Conferencia Internacional de las Americas (CILA 2017)

Delegate's Manual
Security Council

CILA 2017

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Security Council

Emmanuel Goico, President
Omar Pimentel, Vice President

Representatives of the Security Council,

The Dias of the Security Council is pleased to welcome you to the Conferencia Internacional de las Americas (CILA 2017). In this edition the Security Council will be presided by Mr. Emmanuel Goico and Mr. Omar Pimentel who will serve as its Vice President.

It has become more than an honor to share this unique experience with you. In the Security Council as one of the United Nations main organs, you will be able to develop negotiation skills, sharpen the ability to express ideas clearly, and broaden your knowledge both in international policy and global culture, while trying to find the most effective response and the best strategies to face the problems that afflict our convulsive world today.

In this Security Council we will be dealing with two of the most current issues in peace and security within the United Nations agenda:

- Non-proliferation / Democratic People´s Republic of Korea
- Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Mr. Emmanuel Goico Montes de Oca will be serving as your President for this Security Council, currently a senior Psychology student at the Universidad Iberoamericana (UNIBE) with a double minor in Research and Neurocognition and Psychophysiology. As a delegate he has participated in 14 simulations, such as the New York Dominican Republic Model of the United Nations (NYDRMUN) in 2009 (CS), 2010 (AGP) and 2011 (SC), also attended the International Conference of the Americas (CILA) in its 2009 (CS) and 2010 (CS) editions. His experience as Dias began in the MINU-SJT in the editions 2010 and 2011 where he served as Vice President and President of the Security Council respectively. In addition to being in charge of the Rapporteurship in CILA 2012 in the Second Committee of the General Assembly and in the Dominican Model of the Inter-American System (MODOSI) 2013 at Cumbre de Las Americas; he has served as Vice Presidency for the Security Council in CILA 2014 and NYDRMUN 2015; the Presidency for the FAO in the Model of the United Nations in the North Region (MNURN) 2014, the Security Council in CILA 2014 and 2016, and the IAEA in CILA 2015; and perform the functions of Secretary General of NYDRMUN 2016.

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Acting as Vice President is Omar Pimentel, who is a rising Junior at Florida State University (FSU) majoring in Political Science and Economics with minors in International Affairs and Finance. He currently serves as the Founder and President of the United Nations Association of Florida State University (UNA-FSU) and chairman of FSU's student government budget of over USD $15 million. He also competes with his university's MUN Circuit Team, ranked within the country's top 20. His first experience in model United Nations comes from this is exact conference back in 2011, and ever since then he's been actively engaged with the UNADR and its academic programs. He joined our volunteer corps last year and interned in the office to work with the logistics of CILA 2016.

We hope that each representative is sufficiently prepared to adequately represent the position of their nations as if they were the true ambassadors of their countries to the United Nations. In this document, we have provided background information on the different areas of conflict that we have established for you to resolve. Please investigate your country and their positions on these problems exposed. You can find a more helpful information on the official website of the United Nations (http://www.un.org/en/), particularly on the Security Council page, its past and present, as well as specific resolutions which all member states must follow. If you have any doubts about this, please send them to our email where they should also send their position papers, sc.cila2017@gmail.com , egoicomo@gmail.com and oj.pimentel1@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Emmanuel Goico M.O.   **Omar Pimentel**

    Presidente   Vicepresidente

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About the Security Council

The Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. According to Article 24 of the United Nations Charter, the primary responsibility of the Security Council is to maintain peace and international security. It is structured in such a way that it can operate uninterruptedly, a representative of each of the Security Council member states must be present at all times in New York in order to be present on short notice.

When a situation is noticed as a threat to peace and security takes place in the Council, its first action is to recommend the parties to reach a common agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself conducts research and mediation in the matter. The Council may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary General to do so. It may also establish the principles for a peaceful agreement between the parties.

When a discussion becomes a warlike conflict, the Council's first objective is to end it as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued directives for the cease-fire in order to instrumentally prevent further hostilities. It also has the power to send Peacekeeping Missions to help reduce tensions in the affected areas and create calm conditions in which peaceful agreements may be conceive. The Council may decide to opt for coercive measures such as economic sanctions or collective military action.

A state that is a member of the United Nations but not a member of the Security Council may participate without vote in the discussions when the Council considers that the interests of that country are affected. The Council set the guidelines for this state participation in the meetings. A State which has been iteratively violated the principles of the United Nations Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Council.

Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council functions and powers are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;

- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;

- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;

- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;

- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;

- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;

- to take military action against an aggressor;

- to recommend the admission of new Members;

- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";

- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

Member States of the Security Council

In the space of time in which we simulate the CS there are five (5) permanent members and ten (10) non-permanent members of the Security Council.

Estados Miembros del Consejo de Seguridad

*China	**France**	**Russian Fed.**	**United Kingdom**	**United States**
Bolivia	Egypt	Ethiopia	Italy	Japan
Kazakhstan	Senegal	Sweden	Ukraine	Uruguay

*Bolded names are Permanent Member States

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions on procedural issues are reached by the affirmative vote of 9 of the 15 member states. Decisions on substantive issues require at least 9 votes including the affirmative votes of all five permanent members. Only the five permanent members of the Security Council have the power known as"veto." This means that if one of these five permanent members cast a negative vote, the decision considered by the security council automatically does not pass. This is the rule of the "Unanimity of the Great Powers".

In accordance with the Charter, all members of the United Nations agree to abide by and comply with the decisions of the Security Council. While other United Nations bodies can only make recommendations to governments, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that the Member States are obliged to carry out. The Security Council is the only body of the United Nations whose measures have coercive power over States.

Non-Proliferation/ DPRK

History

The democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), also known as North Korea, is a country located in Asia in the Korean Peninsula. North Korea is historically known for its constant rhetoric and conflicts with its sister nation of South Korea. Since 1950, multiple armed conflicts have branded the turbulent relationship between both Koreas, both of which signed an armistice in 1953. However, a constant tension, not just military, is ever present in the peninsula (United Kingdom Mission, 2013).

To this day, the North Korean government auto declares itself a Democratic People's Republic. However, its history is troubled with constant irregularities that have created obstacles to democratic processes. Ever since 1948, then founder and supreme leader Kim Hill Sung refused to allow a supervised democratic election process by the United Nations to occur (United Nations, 2013). Ever since then an authoritarian regime has ruled the nation; known for its notorious military supremacy and sole majority party leadership.

The first crisis to emerge as a result of the DPRK nuclear program occurred between the years 1993 – 1994 when there were growing suspicions by the international community that the nation had possessed a larger amount of plutonium then that it had formally declared. In addition, that year, Pyongyang denied regular inspections to be carried out the International Atomic Energy Agency, with which it has signed an agreement in 1992 and then threatened to abandon the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The discrepancies relative to these events were resolved through the "Framework Agreement" of 1994. This agreement, brokered with United States of America, relieve the sanctions imposed to North Korea while obtaining some assurance that the nation's nuclear program would be solely for producing clean energy in a peaceful manner. Ever since then, the international community believed that the DPRK was following this agreement, but at the beginning of the 21st-century, it is confirmed that Pyongyang was indeed producing weapons of mass destruction; also engaging in the commerce and trade of nuclear material.

Since its creation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has repeatedly ignored United Nations (UN) Security Council (SC) resolutions on issues related to acts of aggression and the creation of a non-peaceful nuclear program. The Security Council has suggested talks and implemented sanctions regarding the DPRK's pursuance of a non-peaceful nuclear weapons program, both ideas that have proven to be ineffective. Today's situation is also complex because beyond disregarding international norms and threatening other states, the DPRK has committed human rights abuses against its citizens. Taken together, the DPRK's pursuance of a nuclear weapons program threatens international peace and security, and human rights abuses question the role of the international community in their prevention. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the history of the situation and the current issues related to the

DPRK to understand why this issue has become a critical issue on the SC's agenda that must be resolved immediately.

Non-Proliferation and the NPT

Non-Proliferation is a topic that is widely debated in the council. Decades of discussion eventually lead to creation of the Treaty On the Nonproliferation Of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). NPT is an international treaty that restricts the possession of nuclear weapons to a select group of countries. The treaty was proposed by the Republic of Ireland that with the proposal had the honor to become its first signatory. This text was approved on June 12 of 1968 and became enforced after March 5, 1970. A vast majority of the sovereign nations of the world (189) have ratified the treaty; on May 11, 1995 more than 170 countries decided to extend the treaty indefinitely and without conditions. However, two nuclear weapon possessing countries (Pakistan and India) and a third suspected to possess the technology (Israel) have not done so. North Korea, on the other hand, removed itself completely from the treaty and announced that it had developed nuclear armaments.

