

LVMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

Greetings, Security Council delegates of the 7th annual LVMUN,

My name is Zachary Billot and it is an absolute pleasure to be co-chairing this committee, especially this being my final year of High School Model United Nations. Previous to this conference I have attended seven others, ranging from the prestigious National High School Model United Nations Conference to a local competition at the University of Las Vegas. I have earned several awards in these committees and my forte for conferences often revolves around research. I earned a research award at BRUINMUN in 2017 and debated at a high level for the National Conference. I additionally have experience chairing committees and have been a chair for LVMUN since my sophomore year. With this experience, I hope my fellow chair and I can bring delegates the most engaging and competitive atmosphere in order to foster growth for future competitions. Besides Model United Nations, I am also part of Spring Valley High School's soon to be first graduating IB magnet cohort. Through the hard work and skills, I have developed through MUN, speaking in classes and leading group presentations has become an easy task. Before joining this program, I believed that standing in front of a group of students or adults alike was simply impossible to do, let alone without using filler words or looking nervous. However, I learned that attending conferences such as these, that not only did my confidence grow, but so did my ability to formulate coherent statements quickly. Simply by talking more, and getting out of my comfort zone, I came to realize that public speaking was more fun than anyone seems to give it credit for. For this committee I expect each delegate to step out of their comfort zone, pop their metaphorical bubble and live just a little more than they ever thought

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

possible. With so many problems arising in this world on a regular basis, our voice is our strongest weapon and defense mechanism, and we must utilize it no matter the stigma behind doing so.

Sincerely,

Zachary Billot

LVMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

Hello, delegates! My name is Tristan Gorst and it is my privilege to serve as your co-chair for the United Nations Security Council this year at the seventh annual Las Vegas MUN conference. Alongside my co-chair, Mr. Zachary Billot, I have attended conferences both in and out of state. I have won awards such as honorable mention, outstanding delegate, and best delegate at UCLA's annual BruinMUN and UCI's annual UCIMUN. I also participated in NHSMUN 2019's UNSC with my partner, Tee, in which we represented the French Republic. As delegates of the United Nations Security Council, you are expected to know the rules and procedures. Furthermore, you will all be expected to act in a professional and diplomatic manner throughout the conference, especially during the debate. That being said, I understand that some of you will have questions about rules and procedures. In these cases, my co-chair Zachary and I implore you to ask questions, which we would be more than happy to assist you with. Some things about me are that I love Star Trek, lifting weights, and learning about our world. Last year, I served as Secretary-General of LVMUN VI, which means that between my co-chair, Mr. Billot and I, debate will run efficiently, and all questions will be addressed as swiftly as possible. Please remember to enjoy yourself and have fun during our two-day conference!

Best,

Tristan W. Gorst

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

Security Council Overview

Unlike the General Assembly and its subsidiary committees, which allow unrestricted access to voting power on resolutions, the United Nations Security Council is controlled by the voting power of only 15 states. Since the initial meeting of the Security Council on January 17, 1946, there have been 5 permanent member states that attain veto power, the ability to automatically refuse rights of voting for a resolution, as well as 10 additional states that are in constant rotation with a two-year term.¹ However, what specifically is the United Nations Security Council's official purpose? Per United Nations definition, the Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.² Due to the broad and relatively ambiguous nature of their duties as a body of the United Nations, often times their importance is overlooked for committees with more worldwide representation, such as the General Assembly. To better understand the purpose of the Security Council, visualize it as a large biological food web. The General Assembly could be associated with grasses and herbs, at the bottom of the web, SOCHUM, and committees similar to it like insects and small mammals, and the Security Council as an apex predator in a certain environment. Although all parts of this metaphorical web rely on one another to implement a given resolution, it is inevitably the responsibility to ensure the "population" of resolutions does not elevate to a size that is too large for the ecosystem. Thus this is the reason why the Security Council has the ability to

¹ "How the UN Security Council Works - Wordpress.org." <https://www.worldpress.org/specials/iraq/unsc.htm>. Accessed 11 Aug. 2019.

