and radicalism. In addition, as SIEGLE (2017) points out:

Tunisia has served as a key recruitment pipeline for ISIS into Syria through Ansar al Sharia in Tunisia. Some 6,500 Tunisians – more than any other outside country – are believed to have traveled to Syria and Iraq, the majority of whom are presumed to support the jihad there.

Analyzing the recruitment situation in Tunisia, it means that not only Syria and Iraq, cradles of the group, are sources for new terrorists, being observed membership in different countries. It also represents a threat whereas new members of ISIL could emerge not necessarily from Middle East – the epicenter of the situation, where the most part of measures are being taken –, but inside any other state, making it easy for ISIL to perpetrate new attacks and spread its ideals, insofar as it becomes more difficult to handle this threat inasmuch as it is spilled over in other regions.

Despite of the huge losses by ISIL, the international community cannot consider this threat as overcame, while several cities still are under the terrorists' control. In addition, like Lise Grande of the United States<sup>7</sup> points out, “When the fighting stops, the humanitarian crisis continues”. It is important to be underlined because the ending of a war is not necessarily synonym for immediate peace, and the recovery of cities throughout Middle East still represents a peace crisis in the region, inasmuch as the populations must be resettled and reinserted on their normal lives and a new welfare state must be established. Moreover, although ISIL oil sales had been halved to \$ 10 million a month, like Evgeny Zagaynov<sup>2</sup> already stressed in the 7962<sup>nd</sup> meeting of UNSC, it means that

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<sup>6</sup> Tech-savvy is a term used to refer to high-informed people about modern technology, especially computers. This kind of terrorism is a concern inasmuch as technology is part of every aspect of civil societies, what could, in case of attacks, damage and seize top-secret information from governments and pass it on through terrorist groups, or even hack personal accounts as way to earn illicit money.

<sup>7</sup> Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative and United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq.

<sup>2</sup> Deputy Permanent Representative of Legal Affairs, Human Rights Issues and Counterterrorism, from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations.

even with the shrinking of ISIL, the group still have a considerable profit per month, made just by oil trade, what continues to concern the international community.

Besides the great loss of territories and resources, another devastating damage to ISIL is the recent death of its leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, on the outskirts of Raqqa, confirmed by Syrian Observatory for Human Rights<sup>3</sup>, on July 2017. This news is unsure yet, but if confirmed, it will certainly destabilize the group until the election of a new caliph to represent ISIL.

### **UNSC Resolutions**

The United Nations Security Council stresses that all resolutions made inside the Council are in accordance to primary principles of the Charter of the United Nations, such as maintaining the international peace and security and protecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. Furthermore, all kinds of terrorism are considered extremely serious threats to international peace and security, and it is considered criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of anything, and cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization. The United Nations Security Council also reinforce that all resolutions are made under international law and respecting it in all its senses, such as international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

That being said, a series of measures were taken in the past years with the purpose of mitigating, surpassing and eliminating terrorism. Arms embargo, travel bans and asset freezes, according to the resolution 2161 (2014), as well as humanitarian assistance for refugees and prevention of the supply of military material for ISIL, in accordance to the resolution 2170 (2014), or even the protection of civil aviation since it still is an attractive target for terrorism, as it was settled in the resolution 2309 (2016), are some of the resolutions about the situation involving terrorism.

Moreover, the most recent resolutions about terrorism are the resolution 2341 (2017) and the resolution 2354 (2017). The first one focuses on the protection of critical infrastructure, encouraging states to cooperate both domestically and across borders with

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<sup>3</sup> Non-governmental Organization created in 2006 that documents Human Rights situation and violations in Syria.



governmental authorities, foreign partners and the private sector, in order to prevent attacks against vital facilities, as well as to reduce the risks of attacks against these infrastructures. In addition, this resolution deals with the importance of international cooperation to raise awareness, expand knowledge and understandings about the challenges involving terrorism. The second resolution mentioned above, on the other hand, recognizes the importance of media, civil and religious societies, business community and educational institutions as important structures that should mitigate terrorism, through the promotion of tolerance and coexistence, as well as countering terrorist narratives and fostering an environment free of incitement to terrorism. Besides, the counter narrative measures should be taken tailored to specific and different contexts and circumstances.