According to the Treaty, only the five permanent members of the Security Council can develop nuclear weapons programs. There are countries, however, that use this technology peacefully for clean energy, but this must first be approved by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The NPT operates largely independently from the rest of the United Nations (UN) system, but IAEA is the organization designated to ensure compliance with the NPT. The IAEA, in turn, cooperates closely with the UN, well as with UN offices and related organizations. The regular NPT Review Conferences, which are prepared by the Preparatory Commission, also allow for other groups, including local and regional organizations and civil society actors, to participate in these meetings and conferences.

Non-Proliferation and the United Nations

The United Nations has adopted a variety of resolutions on the use of nuclear technology, particularly in support of economic and social development. The United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 32/50 on 8 December 1977, asserting the importance of nuclear technology in supporting economic and social development. The resolution also states that greater international cooperation should be taken to ensure that peaceful nuclear technological development adheres to the guidelines and standards set by the IAEA. Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) on "Non-Proliferation" reinforced the importance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and that adherence to the Treaty provisions is needed to maintain international peace and security. Besides, the resolution reaffirmed that Members developing peaceful nuclear energy must adhere to the IAEA guidelines for nuclear development, facilitated by the technical assistance of other Member States. (United Nations, 2015)

The Security Council also adopted resolution 1887 (2009) on "Nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament," encouraging states to remove barriers to access of nuclear technologies and engage in greater cooperation to support peaceful nuclear development. The resolution highlighted the role of the agency in assisting and monitoring the implementation of these safeguards to ensure the compliance of States Parties to the NPT.As the primary international organization for nuclear cooperation, IAEA has regional cooperative agreements in Africa, Latin American and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Asian Arab countries. These agreements are designed to strengthen IAEA support in the development of peaceful nuclear programs in these regions. In 2011, the Agency adopted the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, which outlines the criteria to ensure the stability and security of nuclear facilities.

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) also monitors NPT-related matters and seeks to promote nuclear disarmament as a way to advance development. Primarily, the UNODA provides support to Member States in their disarmament processes and provides information on current improvements in nuclear disarmament and existing nuclear capabilities of Member States.

Context

The Security Council included this topic in its agenda with the objective of tackling the question of nonproliferation, with relation to the DPRK, after the country conducted an underground nuclear weapon test on October 9, 2006. In 2002 the government of United States began to suspect that North Korea had a secret nuclear weapons and uranium enrichment program, which violated not only the treaty on the nonproliferation of the weapons but a number of other international agreement such as the "*Agreed Framework*". This was confirmed in 2003, and in effect the United States removed every guarantee given by said agreement, including oil concessions (BBC, 2016)

The real crisis begins in the year 2006. On October 9 North Korea carried out a controlled underground nuclear test, a legitimate violation of the NPT, International efforts by nuclear nonproliferation programs, and an imminent risk to peace and security in the entire world. It's precisely in the year 2006, three years after North Korea left the NPT, at the security council images first resolution about the issue.

On October 14, 2006, Resolution 1718 was approved in the 5551th session of the council, expressing discontent for the attitude taken by the DPRK and reaffirming its position in making sure that the international community stays in line with the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Evidence major decisions, it's highlighted that the council condemned the nuclear test carried out on October 9, it called for the reintegration of the country in the NPT, in addition to a number of economic sanctions to the country, including but not limited to seizing certain imports and freezing funds connected to their nuclear program in any way.

Even after all of the resolution emitted by the Security Council, North Korea has continued to defy the international community by continuing to pursue its nuclear armament program.

Current Stalemate

In spite of the multiple efforts carried out by the international community the situation relative to new clip proliferation by North Korea seems to get worse and worse in the beginning in 2013 another nuclear test set off another series of actions to be taken by the Security Council. In December 2012 North Korean government launched the Kwangmyongsong-3 2 satellite. This caused a number of countries, including the United States, to call for an emergency session of the Security Council wear resolution 2087 was born. It considered the launch an intercontinental ballistic missile test and formalized a number of sanctions against country. The response by Pyongyang, that considered the resolution an act of manipulation by the United States towards the United Nations and international community, was an even larger nuclear test. This brought forth another resolution condemning the ax and another handful of sanctions against North Korea.