² "United Nations Security Council | - the" <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>. Accessed 11 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

condemn, order, and call upon military intervention in regards to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Background to Terrorism

Few things exist in this world that holds a direct resentment towards the foundational components of the United Nations. However, modern redefinitions of terrorism, first seen entering lexicon during the French Revolution, prove that there are simply groups of people or individuals that gain power and influence through the usage of fear and terror.

Although terrorism is a direct threat to peace and security, crucial parts of the Security Council's maintenance goals, it is a very complex and diverse concept. For the average individual viewing terrorism through a news outlet or firsthand, it is simple to believe that terrorism only exists in developing states. However, terrorism can appear in a variety of forms. Below are the most prevalent forms of terrorism in the political theater.

State Terrorism

Often associated with a state or a group of political entities, state terrorism is a form that is used directly by a government to complete or progress a political agenda³. This type of terrorism is typically the most private and often evades the general public's knowledge for years. This type of terrorism depends on submissive/loyal civilians and a lack of transparency. In the past, state terrorism has typically been supported to eradicate anti-democratic states. As an example, the bombings of Yugoslavia by NATO aeronautics forces from 1996-1999 is a textbook

³ "Types Of Terrorism | Hand of Reason." <http://handofreason.com/2011/featured/types-of-terrorism>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

example of state terrorism⁴. Even though NATO is an organization founded by developed nations, its usage of military technologies to directly instill fear in the core of Yugoslavian governmental practice.

Religious Terrorism

Quite clearly associated with religion, religious terrorism is a form that radicalizes groups of people towards an extremist set of ideals. Even though religious terrorism is associated with a particular construct, for example, Buddhism in Myanmar does not necessarily have to be maintained within the confines of one particular religion. The people of the Rakhine state, commonly known as Rohingya, are a Muslim majority group that is actively persecuted by the Buddhist majority of Myanmar⁵. Fear tactics and the presumed ethnic cleansing occurring are clearly indicative of religious terrorism.

Right/Left Wing Terrorism

These types of terrorism specifically target a group of people or a government based upon the process of government by which they associate. Right-wing terrorism directly targets Liberal power in a state and often is motivated by race. By marginalizing a set of people, right-wing terrorism directly prohibits peace in a region in which it exists. A rather explicit example of a Right-wing terror campaign is Nazi Germany, motivated by the belief to extinguish Jewish populations on earth. On the opposite end of the spectrum, Left-wing terrorism typically shares

⁴ "NATO's Bombing of Yugoslavia Was Textbook State Terrorism." 24 Mar. 2019, <https://www.checkpointasia.net/natos-bombing-of-yugoslavia-was-a-textbook-example-of-state-terrorism/>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

⁵ "Who are the Rohingya? | Myanmar | Al Jazeera." 18 Apr. 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/08/rohingya-muslims-170831065142812.html>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

a common goal of wanting to degrade capitalist governments to be replaced with socialist or communist regimes. The most distinguishable example of left-wing terrorism is the Soviet Union's usage during the Cold War.

Separatist Terrorism

This form of terrorism seeks to disassemble an existing state in order to advance an agenda of independence. Usually the perpetrators are a minority group that feels excluded or marginalized. A recent example is the Basque liberation movement that is currently and has existed in Spain. In that specific case, the people speak a different language from the majority and feel excluded from political affairs of the state⁶.

The State of Modern Terrorism

Today, many people associate the term terrorism solely with radical Islamic ideology and its impact on the modern theatre of terrorism. This mainstream perspective was popularized by media outlets and the United States government following the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the subsequent 'war on terror,' in which a US-led military coalition committed to the eradication of terrorist organizations, worldwide. "Every nation in every region now has a decision to make. Either you are with us or you are with the terrorists⁷," declared then-American president George W. Bush in a national address, following the attacks. Bush's anti-terrorist sentiment, representative of the United States' government as a whole, marked a massive shift in world politics. Unlike previous

⁶ "Types Of Terrorism | Hand of Reason." <http://handofreason.com/2011/featured/types-of-terrorism>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