### **Questions to be Pondered**

- What measures the United Nations Security Council could take in order to narrow new income sources by ISIL?
- Is savvy-terrorism a real threat that can be used by ISIL against the international community?
- If savvy-terrorism is indeed a threat, what could be done to foreclose this sort of aggression?
- Is it efficient, at this point, to focus on another regions of the globe, such as Maghreb and Sub-Saharan Africa, as possible targets for missions against ISIL, or the United Nations Security Council should make all possible efforts in order to eliminate this group from Iraq and Syria once for all?
- What procedures could be adopted by the Council to reduce the damage for the civilian population, to avoid a new humanitarian and peace crisis, and to reestablish the welfare state in the cities destroyed by the war involving terrorism?
- The death of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, if officially confirmed, could be used as a martyr for ISIL, and consequently represent a danger for the international community inasmuch as a possible retaliation could be perpetrated, or it could be considered one more victory against the terrorist group?



## **Positions of the Members States**

### **Permanent Members**

#### **French Republic, The United Kingdom and The United States of America**

Some of the major actors against terrorism in the world compose this bloc of countries. France, the United Kingdom and the United States usually make efforts with other countries from the international community in order to discourage terrorism, inasmuch as they encourage other states to jointly eliminate the threat of terrorism worldwide. Besides, these countries were already responsible for missions across Middle East and Africa in opposition to terrorism, such as military operations, as well as political missions to install and reinforce democracy in some countries, with the purpose to avoid and stop the dissemination of terrorism. Furthermore, France, the United Kingdom and the United States usually look up for the strongest possible resolutions condemning violence in all its senses, including terrorism, then.

#### **People's Republic of China**

Chinese foreign policy tends to do not interfere with the internal affairs of other states, which is a signal of respect towards sovereignty, and as a way to avoid possible threats to itself. These are some reasons why China usually does not join coalitions and missions against ISIL or against terrorism in general. Although China already authorized its army to be part of anti-terror missions abroad, this country still is very silent about the topic. China get involved into subjects like terrorism just when it indeed represents a tangible threat to Chinese sovereignty and national security. Even so, China already stressed at UNSC meetings that countries need further international cooperation and coordination against terrorism.

#### **Russian Federation**

Although Russia makes several campaigns against terrorists, mainly in Syria, this country usually does not join Western alliances in opposition to terrorism, acting beside Iran in many situations, or even by itself. This scenario, however, does not foreclose the Russian attempt to incite joint measures against terrorism. Russian Federation's representatives already stressed at the UNSC that terrorism is a "universal evil" and it has



to be eliminated altogether by all states. Lately, Russia has also said at the UNSC that all kinds of trade emanating from terrorist groups should be banned, but at the same time argued that its proposal was not fully taken into account by the Council and it should continue to be debated.

### **Bolivia**

For Bolivia, all acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation. Insofar as Bolivia considers terrorism a global threat, it needs a global response. About ISIL specifically, Bolivia stressed its concern towards the terrorist group by increasing its funds through taxing population on areas that the group dominates, inasmuch as ISIL attracts sympathizers through propaganda. Besides, Bolivia already pointed out at UNSC that humanitarian assistance and adequate support must be provided for those people who are fleeing from terrorist groups, as well as cooperation and assistance for those countries requesting it.

### **Arab Republic of Egypt**

During a UNSC meeting, Egypt's representatives already stressed that arming terrorist groups is no less criminal than the terrorism itself. Egypt notes that all measures against terrorism must be implemented, inasmuch as countries must work together in order to provide accountability for those states that did not implement measures yet, noting that a small group of states continue to violate resolutions and support terrorism. Besides, this country highlights the importance of global approaches fighting terrorism attacking its root causes, regardless of where it is found. Furthermore, Egypt points out that countering terrorist ideologies and narratives in order to overcome mobilizations in favor to terrorism is very critical to combat international terrorism.