In December 2015, Kim Jong-Un declared that his country was ready to detonate both an atomic bomb and hydrogen bomb. On January 6, 2016 he went ahead with this promise and detonated a weapon that was 3,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima (BBC, 2016).

In the month of April tensions remained, however, military demonstrations began ceasing. Pyongyang has continued by conducting a series of short range ballistic missile tests off the coast of the peninsula, that in many efforts to come to a table dialogue between parts involved, but due to the interest involved in this issue the conflict remains in a stalemate. Between the months of June and July Pyongyang demonstrated a keen interest in reaching a deal with South Korea, but it demanded that the sanctions imposed against them be removed and the United States be blocked off from said negotiations. Today, tensions have been oscillating from failed in negotiations, ultimatums and declarations of war where the new administration of United States government has imposed itself as a central and key player in the resolution of this conflict.

The conflict took a new turn in September during the 71st United Nations General Assembly meeting. President Donald Trump vowed to "totally destroy" North Korea if it threatened the United States or its allies. "If the righteous many don't confront the wicked few, then evil will triumph," he said. In addition the head of the American executive branch emphasized that America would act alone if necessary. A bellicose dialogue, the first of its kind from an American President in that stage. (New York Times, 2017)

The DPRK situation is of international concern because of the combination of significant human rights violations and the destabilization threat that nuclear weapons in the DPRK creates in Asia. The destabilization threat is a result of the DPRK acting irrationally in the past, and one of the most pressing concerns today is that the DPRK could use a nuclear weapon against regional and international powers. Such concerns have largely been the rationale behind not taking more aggressive action on the part of

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the international community to enforce international laws and end the human rights violations. The DPRK thus remains at the top of the SC's agenda with re-occurring themes such as the DPRK as a UN Member State of questionable legitimacy, the DPRK's continued choice to invest its money and infrastructure into its security while neglecting the conditions of its people, and its pursuit of a nuclear weapon's program. The DPRK's nuclear weapons program not only has the potential to destabilize the Korean Peninsula, but also threatens the efforts of the SC to create sustainable international peace and security in the entire region.

Humanitarian Crisis

North Korea, with a population of over 24 million people, has for many years lived through a devastating humanitarian crisis. According to The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, 2016), 16 million North Korean suffer extreme hunger. The average life expectancy is 69.3 years. This year, the United Nations has allocate a Budget of $111 million and in health to food security and agriculture programs in North Korea, while $24.1 million will cover the cost of sanitary assistant programs. According to the Secretariat, in the last two years, the North Korean regime has demonstrated to be more and more open to discuss its humanitarian crisis and collaborate with the international community.

As delegates of the Security Council your duty is to find viable Solutions to the conflict by peaceful measures, respecting always the official stance of your country with respect to the issue at hand.

Questions:

1.   What are the major causes and catalysts of the issue at hand? In addition, what drove North Korea developed a nuclear program?

2.   Who are the key players in this conflict?

3.   Describe in detail the system of government the North Koreans use.

4.   What is my delegation's stance in respect to this issue?

5.   Stance of major international organizations on the issue. (Arab League, European Union, NATO, etc.)

6.   Point out the most transcendental Security Council resolutions regarding this issue.

7.   What does Pyongyang ask for its negotiations with other countries?

8.   Where does the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons come into play?

9.   What motive would Pyongyang have to launch a hydrogen bomb?

10.   How has the change in administration in the United States of America affected this issue?

11.   What are the main elements of the humanitarian crisis in North Korea?

12.   Beyond sanctions, what are other measures that exist to bring the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into compliance with existing Security Council resolutions?

13.   What can the Security Council do to improve conditions for citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

14.   What are the most effective actions that can attempt to bring about sustainable peace on the Korean peninsula?

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Terrorism is the premeditated use or threat to use violence by individuals or subnational groups to obtain a political or social objective through the intimidation of a large audience beyond that of the immediate noncombatant victims (Enders and Sandler, 2012). The two essential ingredients of terrorism are its violence and its political or social motive.

Although it has being an international headache to come with an unifying meaning of terrorism do to the wide spectrum of acts an actors who are labeled as terrorist alongside the ones which come up with this judgement, just to mention one of the simplest reasons. Something most have in common is the use of a system of coercive intimidation to further his views and-or political agenda.