⁷ "The War on Terror - Timeline & Facts - HISTORY." 1 Feb. 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/21st-century/war-on-terror-timeline>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

decades, wherein the threats of the Soviet Union and other communist states cast fear into the citizens and governments of the world, 2001 saw global attention shift largely from interstate (state(s) vs. state(s)) to intrastate (state vs. non-state actor(s)) conflicts. While terrorism and intrastate violence is not a new concept, seeing that the definition of terrorism only prescribes that means of violence be used to intimidate or coerce people into submitting to political agendas⁸, Bush's war on terrorism placed a larger unified emphasis on terrorist groups than ever in the modern era. According to data gathered by ADT Research for their 'Project for Excellence' study, network coverage of terrorism and foreign policy by ABC, NBC, and CBS rose 135% and 102%, respectively, between the periods 1997-2000 and 2002-2005⁹. These same data, supported by the Pew Research Center, also found massive decreases in-network coverage of drugs (-66%), space and technology (-50%), and crime (-47%)¹⁰. Government and media anti-terrorist sentiment were supported by the public, seeing that a People and the Press poll survey, conducted by the Pew Research Center, found that 82% of respondents considered the 9/11 attacks as serious or more serious than the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, which was largely responsible for the beginning of American involvement in World War II¹¹.

⁸ "Terrorism | Definition of Terrorism at Dictionary.com." <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/terrorism>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

⁹ "How 9-11 Changed the Evening News | Pew ... - Journalism.org." 11 Sep. 2006, <https://www.journalism.org/2006/09/11/how-9-11-changed-the-evening-news/>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

On September 20th, 2001, then-President George W. Bush addressed the United States Congress and announced the War on Terror¹², officially Operation Enduring Freedom. Targeting the Afghanistan-based Al Qaeda terrorist organization and the Al Qaeda-supporting Afghan Taliban government, the United States and its allies landed special forces in Kandahar by October 20th, 2001. By December 7th, the final Taliban stronghold in Kandahar had fallen to the United States' military coalition, including the anti-Taliban Afghan Northern Alliance¹³. However, as of January 28, 2019, fourteen thousand American troops remain in Afghanistan. Nearly two decades later, Operation Enduring Freedom, now Resolute Support, has seen the deaths of nearly 2,500 American soldiers, thousands of Taliban fighters, Al Qaeda fighters, and innocent Afghan civilians. Even today, though the terrorist threat in Afghanistan has not been completely eliminated, despite continued United States military presence, attacks continue to be masterminded or inspired by Al Qaeda since their official defeat in 2001. On March 11, 2004, Islamic militants, inspired by Al Qaeda, in Madrid bombed four commuter trains killing 191 people and injuring over 2,000. Just over a year later, on July 7th, 2005, a British citizen working for Al Qaeda carried out bombings of the London Underground and on a double-decker bus, which killed a combined 52 people and injured over 700 others¹⁴.

¹² "The War on Terror - Timeline & Facts - HISTORY." 1 Feb. 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/21st-century/war-on-terror-timeline>. Accessed 15 Aug. 2019.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

The Iraq Situation

Subsequently after the fall of the final Taliban stronghold in Kandahar had fallen to US-led forces, war with Iraq came. On March 19, 2003, just under eighteen months after the fall of Kandahar, the United States declared war on Iraq, led by dictator Saddam Hussein, justified by American suspicion that the government had in its possession, or was developing nuclear weapons¹⁵. On May 1st, 2003, then-President George W. Bush declared “Mission Accomplished,” marking American victory over Hussein’s military forces. Shortly after this in 2004, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi established Al Qaeda in Iraq¹⁶. After Zarqawi was killed in a US strike, Abu Ayyub al-Masri took control of Al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006. In October of that year, Masri declared Al Qaeda in Iraq as the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI). When ISI absorbed the Syrian-based terrorist organization Jabhat al-Nusra, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/ISIS) was born. For over nine years, ISIS expanded across Southwestern Asia and South Asia. Terrorist attacks accompanied ISIS’ militaristic expansion, with terrorists killing innocent civilians in Brussels, Paris, Baghdad, Tunisia, Istanbul, Bangladesh among other places. Furthermore, ISIS used social media to post photos, videos, and audio clips displaying the execution of foreign nationals taken hostage by the group. ISIS also used its social media channels to display the execution of men accused of being gay and to humiliate caged Kurdish Peshmerga fighters, who were taken, prisoner. On December 9, 2017, the Iraqi military announced that Iraq had been freed of all “ISIS terrorist gangs” and on March 23rd, 2019, the Syrian Democratic Forces