### **Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**

Ethiopia already emphasized at UNSC that ISIL cells are being created outside the conflict zones, such as Somalia, insofar as new attacks inspired by it are being observed in East Africa as a whole. The country also stresses the hazard coming from North Africa and from the Lake Chad region, where terrorism threats are current. This



bunch of information points out that Ethiopia is concerned about terrorism involving Africa. At the same time, Ethiopia notes that the world still needs to agree on making the combat in opposition to terrorism a common and top priority. Therefore, the country highlights that counter-terrorism measures must be developed and executed respecting the principle of non-interference in other states' affairs.

### **Italian Republic**

For Italy and its Foreign Policy, international cooperation is the key in the fight against terrorism. This integrated approach must come in a broad range, like through investigative surveys, intelligence gathering, the political-diplomatic dimension, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, crack-down on financing, transport security and when necessary, the use of military forces. In addition, prevention activities are very important, considering that this sort of actions foreclose the operational capability of terrorists.

### **Japan**

Japan is not a priority target for terrorism, but even so, this country does not want to become an exception in the fight against terrorism, counting on international coordination even to make its domestic counter-terrorism measures. Japan also instigates the international cooperation against terrorism, insofar as no single country can tackle this threat alone. Besides, Japan notes that the combat in opposition to terrorism must be done through a wide range of fields, in order to overcome vulnerabilities, deny terrorists' safe havens and strengthen international cooperation. In addition, this state seeks to overcome terrorism by providing assistance to countries where terrorism may emerge, and by addressing efforts to the root causes of it, as a way to avoid its emergence at all in the future. Additionally, Japan commented at a UNSC meeting that, domestically, has created a law prohibiting terrorists from using bitcoin and virtual currencies.

### **Republic of Kazakhstan**

Kazakhstan considers that terrorism is one of the most severe threats to peace and security, inasmuch as the country takes seriously its international obligations in the fight



against it. In addition, Kazakhstan points out the need of establishing a United Nations-led counter terrorism coalition, as well as mechanisms to bring to justice those responsible for perpetrating terrorist and extremist acts. Kazakhstan also observed at UNSC that as multicultural and multi-ethnic nation, the government believes in giving everyone a voice.

### **Republic of Senegal**

Senegal is a country traditionally resistant to violent extremism and intolerant to radicalism. At the UNSC, Senegal points out the urgency of foreclosing the direct and indirect weapon sale for terrorists, as well as the financing process of terrorist groups. Senegal has also stressed that fighting terrorism requires enhanced coordination and partnership, as a way to keep all the states aware about the complexity of the common struggle against terrorism. In addition, as a member of Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, Senegal focuses mainly on helping African countries in the region of Sahara against terrorism, being one of the most important aims of Senegal's Foreign Policy in the last years.

### **Kingdom of Sweden**

Sweden not only stresses that countries must act together in order to overcome terrorism, but also point out the importance of joint exercises and trainings involving different actors as a way to reinforce the cooperation against this threat. Additionally, Sweden emphasizes that there must be accountability involving all sorts of terrorist acts, taking into account perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of terrorism. Furthermore, Sweden highlights that international humanitarian law and international human rights law must be respected in all counter terrorism measures.

### **Ukraine**

It was already said by Ukraine at UNSC that states need to implement strict measures at the national-level in order to overcome terrorism, such as border control, regulations on the transfer of weapons, intensification of financial intelligence cooperation, deportation of fighters to their home countries without communicating



authorities and foster close relations with local communities, inasmuch as it is being observed the ascension of terrorists from inside Europe. Furthermore, Ukraine advocates the intensification of cooperation at the national, regional and international levels against terrorism.

### **Oriental Republic of Uruguay**

Uruguay firmed a commitment against terrorism, inasmuch as reject and condemn all sort of terrorist attacks against both civilian population and infrastructure that directly or indirectly affects civilian population. This state also pursues cooperation among countries in order to fight and prevent terrorism, but Uruguay stresses that all actions taken against terrorism must respect the rule of law, such as international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

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