We may therefore now attempt to define terrorism as the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or the threat of violence in the pursuit of political change. All terrorist acts involve violence or the threat of violence. Terrorism is specifically designed to have far-reaching psychological effects beyond the immediate victims or object of the terrorist attack. It is meant to instill fear within, and thereby intimidate a wider audience that might include a rival ethnic or religious group, an entire country, a government or political party. Terrorism is designed to create power where there is none or to consolidate power where is very little. Through the publicity generated by their violence, terrorist seek to obtain the leverage, influence, and power they otherwise lack to effect political chance on either a local or an transnational scale.

On several occasions, the members of the Security Council have expressed concern that the threat posed by terrorism has become more diffuse over the years despite their efforts. As there is an increase in terrorist acts in various regions of the world, the Security Council stressed the need for a comprehensive and multifaceted approach and to strengthen the cooperation of the international community to combat effectively terrorism.

Prior to the terrorist attacks to the United States on 11 September 2001, the Security Council had established a strong anti-terrorism instrument: the 1267 Committee to monitor the implementation of sanctions against the Taliban. At the request of the Security Council, the then Secretary General, Kofi Annan, appointed a Task Force to provide analytical support and monitor the implementation of sanctions to assist the Committee (United Nations, 2016). This team consists of experts in the fight against terrorism and related legal issues, arms embargoes, travel ban and terrorist financing; serving as precursor of posthumous specialized committees to combat terrorism.

After the September 11, 2001 attack, an all-out battle against terrorism began, which many have called "the war on terror." That is why the Security Council established a Counter-Terrorism Committee composed of all members of the Security Council and legally based on resolution 1373 (2001). This

resolution obliges Member States to take certain preventive measures against terrorist activities and penalize various forms of terrorist actions, and urges the adoption of international instruments against terrorism.

In parallel to the 2005 World Summit against Terrorism, the Security Council condemned all acts of terrorism regardless of their motivation and incitement to commit them (Unted Nations, 2016). The Security Council also stated that all terrorist acts are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivations and authors, and that this cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or ethnic group. In addition, it recommended that Member States prohibit terrorist acts and incitement to commit them in the penal codes of each country and to deny protection to any person found guilty of such conduct. In addition, through a number of additional resolutions, in recent years the Security Council has strengthened the work of its counter-terrorism bodies.

The Security Council pointed out that terrorism will not be defeated if only military force is applied; measures to enforce laws and intelligence operations are also needed (United Natios, 2017). Security Council members stressed the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and its mitigation. International efforts have been initiated to strengthen dialogue and widen understanding among peoples in an attempt to prevent them from targeting indiscriminately among the different religions and cultures that exist in order to help counteract the forces that fuel polarization, indifference and extremism (United Nations, 2016).

Role of the United Nations as a Whole, an All-of-United Nations approach

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS), adopted unanimously by the General Assembly by its resolution 60/288, explicitly addresses prevention and foresees balanced implementation across four pillars:

(a) tackling conditions conducive to terrorism;

(b) preventing and combating terrorism;

(c) building countries' capacity to combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard; and

(d) ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law while countering terrorism.

Over the past ten years, there has been a resilient emphasis on the implementation of measures under pillar II of the Global Strategy, while pillars I and IV have often been ignored. While there are new and encouraging signs that Member States are beginning to focus on pillars I and IV of the Strategy, efforts must be accelerated. Addressing conditions beneficial to the spread of terrorism, as called for by pillar I, needs to be placed at the heart of preventive labors. Doing so must also acknowledge the important role

and needs of women and girls, who are increasingly bearing the brunt of terrorist acts and being radicalized and recruited by terrorist groups. Equally important to prevention is the need to focus on young people. Effective action in this area would demand a renewed focus on conflict prevention and resolution; fostering dialogue, understanding and social inclusion; equitable and just socioeconomic development; and promoting the positive role that women and young people can play in society. Likewise, the world cannot afford to produce more terrorists while trying to counter them. The importance of pillar IV of the Strategy, which stresses protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism, cannot be overstated.

While the understanding of the drivers of violent extremism has improved, enabling the member states to adapt and perfect their actions, members have to accelerate their learning process to counter the speed with which this threat is evolving. While, collectively, the United Nations have the tools to address many of the grievances driving violent extremism, the need to learn to use and resource them effectively is imperative (United Nations, 2016). United Nations entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as many other members of the United Nations family, have been working on issues relevant to preventing violent extremism. We need to build on lessons already learned to refine our actions and render them more effective (United Nations, 2017).