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ "ISIS Fast Facts - CNN - CNN.com." 1 May. 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/08/08/world/isis-fast-facts/index.html>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

announced that ISIS had lost its final hold in Syria. However, these dates do not mean an end to the threat of the ISIS terrorist organization. For instance, on March 7, 2015, Nigerian-based radical Islamic terrorist group, Boko Haram, pledged allegiance to ISIS. This union was confirmed days later when an ISIS spokesman proclaimed that the caliphate had expanded to Western Africa¹⁷. Boko Haram, though still facing resistance from local military forces, remains to this day. Together, ISIS and Boko Haram have been responsible, or partially responsible for the internal displacement of over 8.6 million people across Syria and the Lake Chad Basin¹⁸ and the killing of more than 56,000 people in Iraq and the Lake Chad Basin¹⁹.

Terrorism After ISIS

As mentioned above, the fall of ISIS in Iraq and Syria does not mark the end of its ideals, nor radicalism in its name. In fact, a report composed by a Defense Department inspector general estimated that as many as 30,000 ISIS fighters remain in the Syria-Iraq region. This report was published on December 19, 2018²⁰. More to the point, extensive media coverage of the ISIS situation left the threats of other terrorist groups, both domestic and international, all but forgotten. To name a few domestic terrorist attacks within the United States in recent years:

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ "Civil War in Syria | Global Conflict Tracker." <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/civil-war-syria>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

¹⁹ "ISIS Death Toll: 18800 Killed in Iraq in 2 Years, UN Says - NBC News." 19 Jan. 2016, <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/isis-terror/isis-death-toll-18-800-killed-iraq-2-years-u-n499426>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

²⁰ "ISIS Fast Facts - CNN - CNN.com." 1 May. 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/08/08/world/isis-fast-facts/index.html>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

- 1) On October 27, 2018, a gunman stormed a synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, killing 11²¹
- 2) On November 27, 2015, a gunman opened fire inside of a Planned Parenthood clinic in Colorado City, Colorado, killing three people and initiating a six-hour standoff with police²²
- 3) On June 17, 2015, Dylann Roof opened fire in a historically black South Carolina church in what he later admitted was an attempt to start a race war, killing 9 people²³
- 4) On August 5, 2012, a gunman entered the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin and opened fire, killing 6 and wounding 3 others, before Sunday services were to begin²⁴. Though these domestic terror attacks were not coordinated with respect to each other, all four seemed or were confirmed to be committed on political grounds. Two attacks committed based on what seems to be religion, one confirmed on a count of racism, and the other carried out in defiance of current American Federal abortion laws. Terrorism is not limited to the developing world, anyone race, group, or ideology.

Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism is defined as “computer-based attacks aimed at disabling vital computer systems so as to intimidate, coerce, or harm a government or section of the population.”²⁵

Needless to say, the rise of computers and the internet age has made cyberterrorism a problem

²¹ "Metro Jewish community reacts to shooting at Pittsburgh synagogue" 27 Oct. 2018, <https://fox4kc.com/2018/10/27/metro-jewish-community-reacts-to-shooting-at-pittsburgh-synagogue/>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

²² "Colorado Planned Parenthood shooting: 3 killed - CNN - CNN.com." 27 Nov. 2015, <https://www.cnn.com/2015/11/27/us/colorado-shooting-probe/index.html>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

²³ "Charleston shooting - Nine killed in South Carolina church shooting" 19 Jun. 2015, <https://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/charleston-south-carolina-church-shooting/>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

²⁴ "Gunman Kills 6 at Sikh Temple in Wisconsin - The New York Times." 5 Aug. 2012, <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/06/us/shooting-reported-at-temple-in-wisconsin.html>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