Violent extremism undermines our collective efforts towards maintaining peace and security, fostering sustainable development, protecting human rights, promoting the rule of law and taking humanitarian action.

In the past decade and a half, research has been conducted on the drivers of violent extremism. However, there is no convincing statistical data on the pathways towards individual radicalization. While there are some identifiable trends and patterns, there are only a few areas of consensus that exist among researchers. Qualitative research, based mainly on interviews, suggests that two main categories of drivers can be distinguished: "push factors", or the conditions conducive to violent extremism and the structural context from which it emerges; and "pull factors", or the individual motivations and processes, which play a key role in transforming ideas and grievances into violent extremist action. More research, both qualitative and quantitative, is required on this evolving phenomenon (United Nations, 2016).

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So far the available qualitative evidence highlights the presence of recurrent drivers such as: lack of socioeconomic opportunities; marginalization and discrimination; poor governance, violations of human rights and the rule of law; prolonged and unresolved conflicts; and radicalization in prisons.

The international community has responded to the challenge by developing the legal framework and putting in place arrangements for its judicious enactment. The United Nations has been at the forefront of developing the international normative and legal framework to address terrorism in all its manifestations. Currently, this framework includes the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and human rights, the Strategy and the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

The time has come to harness collective efforts to more systematically implement an "All-of-United Nations" approach. There is a need to better integrate efforts towards a common purpose, devising multifaceted responses. In practical terms, this means that bodies that are engaged directly in addressing the challenges of terrorism and violent extremism should develop strategies collaboratively and that those with an indirect role should ensure that their activities are sensitive to both stopping violent extremism and countering terrorism. The Task Force's entities must do so through stronger collaboration through the Task Force framework, thereby improving the flow of information, resources and expertise to strengthen efficiency, accountability and the impact of activities on the ground. National ownership is crucial to success and efforts must always be aligned with those of the host Governments and the people served.

In order to leverage the comparative advantages of the United Nations norm setting and convening authority to support responses by Member States to the evolving threat of terrorism, Member States have set up a counter-terrorism architecture, which consists of both General Assembly and Security Council mandated bodies (United Nations, 2017).

United Nations counter-terrorism bodies are tasked with three main functions:

(a) to provide counter-terrorism needs assessments and gap analysis, a function supported by Security Council-mandated bodies and in part by the capacity-building bodies in the context of the Strategy;

(b) to deliver counter-terrorism capacity building and technical assistance, which is conducted mainly through General Assembly-mandated bodies, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); and

(c) to ensure coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts, which is done by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office within the Department of Political Affairs.

The counter-terrorism responsibilities outlined by the various mandates of these bodies sometimes overlap. For example, some Security Council bodies, while facilitating counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives in accordance with their mandates, end up playing an organizing and substantive role in the implementation of those initiatives. General Assembly-mandated bodies, on occasion, conduct partial assessments to identify challenges and opportunities. There are also thematic overlaps, given that a number of different entities are mandated to address similar counter-terrorism themes, even if from different angles. Such overlaps on, for example, the need to respect human rights while countering terrorism, preventing radicalization, victims of terrorism issues and border security and management complicate the coordination of United Nations efforts.