²⁵ "Cyberterrorism | Definition of Cyberterrorism at Dictionary.com." <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/cyberterrorism>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

mostly relevant to the 21st century. Furthermore, cyberterrorism tactics can be used to shut down critical national infrastructures, such as energy, transportation, and government operations, per the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)²⁶. One of the difficulties that intelligence agencies face when combating cyber terrorists is that, with the use of VPNs (virtual private networks) and other techniques, computer users can mask their location and identity. With a VPN, for example, a user operating a computer in Sweden could create the illusion that they are operating out of Bolivia. Unlike more conventional methods of terrorism, current trends seem to suggest that, except for Palestinian-based Hamas and Lebanese-based Hezbollah nearly a decade ago, most cyber-terrorist attacks are conducted by individuals, rather than groups. For that reason, governments have primarily invested in stopping individuals from committing cyber-terrorist attacks²⁷. One example of this avenue of terrorism occurred in the summer of 2008, in which the databases of the American Republican and Democratic presidential campaigns were hacked into and downloaded by unknown foreign assailants. In January of 2011, the Defense Research and Development department of the Canadian Department of National Defense was attacked, forcing the Canadian government to disconnect its Finance Department and Treasury Board from the internet. Instances like this were accompanied by a 2011 attack on the United States Department of Defense, in which 24,000 files were stolen from a defense contractor associated with the department²⁸. Theft of

²⁶ "Cyber Terror — LEB - FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin - FBI.gov." 1 Nov. 2011, <https://leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/cyber-terror>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ "The history of cyber attacks - a timeline - Nato." 4 Jun. 2013, <https://www.nato.int/docu/review/2013/Cyber/timeline/EN/index.htm>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

classified and/or sensitive information can grant terror groups an upper hand in developing weaponry and planning attacks. Perhaps even more dangerous, cyberterrorism has the potential of disrupting vital internet-dependent systems, worldwide. For example, if attackers successfully managed to turn off the internet across a country/countries, stock exchanges, bank transactions and holdings, credit and debit cards, computerized industrial plants, commercial flights, metro systems, GPS systems, social media, and medical records would all be massively impacted, in most cases, meaning that they stop working altogether. The effects of this severe of an attack range from simple frustration and boredom to stranded populations and perhaps even death. This new frontier of cyberterrorism yields threats from a direction previously not seen. Some nations, like China and Russia, have heavily invested in cybersecurity, while others, like the United States of America, have taken less action to address this looming threat.²⁹

International Involvement

Worldwide, organizations and countries have rallied to address the threat of terrorism, especially due to its threat to international security. Adopted by consensus on September 8th, 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the United Nations has developed a four-pillar strategy to confront terrorism on a global stage. Pillar 1 focuses on “Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.” Pillar 2 prioritizes “Preventing and combatting terrorism.” Pillar 3 targets “Building states’ capacity and strengthening the role of the United

²⁹ "Russia and China Are Making their Information Security Case" <https://www.cyberdb.co/russia-and-china-are-making-their-information-security-case/>. Accessed 27 Sep. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

Nations.” Finally, Pillar 4 specifies “Ensuring Human rights and the rule of law³⁰.” This strategic plan, officially A/RES/60/288, is the first common global strategic and operational approach to confront terrorism. The UNGA reviews this plan biannually to adapt to member states’ counter-terrorism priorities. The open nature of the four pillars allows for nations to adapt their own counter-terror tactics to their respective situations, while global cooperation simultaneously grants nations opportunities to seek additional help from the United Nations and other member states in implementing their respective counter-terror tactics³¹.

As mentioned above, the War on Terror was another international effort, supported by multiple countries. This operation, officially labeled Operation Enduring Freedom, saw American forces invade the nations of Afghanistan and Iraq in the pursuit of neutralizing terrorist forces based in those nations. US efforts assisted rebel groups such as the Afghan Northern Alliance to defeat the Al Qaeda-sympathetic Taliban government. US involvement in the fight against ISIS was also crucial to their eventual defeat earlier this year.

However, the anti-terrorist antics of the United States have not always yielded positive results and, in many cases, have led to more terrorism. While it is true that the United States was successful in defeating the Taliban and Al Qaeda in Afghanistan, it is equally relevant to note that the United States government, under the direction of then-President Ronald Reagan, supported the anti-Soviet mujahideen resistance faction during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan from 1979-89. The mujahideen, covertly backed by the United States’ Central

³⁰ "UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy - the United Nations." <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

³¹ Ibid.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

Intelligence Agency (CIA), formed the Taliban in the early 1990s³². Unfortunately, the United States had essentially created its own enemy. Additionally, when the United States government began pulling forces from Iraq in large numbers, military supplies and equipment coupled with a lack of military presence left a power vacuum in the nation, which allowed ISIS to rise to power, in the first place. In both instances, the United States has had to correct errors made in past years, which resulted in the rise of terrorist/terrorist-sympathetic groups and governments.