As the world moves into the next decade, it will need to further strengthen international cooperation to more effectively counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. A frank assessment of the past 10 years since the Strategy's adoption is a necessary beginning.
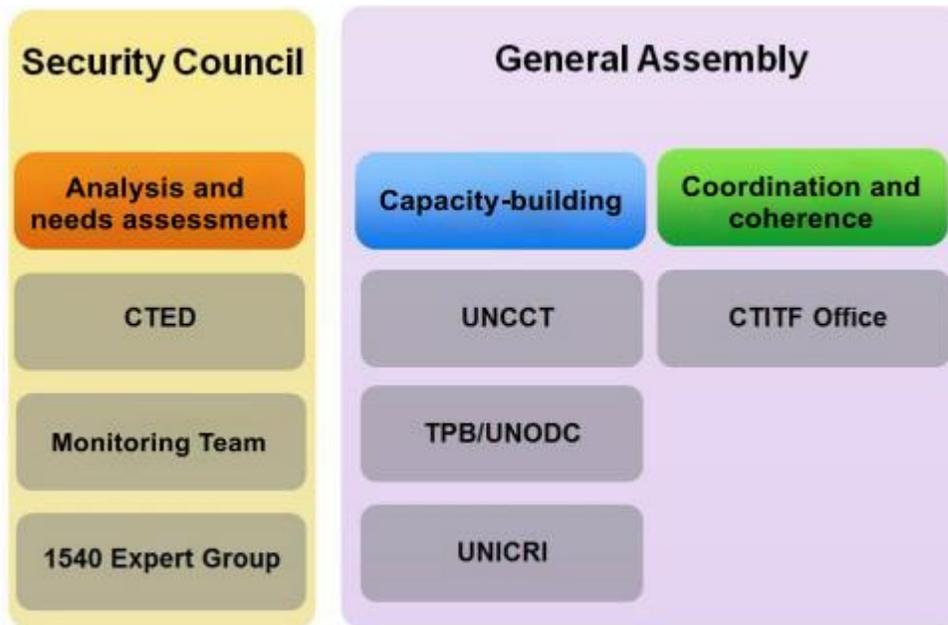
Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (38 United Nations and non-United Nations entities)
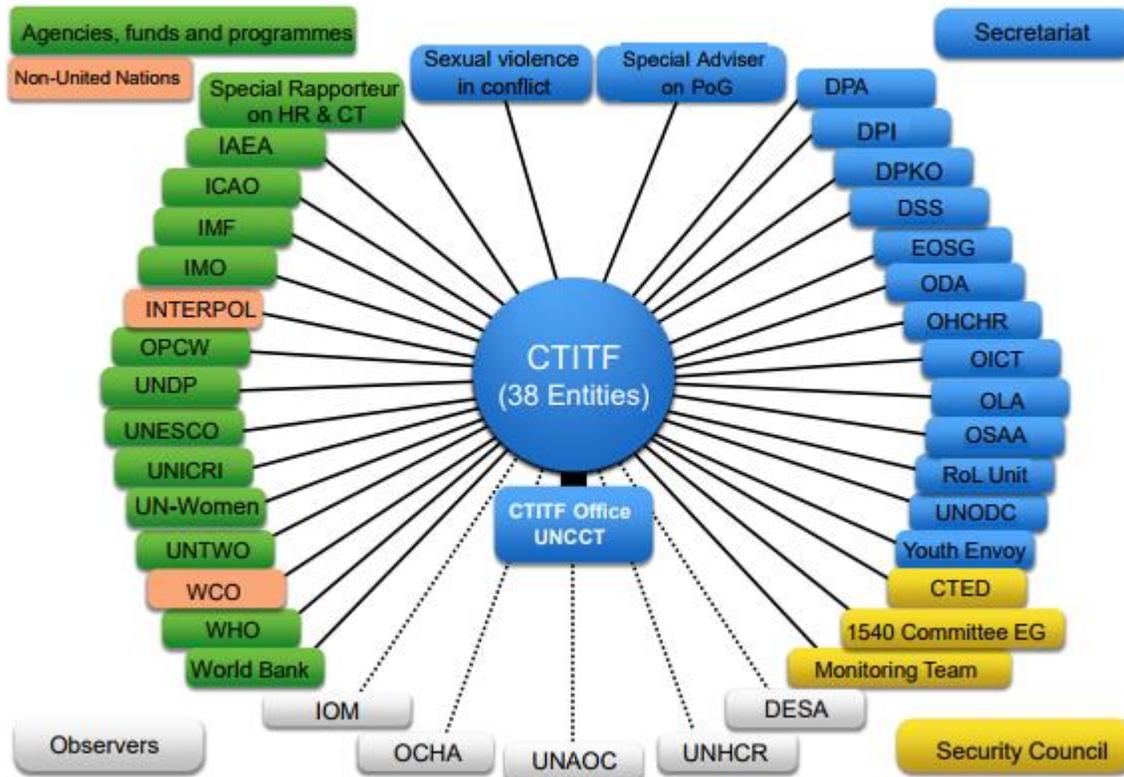
Questions

1. What are the main terrorist threats today and where are they located?
2. What are the international legal instruments on terrorism?
3. What is your nation's stance on terrorism?
4. What is the 6 point Vision Statement of the Secretary-General
5. What are the five main functions of the Office of Counter-Terrorism?
6. How often is the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy reviewed?
7. What is the Global Terrorism Database?

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