While the finalized success of the United Nations four-pillar strategy to confront terrorism on a global stage remains to be seen, possible criticisms of the strategy lie in the fact that each of the plan's four pillars is vague to some degree. This is most likely a result of gaining international cooperation, but nonetheless vague goals leave much room for exploitation on either side of the global counter-terrorism initiative.

Solution Development

When investigating counter-terrorism measures delegates must consider all dimensions of the terrorism issue. Solutions solely focus on defeating terrorist groups through military might may be fundamentally flawed, as estimated remaining ISIS forces within Iraq and Syria suggest that the militaristic efforts of the United States and anti-ISIS forces have failed to consider that the ideals of ISIS will live on. One approach to this issue suggests that the solution to containing and eradicating the last of ISIS involves a strong Iraqi government and military.

³² "The Taliban in Afghanistan | Council on Foreign Relations." 4 Jul. 2014, <https://www.cfr.org/background/taliban-afghanistan>. Accessed 16 Aug. 2019.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

Another approach suggests that education of citizens and radicalized persons will prevent radicalization. The latter viewpoint also suggests that terrorism can be stopped before it is a problem. Through education, citizens can learn to reject terrorist ideals in favor of progress. Improvement of life, in general, would also, in theory, prevent radicalization as a healthy job market and economy can supply people with work. With more income and a higher standard of living, people will be less inclined to join terror groups and radicalize. Finally, delegates must remember the modern scope of terrorism as it relates to the internet age. Cyberterrorism is a rising issue and mustn't be disregarded. Of course, solutions do not have to follow these guidelines and must conform to country policy, but these are some things to keep in mind.

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

Questions to Consider

1. What repercussions should exist for states that directly endorse terrorism in support of advancing a political agenda?
2. Is the United Nations capable of fostering talks between non-state actors (terrorist organizations) and is this a plausible methodology to prevent further internal conflict?
3. Does the United Nations allocate enough of its annual budget towards the eradication of terrorism and related threats to peace and the maintenance of security? If not how should the budget be reorganized to accommodate the needs of the current terrorist situation?
4. Should the United Nations establish separate protocols for eliminating terrorism in developing states compared to their developed counterparts?
5. What resolutions have previously failed to make it through the stage of approval from the Security Council? Brainstorm possible ideas to edit or revise pre-existing plans into something more effective.

Useful Resources

1. The Council on Foreign Relations Website contains much information on the Taliban, Al Qaeda, Boko Haram, and ISIS. The use of this resource will assist delegates in grasping the damage already done by terrorist organizations.
2. The United Nations websites contain articles about situations affecting the world today. Furthermore, these webpages have many links to real UN resolutions, which are

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

available in PDF format. This information is reliable and relevant to the Model UN committee.

3. The CIA World Factbook, available online, gives detailed profiles about countries. Information about any given nation's exports, imports, economy, military power, and more can be found in this free-to-use resource.
4. The Library of Congress website has a vast amount of information, which is reliable and often relevant. The Library of Congress website has much information on international affairs and often times have sources covering very specific material.
5. Visiting the website of a given nation's ministry/department of foreign affairs (or embassy) will provide delegates with contact information with officials from that nation's foreign affairs department. Furthermore, these sites have much information in regards to international affairs, stemming from militaristic to economic. Delegates should take advantage of this resource and contact a representative with questions about the country policy.
6. Major news networks cover most world events. The credibility of articles by news networks varies based upon the journalist responsible for the article and the reputation of the publishing news network. However, news networks cover stories faster than governments and include more than statistics and facts. Interviews with individuals conducted by news networks can provide additional insight into issues that numbers do

LYMUN VII

7th Annual Las Vegas Model UN Conference
February 7-8, 2020

not provide. Finally, news networks and articles are an effective way to keep updated about any topic, even after one's position paper has been written and submitted.